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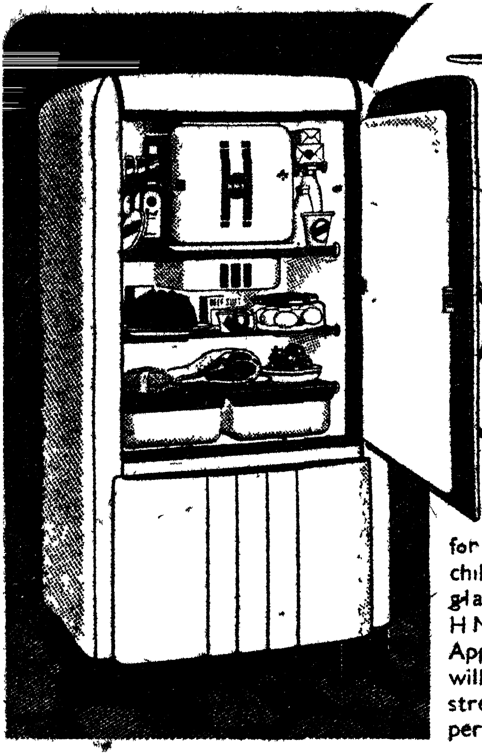

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# PREFACE

In bringing out Year-Book this year which has now reached its twelfth year, the author once more expresses his gratefulness to all correspondents in all parts of India for their appreciation and information.

He highly appreciates the great popularity of the book which has been growing every year and inspite of many war-time difficulties in the shape of acute scarcity and abnormal rise in the price of paper, no pains have been spared to make the Year-Book as useful and informative as possible. It has not only undergone a thorough revision, but additions have been made in the shape of new chapters, such as *'Post-war Reconstruction in India and the World'*, *'Inflation in India'*, *'India's War Burden'*, *'Posts & Telegraphs in India'*, *'Indian Information'*, *'New Schemes & Committees'*, *'Indian facts in a Nutshell'*, *'Currency and Finance'*, *'India in 1943'*, *'Famine in India'*, etc., etc.

The War Section of this book is now very comprehensive, exhaustive and up-to-date and the author acknowledges his debt to Mr. John Vincent of U.S.O.W.I. who helped him in more than one ways.

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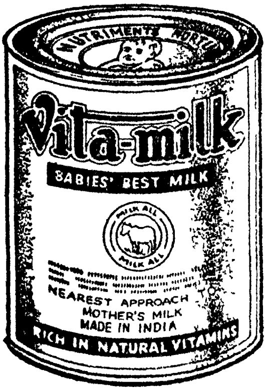

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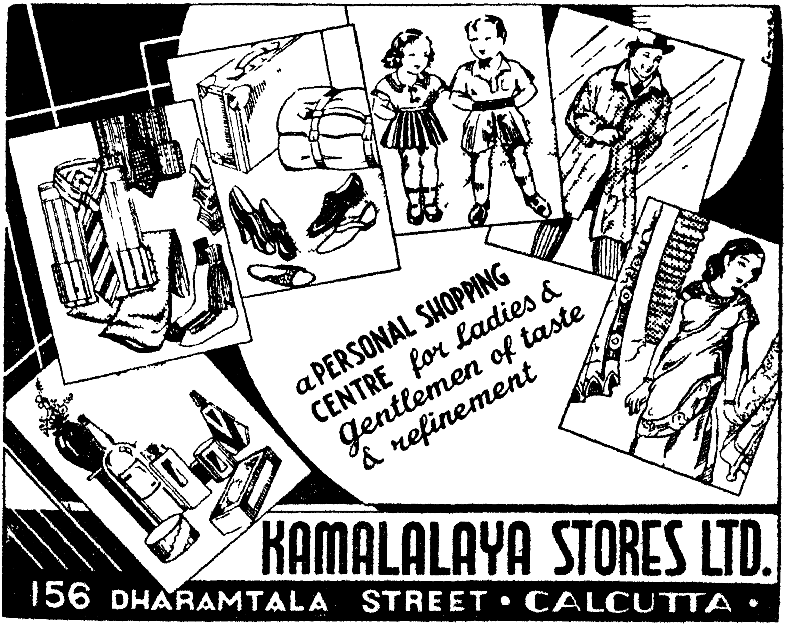
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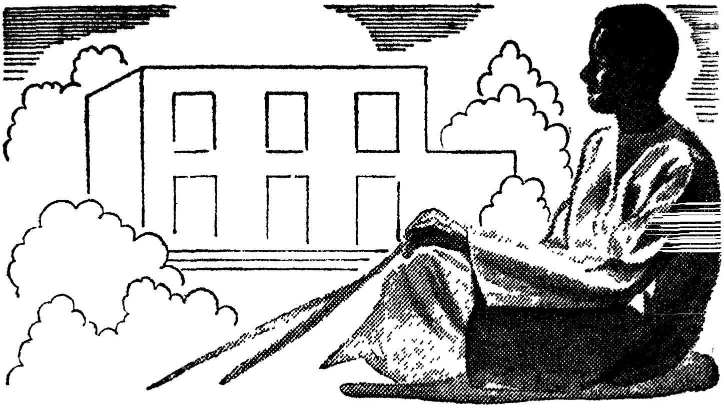

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# HINDUSTAN YEAR-BOOK

## INDIAN CALENDAR

The *Samvat* era is popularly believed to have been established by ikramaditya, the king of Ujjain to commemorate his victory over Saka ings in the year 57 B.C. Samvat is a luni-solar year.

The *Saka* era is said to date from the king Salivahana in comemoration of his victory over *Sakas* or Scythians, and dates from 8 A.D.

*Bengali Year* was originally a reckoning for agricultural and revenue urposes instituted at the time of Emperor Akbar. It began in April, 556 which corresponds to the Bengali year 963.

The Mahomedan era is based on *Hijira* or flight of Mahomed from ecca to Medina. The first day of the era is not the actual date of ight but 16th July, 622 A.D. *Hijira* is a purely lunar year consisting of 2 months of 30 and 29 days alternately making a total of 354 or 55 days.

In A.D. 1555-6 corresponding to Hijira 962-3, solar computation was ntroduced to Mahomedan era which became *Fasli* or harvest era of orthern India. It also dates from the reign of Akbar.

## CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

In very ancient times the calendar was based almost entirely on the oon. The month is the period from full moon to full moon, about 9·5 days or a little more than four weeks. Consequently, the month as introduced and twelve months were taken to make a year. But nce there was 12·4 months, by the moon, in a year, the year was radually displaced with respect to the seasons.

The confusion was serious until 45 B.C., when Julius Cæsar decreed nat there should henceforth be three years of 365 days each and then ne year of 366 days in perpetual cycle. This was known as Julian alendar. Since there are approximately 365¼ days in a year, this rangement was satisfactory for many years. But there was not exactly 65¼ days in a year and in the course of centuries, the error became ppreciable.

This accumulated error was corrected by a council of astronomers ummoned by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582 by omitting 11 days from that ear. At the same time he introduced a leap year rule. The Gregorian alendar gradually came into use in Western Europe being finally lopted in England in 1752 and in American colonies about the same me. In Eastern Europe however where the Greek Church was domint, the Julian reckoning was retained. In 1917 Turkey adopted the regorian calendar. Russia followed in 1918: and in 1923 a Congress Eastern Orthodox Church decreed the adoption of the reckoning used the rest of the world. The use of Gregorian calendar is now uniform roughout the civilised world.

The leap year rule is as follows: Those years whose date numbers e exactly divisible by 4 are leap years, unless they are also exactly divisible by 100. In such cases they are not leap years unless they are exactly divisible by 400. Thus the year 1900 was not a leap year but the year 2000 will be a leap year.

## HINDU CALENDAR

Hindus have employed luni-solar cycles made by the combination of solar years and lunar years so treated as to keep the beginning of the lunar year near that of the solar year. In some parts solar years are used while in other parts lunar year is followed :

The solar year is divided into 12 months in accordance with the successive *Sankrantis* or entrances of the Sun into the (sideral) signs of zodiac. The names of the signs are as follows :—

*Mesha*, the ram (Aries).
*Vrishabha*, the bull (Taurus).
*Mithuna*, the pair (Gemini).
*Karkata*, the crab (Cancer).
*Sinha*, the lion (Leo).
*Kanya*, the maiden (Virgo).
*Tula*, the Scales (Libra).
*Vrischika*, the Scorpion (Scorpio).
*Dhanus*, the bow (Sagittarius).
*Makara*, the sea monster (Capricornus).
*Kumbha*, the water pot (Aquarius).
*Mina*, the fishes (Pisces).

But these are also known in some parts by another set of names preserving connection with lunar months—*Chaitra, Vaisakha, Jaistha, Ashadha, Sravana, Bhadra, Asvina, Kartika, Margasirsa* or *Agrahayana, Pausa, Magha* and *Phalguna*.

The astronomical solar month runs from the moment of one *Sankranti* of the sun to the moment of the next *Sankranti* and as the signs of the Hindu zodiac are all of equal length, 30 degrees, while the speed of the sun varies according to the time of the year, the length of the month is variable.

The days of solar month begin with sun-rise. The days are named as follows : *Ravibara*, the day of sun (Sunday) ; *Somavara*, the day of the moon (Monday) , *Mangalvara*, the day of the *Mars* (Tuesday) ; *Budhavara*, the day of Mercury (Wednesday) ; *Brihaspativara*, the day of Jupiter (Thursday) ; *Sukravara*, the day of Venus (Friday) ; *Sanivara*, the day of Saturn (Saturday).

The lunar year consists of primary 12 lunar months. It is of two principal varieties according as it begins with a certain day in the month of Chaitra or with the corresponding day in Kartika. The present names of the lunar months were derived from *nakshatras*, which are certain conspicuous stars and group of stars lying more or less along the neighbourhood of the ecliptic. The *nakshatras* are grouped in 12 sets of two or three each.

## NAMES OF MONTHS

The months of the year received their English names from corresponding Latin names. Those from September to December are so called from the numbers *Septem*, 'seven'; *Octo*, 'eight'; *Novem*, 'nine'; and *Decem*, 'ten'. September was the seventh month when the year began with March. July was formerly called Quintilius from *Quintus*, fifth; but when Julius Cæsar reformed the calendar, he changed the month's name to Julius in his own honour. Julius became July in English. Similarly sextilius, from *sextus* 'sixth' was named Augustus after the emperor of that name and became August.

January was named from *Janus*, God of entrances. February is derived from *februa*, a festival of purification held in that month by the Romans. Martius is the month of Mars, who was originally a God of agriculture, his month being the one when crops were ordinarily planted. The origin of April is not known. May is named from Maria, the mother of Roman God Mercury, June is derived from Juna, the Goddess of women and of marriage.

## HOLIDAYS

### Hindu Festival

*Durga Puja*—a national festival in Bengal. The celebration signifies the triumph of good over evil and the subjection of animal passions by human beings. It is also symbolical of womanhood's strength and power to combat all forms of reaction. According to *Puranas,* a demon, Mahisasura was threatening gods and men. Durga, the embodiment of Divine Power took human form and bearing weapons in her ten hands slew the demon. Hence the form in which the goddess is worshipped is that of a warlike figure having ten arms and riding astride a lion. The goddess descends from her heavenly home, the Kailash to visit her children on earth three days every year, accompanied by her two sons, Kartick, a Great Warrior, and Ganesh, the God of Prosperity and two daughters, Lakshmi, the Goddess of Wealth and Saraswati, the Goddess of Learning. On the fourth day, the immersion ceremony takes place and the image of the goddess is consigned to the waters. The tradition says that on the last day, Ramchandra of Ramayana offered special prayers to the Goddess and thus gained victory over Ravana, the Demon King of Lanka (Ceylon). Hence the last day of the Puja is known as Vijaya (victory) day.

*Sivaratri*—festival in honour of tht Hindu God Siva, one of the Hindu Trinity. It takes place in the month of February-March.

*Holi*—Hindu festival in March. It marks the coming of the Spring. The festival in general held in honour of Krishna. They day is celebrated in great merriment and fun and coloured waters are thrown over relatives and other people. It is a great festival of North India.

*Dewali*—a great festival of lights held in October-November. The festival is cerebrated by means of illuminations and fireworks. In ome provinces Hindu merchants begins their fresh account books. The legend says that its celebration began with the coronation of King Rama.

*Ganesh Chaturthi*—a great Hindu festival of the Western India, generally takes place in September in honour of Hindu God Ganesh who is represented with four hands and an elephant's head. After the worship the image is consigned to waters with big processions. This estival is also known as *Ganapati Day* or *Coconut Day.*

*Dusserah*—it is a great festival of Northern India : it usually takes lace in the month of September or October. The festival takes place in honour of the victory of Goddess (Devi) over the buffalo-headed emon Mahisasur. The festival takes place for nine days known as *Navaratri.* The also commemorates the victory of Rama over the emon king Ravana. In all important towns of Northern India huge ffigies of Ravana is made and burnt on the last day of the festival in reat pomp and pagent.

*Saraswati Puja*—usually takes place in the month of Magh (January-February) on the fifth day (*Panchami*) of the new moon. This day, ccording to Hindus, heralds the advent of Spring. Saraswati is the Goddess of Learning.

## Christian Festival

*All Fool's day*—The first day of April, when from centuries throughout the christendom it has been customary to play irresponsible tricks on one's neighbours.

*Arbor day*—Annual tree planting day is generally observed throughout U. S. A., in parts of Canada and Great Britain.

*Bank Holiday*—In Great Britain a secular day when by law banks are closed, and parties are exempt from presentment or payment of negotiable paper.

*Candlemas day*—In its ecclesiastical meaning Candlemas is the feast of Purification of the Virgin Mary and is observed on February 2 This festival is strictly kept by Roman Catholic Church.

*Christmas*—meaning Christ's Mass, is applied to the festival commemorating the birth of Christ celebrated on December 25. The exact date of Christ's birth is unknown. January 6 and December 28 however, were commonly chosen in the 4th century The general adoption of December 25, first in the west and a little later in the east, dates from the 5th century.

*Easter*—The season which commemorates the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ is universally regarded as the chief of Christian festivals.

*Good Friday*—The Friday before Easter, celèbrated in commemoration of the Crucifixion of Jesus.

*Holloween*—The name of the popular, boisterous autumn celebration means 'holy eve', the occasion being the eve of 'All Hallows' or 'All-Saints' Day, November 1. It has the Pagan origin.

*Epiphany*—Twelfth day after Christmas, *i.e.*, January 6.

*Lent*—A word from the Anglo-Saxon *lencten* meaning "springtime." It is employed to denote the forty days preceding Easter, the period observed in the Catholic Church as a fast.

*St. Valentine's day*—A festival which falls on February 14. The origin of the observance of this day is uncertain. Among the many interesting folk customs of medieval France and England, was a gathering of young people on St. Valentine's eve. 'Valentine' means sweetheart.

*All Souls' Day*—Day of prayer for soul of the dead

## Moslem Festival

*Bakr-id*—The festival commemorates the ordeal of Ismail and the miraculous way in which at the last moment Providence came to his rescue.

Abraham, called Khalilulla, or the friend of God, was put to a terrible test when he was asked to sacrifice what was dearest to him, and he decided to offer the life of his beloved son Ismail. As he was on the point of applying the knife to Ismail's throat with his eyes blind-folded it was revealed to him that this was meant only to test his faith and that he would, on opening his eyes, find a ram which he should sacrifice in the name of Allah.

It has also a symbolical aspect, the sacrificial animal standing for the evil in human nature, which must be continually surrendered at the altar of God. Held on the 10th of Zil Hijja in memory of Abraham's offering of Ismael which is the version of the Koran, camels, cows, sheep, goats, kids or lambs are sacrificed.

*Muharrum*—is a period of mourning in remembrance of the death of Hussain, the son of Ali by Fatima, daughter of Mahomed. Hasan, the eldest son of Ali was poisoned at the instigation of the future king Khalif Yezid in 49 A.H. and Hussain was murdered at Karbala on the 10th Muharrum 61 A.H.—9th October, 680 A.D.

*Akhiri-Chahar Sumbha*—held on the Wednesday of Safar when Mahomed recovered a little in his last illness and bathed for the last time.

*Sabi-barat*—(night of allotment)—held on the 16th Saaban when it is supposed that human deeds are measured and their meeds allotted.

*Ramzan and Id-ul-fitr*—Ramzan is the ninth month of the Moslem lunar year and is holy because the Qoran was revealed in that month. The fast is ordained in a magnificent passage of the Qoran. The fast springs from Qoranic instructions for the better communion with the God whom all men must honour and worship and that those instructions are obeyed by the faithful with the greatest devotion and loyalty. The period begins with the first sight of the new moon of the month or if the day be over-clouded and the moon invisible, on the completion of the thirty days from the previous moon. Each day's fasting must begin so soon as day-break permits a white thread to be discerned from a black thread and it continues till sunset

**Buddhist Festival**

*Full Moon of Vaisakh*—is the most sacred day in the Buddhist calendar On this day, 2,561 years ago under the spreading emerald canopy of the *Sal* tree in the beautiful garden of Lumbini was born of queen Maya, Prince Siddharta, the Buddha to be

## CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS

| *Name* | *Began* | | | *Name* | *Began* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | B.C | | | | B.C. | | |
| Grecian Mundane Era ... | 5598, | Sept | 1 | Era of Metonic Cycle .. | 432, | July | 15 |
| Civil Era of Constantinople .. | 5508, | Sept. | 1 | Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era | 312, | Sept. | 1 |
| Alexandrian Era | 5502, | Aug. | 29 | Era of Maccabees | 166, | Nov. | 24 |
| Julian Period | 4713, | Jan | 1 | Tyrian Era | 125, | Oct | 19 |
| Mundane Era .. | 4008, | Oct | 1 | Sidonian Era | 110, | Oct. | 1 |
| Jewish Mundane Era ... | 3761, | Oct. | 1 | Julian Era . | 45, | Jan. | 1 |
| Era of Abraham | 2015, | Oct. | 1 | Spanish Era . | 38, | Jan. | 1 |
| Era of the Olympaids | 776, | July | 1 | Augustan Era | 27, | Feb. | 14 |
| Roman Era (A. U. C.) | 753, | April | 24 | Christian Era A.D. | 1, | Jan. | 1 |
| | | | | Destruction of Jerusalem ,, | 69, | Sept. | 1 |
| | | | | Mohammedan Era ,, | 622, | July | 16 |

## CALENDAR YEARS

The calendar is based on the Roman calendar, which reckoned a year as the time for the earth to make a complete circuit of the sun The Roman calendar year originally contained only 10 months. Numa added January and February. The year began with March, which accounts for the now misleading names of September, October, November and December. Julius Cæsar fixed its length at 365 days, with an extra day added every fourth year (leap year) to keep this right with solar time. But the year, even so, was 11 minutes too long, and in the course of centuries the calendar got steadily ahead of the sun

In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII straightened matters out by introducing a new calendar by cutting 11 days in October, and giving in 1583 a correct start. This principle was adopted by Britain in 1752, when September was shortened by 11 days. To prevent the error accumulating again, only every fourth-end century year is reckoned leap year, that is, only those century years such as 1600, 2000, which are divisible by 400. As regards numbering of the years, the Greeks reckoned from the first year in which Olympic games were held, and the Romans from the supposed date of founding of Rome The Christian calendar starts from the birth-year of Christ, and the Mohammedan from the Hijira or flight of Mahomet to Medina, in the 622nd year of the Christian era.

## YEAR

The *Tropical* or Equinoctial year is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox or 365·2422 mean solar days The calendar year consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder is called Leap Year and consists of 366 days.

*Longest Day*—On the longest day, the sun attains its greatest distance from the equator and the solstice falls on that day. 21st June is the longest day of the year.

*Shortest Day*—The December 22nd is now the shortest day in the year.

## TIME

*Time*—It is based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis (*day*); by moon to revolve round the earth (*month*); and by the earth to revolve round the sun (*year*); *Day* starts at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds.

The fundamental means of measuring time is the rotation of earth. The ultimate standard by which all clocks are regulated is furnished by observatories from their observations of the stars. The primary unit of time is the *mean star day.* It is the average of the true solar days which vary slightly in length. The difference between mean solar time and true solar time is called equation of time. So we have *Greenwich mean time* by adjusting meantime clocks to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours.

Every meridian has its own mean solar time. In order to avoid continual changing of time as one goes east or west, standard time belts are introduced, each being 15 degrees of longitude in width. The difference in time between adjoining halts is one hour.

*International Date Line*—An imaginary line drawn from Pacific ocean, sometimes called *International Date Line.* It corresponds closely with the meridian 180° from Greenwich. By international understanding, this line represents the place where each day of the calendar begins. A day begins at midnight at any place on earth. Therefore Sunday starts at midnight on the date line, and begins as midnight reaches other places successively around the earth westword, travelling with the sun. When it is Sunday from date line westward to the midnight date line again, it is Saturday from the date line eastward to the midnight line. A ship crossing the date line eastward sets the date back one day, as from Sunday to Saturday, and when crossing the line westward sets it forward. One day, as from Sunday to Mondays. All North America, including Alantian and Hawaiian islands, lies east of the line and all Asia to the west.

## NEW INDIAN STANDARD TIME

The new Indian Standard time which is operating from 1st September, 1942 is 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich mean time.

The old Indian Standard time which was 5½ hours ahead of Greenwich mean time was first started by the order of Lord Curzon. It came into operation from the midnight of 31st December, 1905. All the provinces of India had to recognise and accept this legal time of All-India. The only exception allowed was in respect of the local time of the City of Calcutta. Calcutta time was 24 minutes in advance of the old Indian standard time, now replaced by new Indian standard time.

## STANDARD TIME

All places in the same area use what is called Standard Time. Thus clocks in the British Isles are set to Greenwich Standard time, for it would be be very inconvenient if they followed local time. Western Europe uses Greenwich time, but Central Europe takes its time from the local time along the meridian 15° E. and Eastern Europe from the meridian 30°E. In Canada there are five time-belts, of these, the Atlantic belt is taken from meridian 60°W. In this belt the clocks are 4 hours slow by Greenwich time. The other time-belts of Canada are Eastern (75° W.), Central (90°W.), Mountain (105°W.) and Pacific (120°W.). These are four time-belts in United States.

| *Fast on Greenwich Time* | |
|---|---|
| 12 hrs. .. | Fiji. |
| 11½ hrs. . . | New Zealand. |
| 10 hrs. . | Queensland, Tasmania, New Guinea. |
| 9 hrs. ... | Japan, Korea, Formosa, Sakhalin Ils. |
| 8 hrs. ... | East China, Hongkong, Philippine, West Australia, etc. |
| 7 hrs. ... | Fr. Indo-China, Siam |
| 6½ hrs. | India |
| 3½ hrs. . | Iran. |
| 2 hrs. . . | Turkey, Greece, Rumania, Union of South Africa, Egypt, Bulgaria, Syria. |
| 1 hr. ... | Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany. Poland, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Yugoslavia. |
| Greenwich time . . | Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Algeria, Morocco. |

| *Slow on Greenwich Time* | |
|---|---|
| 1 hr | Iceland. |
| 3 hrs. ... | Greenland, E. Brazil |
| 3½ hrs . . | Newfoundland, Uruguay. |
| 4 hrs | Canada east of 80°, W., Nova Scotia, Trinidad, Central Brazil, Argentina. |
| 5 hrs . | Eastern States of U. S. A., Jamaica, Cuba, Peru, Panama, Ecuador. |
| 6 hrs. . . | Central parts of Canada & U. S. A., Costa Rica, Honduras. |
| 7 hrs. ... | Canada west of the 102° W. Meridian, Mountain States of U. S. A. |
| 8 hrs. . | Br Columbia, California, Parts of Mexico. |
| 10 hrs. ... | Alaska. |
| 10½ hrs. ... | Hawaiian or Sanwich Isls. |
| 11 hrs. ... | Aleutian Is., Samoa. |

## DAY LIGHT SAVING

This is the practice of apparently saving daylight by moving clocks ahead one hour in summer, when the days are longest. Moving time-pieces ahead means that workers will continue to start their day apparently at the same time as before, but will actually be starting one hour earlier by the Sun. This day light saving has given birth to *Summar Time.*

## WEATHER

*Winds—calm,* less than 1 mile per hour; *light,* 1 to 7 miles per hour; *gentle,* 8 to 12 miles per hour; *moderate,* 13 to 18 miles per hour; *fresh,* 19 to 24 miles per hour; *strong,* 25 to 38 miles per hour; *gale,* 39 to 54 miles per hour; *whole gale,* 55 to 75 miles per hour; *Hurricane,* above 75 miles per hour.

*Cyclone* is the name applied to a system of winds circulating about a centre of low barometric pressure at the earth's surface. The wind blow spirally inwards and whole area travels at the rate of 20 miles or more than an hour. A *tornado* is a storm along a path seldom more than a few hundred yards in width and of 20 to 30 miles in length. The tornado is accompanied by a funnel shaped cloud around which the wind revolve in a direction opposite to the hands of a clock. A *hurricane* is a tropical cyclone accompanied by low barometric pressures and winds, sometimes attaining a velocity of 100 miles an hour or more. The winds take the form of a circle or oval shaped area, sometimes as much as 300 miles in diameter.

# INDIA AT A GLANCE

The Indian Empire extends from north to south for a distance of 2,000 miles and from east to west nearly 2,500 miles, its total area being equal to the whole of Europe without Russia or nearly twenty-two times the size of the British Isles. Bombay to Peshawar is nearly 1,500 miles. Peshawar to Calcutta is about the same, whilst Delhi is 950 miles from Bombay, 900 miles from Calcutta and 600 from Peshawar. Calcutta to Bombay is approximately 1,200 miles. From the north of Kashmir to the south of India is over 2,000 miles and from Baluchistan to the Shan States of Burma is over 2,500 miles. It extends over 40 degrees of longitude and 30 degrees of latitude and lies between 8th and 37th degree of north latitude. India has 6,000 miles of land frontier and 5,000 miles of sea frontier. The length of her coast-line is roughly 5,000 miles. India can be divided into several regions, but broadly speaking, there are *three distinct physical regions.*

1. The Himalayan Region, in the north.
2. The Indo-Gangetic plain.
3. The Deccan or Plateau of the south.

The *Himalayan Region* stretches along the northern frontier from Afghanistan in the west to Burma in the east, a distance of 1,500 miles with an average width of nearly 200 miles, forming a natural barrier to the north. The Himalayas with Pamirs, Hindukush, Sulaiman and other ranges form a mountain wall shutting off India from the rest of Asia. On the Southern slopes of this barrier there are magnificent forests, steep gorges and hot valleys; in the middle of it is great expanse of lofty mountainous peaks covered with eternal snow and ice and on the North there are elevated valleys with but little vegetation. The Himalayan Ranges are almost within the arms of two mighty rivers Brahmaputra in the east and Indus on the west. The Himalayan Region acts as a natural protective wall for India, and provides rain water for the plain by arresting the moisture-bearing clouds of South-West monsoon. During winter it obstructs cold winds of central Asia from coming to India. The most westernly peak is *Nanga Parbhat* which rises to a height of 26,620 ft. It stands in the north-east corner of Kashmir. *Mt. Everest,* the highest mountain in the world is in the Nepal-Himalayas. Godwin-Austen is the second highest, Nanda Devi is in Kumaon and is the highest Himalayan Peak in British India (26,826). Kanchanjangha at the eastern end is also in Nepal.

The *Indo-Gangetic* plain lies between the Himalayan region of the north and the Deccan of the south and for the most part is low lying, rising towards the north-west and not more than 1,000 feet above sea-level. It occupies the greater part of Northern India and is more than 2,000 miles from end to end and usually from 150 to 200 miles broad. As the name indicates, the plain has two great river systems, he Indus and its tributaries in the Punjab and the Ganges and its ributaries, draining the central and eastern part of the region. A third great river, the Brahmaputra, cuts through the Himalayas near their eastern end and joins the Ganges to form a great delta. The land drained by these rivers is alluvial and forms the most fertile region in India, a region which supports two-fifths of the total population of India and contains the greatest number of large towns and cities. The soil is deep and this region is also very flat. It is possible to travel along the middle of the vast plain from Ganges delta to that of Indus without once seeing the smallest hill or ever rising 700 feet above sea level. The Indo-Gangetic plain is for its size, the most populous part of India.

The Indo-Gangetic plain is alluvial in its soil. In the east the Assam valleys are watered by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries produce practically only tea. Bengal is primarily a jute-growing province. Bengal also grows considerable quantities of rice. Higher up the Ganges, in Bihar, sugar is the main crop with rice and millets as secondaries. In the United Provinces, a wide variety of crops is to be found ranging from sugar-cane, pulses, linseed, and cotton to wheat. Thus Ganges plain produces practically all the staple crops of India.

*The Deccan.*—From the river-plains on the north and from the coast-plains on the east and west of Peninsular India, there rises a great three sided plateau called the Deccan. It begins at Vindhya mountains. In the south the Deccan slopes from west to east, from about 5,000 feet in the Western Ghats to about 1,000 feet in the Eastern Ghats, the rivers, with the exception of the Narbuda and Tapti, flowing east fall into the Bay of Bengal. The rivers are for the most part of little use for irrigation or communication, flowing through deep and narrow gorges. There are few towns of any importance on the rivers of the plateau. This region is quite unlike the low-lying Indo-Gangetic Plain. It is not smooth and flat but a table-land raised from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level and broken up into many river valleys which run seawards among ranges of hills

The Deccan has its characteristic black cotton soils which cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the parts of Central Provinces and Hyderabad. This soil is best suited to grow deep-rooted crops notably Indian strains of cotton and thus cotton is the staple crop of the Deccan Industrially the Deccan is perhaps the most advanced part of the country. It has flourishing textile industry centres mainly upon the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad, but extending to Nagpur, Indore, Baroda and Hyderabad.

## Climate and Rainfall

As the greater part of the country lies within the Tropics, the climate is tropical, high temperatures being the rule in the low-lands, lower temperatures in the high-lands. In the Northern parts, the temperatures in winter are about the same as an English summer. The rain-fall is determined to a great extent by the monsoon. The monsoons are nothing but the periodic winds that carry the water-laden clouds. There are two such currents, the *South-West monsoon* and *North-East monsoon*. The *South-West monsoon,* as it is called, blows across a large expanse of water and collects moisture which is deposited in the form of rain when the winds rise to cross the Western Ghats. It gives 90 per cent. of the total rain-fall of India and gives rain from May to September. This monsoon reaches the country in two currents—Arabian Sea current and the Bay of Bengal current. The former gives rain to Bombay, the Punjab, and a part of the Central Provinces and the latter to the rest of India and to Burma.

The other current known as *North-East Monsoon* is really South-

West monsoon in retreat and flows from the land towards the sea. The course of the wind is attributed to the fact that during the winter season the land becomes much cooler than the seas and as such the cold and moist air above earth rushes towards and replaces the hot air of the sea. This current is the cause of wintry rains in Madras and the Punjab.

Under provincial division normal rainfall is the highest in Konkan sub-division of Bombay Presidency with 108·5 inches. Normal rain-fall is the lowest in Baluchistan with 8·1 inches only. As regards place, rainfall is the highest in Cherrapunji with 460 inches and the lowest in Upper Sind with 3 inches annually. We can divide the country into four zones according to rainfall (1) *Wet zone,* where minimum rain-fall is 100 inches. This includes west-coast of the Peninsula, outer ranges of Himalayas including Bengal and Assam; this portion is generally covered by evergreen forests. (2) *Intermediate zone* (zone of moderate rainfall). It includes portions of Central India, Himalayas to Godavari river; east coast of the peninsula and eastern side of the Western Ghats and up to Baroda, where rainfall is between 40 inches and 80 inches. (3) *Dry zone,* where rainfall is less than 40 inches and the vegetation is naturally poor. (4) *Desert zone,* where rainfall is less than 20 inches, where cultivation is only possible through irrigation.

The Indian year is divided into three seasons—the hot (March to May), the rainy (June to October), and the cool (November to February); but these names are appropriate only in certain parts, particularly in the north-east and along the west coast. The hot season is from March to May inclusive. The rainy season lasts from June to October inclusive and during this period western slopes of the Western Ghats, the hills of Assam, the Eastern Himalayas, and even the plains of the Ganges delta are deluged with rain and the greater part of the North-east receives a fairly abundant rainfall.

The part of the Deccan immediately behind the Western Ghats, however, has a very moderate and precarious rainfall, and so too have the plains in the North-west. A large part of the Indus valley is almost rainless. Where the rains are abundant, the temperature is mitigated. But in the arid region just referred to, this is naturally the hottest period of the year. In North India there are great extremes of temperature, the thermometer rising in some places to 120° in the hot season and sinking below freezing-point with cold season. In Southern India there are fewer extremes and the daily range is less.

The rainfall in India is not well-distributed. It varies between 460 inches at Cherrapunji to above 6·5 per cent. in Sind. Rainfall at Lahore is about 20 inches, at Calcutta about 65 inches, at Darjeeling about 120 inches

## Soil of India

Indian soil may be mainly classified under four different heads namely, (1) *the alluvial soil,* (2) *the trap or black cotton soils* of the Deccan, (3) *crystalline* or *red soils* and (4) *the Laterite soil.* (1) The alluvial soil comprises the fertile valleys of the great river systems of India. They extend over Bengal, some districts of Madras, Assam, Burma, U. P., the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Gujrat and the Eastern and Western Coasts of the Deccan soils. This soil is the most fertile in India, consisting of heavy rich loams producing splendid crops of rice, or sugarcane and a wide variety of crops (2) The Trap soils extend over the whole of the Deccan and greater portion of Bombay, Berar, Kathiawar, Western part of C. P. and Hyderabad. The black cotton soil occurs within the area of the Deccan Trap below the general level of the foot-hills. It is eminently suitable for the cultivation of cotton and jawar. (3) Crystalline Tract also known as red soil comprises almost whole of Madras, Mysore, South-eastern Bombay, Eastern Hyderabad, two-thirds of Central Provinces and southern part of Bengal. (4) The laterite soils are porous clayey rock and extend through Eastern Bengal into Assam and along and Eastern and Western Ghats. These soils do not contain always the same chemical properties and are deficient in nitrates and phosphoric acids

## Frontier

The Himalayan range, about fifteen hundred miles in length is an effective barrier against invasion or interference from the north. On the north, India is still secured against military attack. On the north-east, this can be said with some degree of qualification, for in the past China has knocked at the gates of Nepal and overran Tibet. But North-West frontier offers an open gate of attack to foreign invaders. This frontier has admitted through ages Aryans, Persians, Greeks, Scythians, Huns, Tartars and Mongols who have conquered and occupied large tracts of India. This frontier is vulnerable on two lines, through North-West Frontier province and through Baluchistan. Four passes lead from Afghanistan into North-West Frontier Province, *i.e.*, Khyber, the Kurram, the Tochi and the Gomal. Between the N. W. F Province and the Afghan border is a natural zone of hilly country occupied by warlike Pathan tribes who have a back-door means of escape into Afghanistan. Baluchistan is occupied by the British right up to Afghan border and the open plain of Kandahar.

## Coast Line

Coast line of India lacks in indentations and although about 5,000 miles in length, it has only four openings of importance into land, such as Runn of Cutch and Gulf of Cambay on the west, the Gulf of Mannar between India and Ceylon, and the Gulf of Martaban in Lower Burma The coasts of India are singularly free from islands and the sea round the coast of India is very shallow and the shores are usually flat and sandy. All round the coast from the mouths of the Indus to the mouths of the Ganges, there is a strip of low-lying land, very narrow in some places and widening out in others. It is nowhere over 600 feet above sea-level. In many places it is only just above sea-level.

## Area of India

1,581,410 sq. miles—more than twenty times that of Britain or equal to the size of Europe without Russia. The British Provinces, as distinguished from Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 77 per cent. of the population. The population of India has increased to 40 crores in 1941 against 35 crores in 1931, 31¾ crores in 1921, 29½ crores of 1901, and 20½ crores of 1872. So within the span of 60 years, the population of India has increased by 75 per cent. The density of population per square mile is 246 and in Indian States 130 in 1941.

## Mountain Passes of India

(1) From Darjeeling a route runs through Sikkim to Chumbi valley and thence across difficult country to Lhasa, the capital of Tibet. (2) Further West the road from Hindustan winds up to Simla, whence it continues to Gartok, in the west of Tibet. (3) From Rawalpindi, the road runs up the Jhelum valley to Srinagar. (4) From Srinagar a difficult route leads to Leh, thence to the Shyok valley and where it ascends to the Karakoram Pass and then it continues up to Tarim Basin. (5) Khyber Pass (3,400 ft.) leads from Peshawar to Kabul. It joins Landikhana on the Afghan frontier with Fort Jamrud, the terminus of N. W. Rly. (6) South of Khyber is *Gomal Pass* leading from Punjab to Ghazni and passes through Waziristan. (7) *Bolan Pass* between Sulaiman and Kirthar mountains, is followed from the Indus valley to Quetta. (8) Across the mountains between India and Burma there are four main routes: (1) Tuzu Gap, (2) Manipur route, (3) the An, (4) Taungup Passes.

## River Systems of India

(1) *Rivers of Northern India*—They all rise in the mountain wall or beyond it. The rivers are fed with waters from the gradual melting of snow which lies on the mountains. They do not depend entirely for their water on the monsoon rains, but depend on snow and rain which fall in the mountains.

The three great river systems of Northern India are:—(*a*) *Indus* river with its five tributaries, *i.e.*, Jhelum, the Chenab, Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej, rises in the east of the Himalayas and flows after westernly course of seventeen hundred miles into the Arabian Sea, (*b*) *Ganges* river with a course of fifteen hundred miles, drains Himalaya's southern slopes and with its tributaries, the Jamuna, the Gogra, the Gondak, the Chambal and the Sone enters Bay of Bengal through extensive deltas with multitude of channels; (*c*) *Brahmaputra* river rises in the west of the Himalayas and flows in an eastern direction as the Tsan-po down through Tibet, Assam and Eastern Bengal where it becomes the Brahmaputra and discharges its floods after a course of sixteen hundred and eighty miles into Bay of Bengal.

(2) *Rivers of Peninsular India.*—They are quite different from the rivers of the Northern India. They rise in the hills of the plateau and they are fed only by monsoon rains The rivers rise near Western Ghats and flow towards Bay of Bengal. The most important are the Mahanadi, Godavari, Kistna and Kavery. In the North of the plateau two important rivers, Narbada and Tapti, both flow westwards.

## Indian Races

1st—*Prota-Australians* who arrived in India even before they had developed some of their fixed characteristics.

2nd—*Dravidians* who belong to the mediterranean race and arrived in in India from the west.

3rd—*Indo-Aryans* belonged to the Nordic or Alpine race who arrived in India from North-West between 2,000 to 1,500 B.C.

4th—*Mongolians* who entered India from North-East and are still to be found in Nepal, Bhutan and Assam.

5th—*Persians, Macedonians, Scythians, Parthians, White Huns* who invaded Northern India from 6th century B.C. to 6th century A.D.

6th—*Arabs, Afghans, Armenians, Jews, Portuguese,* and other Europeans who came in various periods.

The chief races of India and their distribution may be described in the following terms :—

(1) *Indo-Aryans* in the Punjab, Kashmir, and Rajputana and among the higher parts of Northern India.
(2) *Dravidians,* the earliest non-Aryan inhabitants of India occupying Madras, Hyderabad, Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. They are dark-skinned, curly-haired, long-headed, broad-nosed and thick-lipped.
(3) *Mongolians* in the Indian frontiers of Tibet, Assam and Burma.

These chief races have given rise to several sub-races :—

(1) *Aryo-Dravidians* in the United Provinces, Bihar and parts of Rajputana.
(2) *Mongolo-Dravadians* in the lower Bengal, Orissa and Assam
(3) *Scytho-Dravidians* in the Marhatta countries, North Western India and Rajputana and possibly formed by the mixture of Dravidian element with Scythian invaders.
(4) *Turko-Iranians* in Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province. They are the fusion of Turki and Iranian elements.

Diversity in racial elements is one of the most distinguished features of Indian population. This race mixture has added to the variety and vigour of the people of India.

### Aboriginals of India

The aboriginal tribes of India number over twenty-five millions

Geographically, these tribes were divided into three separate groups, the northern and north-eastern division composed mainly of the Mongoloid tribes speaking Tibeto-Chinese languages. Physically these people were divided into two types, namely, brachycephalic one living in the sub-Himalayan regions and a dolichocephalic one concentrated mainly in the Assam hills. The former was subdivided into a tall, large-bodied element found in Sikkim and Bhutan and a short Palae-Mongoloid strain living in Burma and its adjoining hills.

The second was the central division occupying the small hills and plateaus which traverse the entire breadth of the country from the Gulf of Cambay to the Orissan coast. The tribes contained in this group spoke mostly "Austric" languages except the Bhils, Kols and Gonds who had adopted Aryan and Dravidian languages. Physically, they belong to what might properly be called the pro-Australoid race, bearing a strong relationship to the aboriginals of Ceylon and Australia. There was some mixture of Negrite blood among these people though it was mostly submerged at present.

The third, or the southern division was found in the ranges in the southernmost parts of the peninsula. These southern tribes had given up their tribal languages and now spoke a corrupt form of Dravidian. They were the most primitive of the three groups and contained a large amount of Negrite blood. Among some of them, such as the Kadars, the Pulayans and the Irulas, remnants of a race having grizzly hair like the Pygmy tribes of Melanesia, were still found.

Following are the main tribes of India :—(i) *Naga, Garo, Kachari, Khasi, Mikir* and *Lushai* in Assam; (2) *Santal, Munda* and *Uraon* in Bihar and Orissa; (3) *Bhuiya, Bhumij* and *Khond* in Orissa; (4) *Gonds, Baigas, Korkus* in Central Provinces, (5) *Bhils* in Bombay and Rajputana States; (6) *Kurumber, Kanikar, Irular* and *Yanadi* in S. India.

# AGRICULTURE

## Food Crops

(1) *Rice*—is the chief crop of India and staple food of most of the people, grown chiefly in Bengal, Burma, Madras Presidency, United Provinces, Delta of the Indus, the West Coast Plain and the deltas of the Deccan. About a third of all rice is grown in Bengal.

(2) *Wheat*—is a crop of the warmer and drier parts of the temperate zone and is largely grown in United Provinces, Punjab, Sind and in the better soils of Central Provinces. It extends across the Punjab and down the Ganges plain as far as Patna and from the Ganges on to the lower slopes of the Himalayas. It is *rabi* or spring crop. This grain is an indispensable article of food to the inhabitants of the Punjab and United Provinces. The larger part of the Punjab crop is under irrigation.

(3) *Barley*—mostly comes from the United Provinces and high grounds of Bengal and Bihar.

(4) *Millets* consisting of Jower, Bajra, Ragi and Cholam (in S. India), etc.—are the common foods of the people throughout Madras and Bombay, Deccan and the adjoining districts of Hyderabad.

(5) *Maize*—Indian corn such as Bhutta, Makkai is largely grown in the north of India as food grain, chiefly in Bihar and United Provinces.

(6) *Pulses*—are dry land crops and are of great value in India. They are grown chiefly in U. P. the Punjab, Bombay, C. P. and Bengal. The most important pulses are *arhar, lentils, dhal, beans* and *peas*. Dhal is a common term applied to the split grain of a large variety of pulses. Peas and beans are also of many types.

(7) *Vegetables*—grown everywhere such as pumpkins, gourds, cucumbers, water-melons, brinjals, cowpeads, sweet-potatoes, etc.

(8) *Fruits*—such as mangoes, plantains, pine-apples, guavas, pomegranates, jack-fruits, custard-apples, figs, melons, oranges, papayas, limes, cocoanuts. European fruits are available in Kashmir and N. W. F. P.

(9) *Sugar*—usually produced from sugar-cane, palmyra, and date-palm. It is grown chiefly in United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and the Punjab. The contributions of sugar-cane of U. P. is the highest in India.

(10) *Spices*—Turmeric and chilles are grown everywhere. Cardamoms, pepper and ginger are cultivated in the Malabar and Travancore coasts.

(11) *Coffee*—is grown in western ghats of Mysore, Coorg, Travancore, Cochin and the Nilgiris.

(12) *Tea*—is grown on the hills of Bengal and Assam, in Dehra Dun, the Kangra Valley and on the Nilgiris. With the exception of China, India is the largest tea producer in the world.

## Non-food Crops

(1) *Cotton* is the chief fibre of India and is the most important of all textile and commercial crops in India. It is grown chiefly in Kathiawar Peninsula, Gujrat, Northern Bombay, Central India, U. P., the Punjab, Sind, and the north of Madras Presidency. The best soil for cotton is the "black cotton soil" in the Deccan and Berar. As a cotton producing country India ranks next to U. S. A. About 60 per cent. of cotton is sent out of India. India stands third in the production of this crop.

(2) *Jute* grows in damp soil. It is chiefly grown on a large scale in Bengal and Assam. India enjoys a monopoly as the world's sole producer of jute. The fibre is made into cloth bags called 'gunny' and sheet-cloth called 'hessian'. Most of the jute and jute products are exported.

(3) *Oil seeds*—are of six kinds, such as, *linseed, rape, cotton seed, sesamum, castor seed* and *ground-nuts*. The oil squeezed out of them is used for food, oil-baths, lamps and as a vehicle in the preparataion of paints, etc. Linseed is grown on a large scale in the black soil of the peninsula (Central Provinces) and also in Behar, Orissa and U. P. Rape is available in Bengal, Assam and Punjab. Sesamum (*Til*) is grown in large quantities in Burma and also in Bengal, Madras, C. P. and Berar. Groundnuts are grown chiefly in Madras.

(4) *Indigo*—which yields a blue dye, is grown chiefly in the Ganges valley round Patna and in the United Provinces, Madras and the Punjab.

(5) *Opium*—is a drug obtained from the seed of poppy and is grown in large quantities in United Provinces at Gazipur, Central India, Rajputana and Bengal. Government keeps the cultivation of opium under its control and its sale is a government monopoly.

(6) *Tobacco*—is chiefly grown in Bengal, United Provinces, area between Malwa Plateau and the Gulf of Cambay · The best cigars in India are made from tobacco gardens in Dindigul in Madras, Travancore, Burma, Bihar, Orissa, the Punjab and Madras

(7) *Cinchona*—flourishes chiefly in the Nilgiri, Mysore, Travancore Darjeeling. Cinchona plantation is a government monopoly.

(8) *Silk*—is obtained from cocoons and is raised in Bengal, Kashmere, Assam and Mysore.

(9) *Lac*—is obtained in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Burma. India has practically a monopoly of lac. It is the resinous exudation of certain insects frequenting particular trees. The cultivation of lac is one of the oldest industries of India.

(10) *Rubber*—is grown mainly in Southern India (Madras, Coorg, the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin) and Burma.

## FORESTS

Of the natural wealth of India, Forest may be regarded as one of the most valuables. Its character is governed by rainfall and elevation. Where rainfall is heavy, evergreen forests are found, such as in Himalayas, Assam, Western Ghats. Under still smaller rainfall, vegetation becomes sparse. The great forest lands of India are located for the most part in the hills. The Indian forests play an important part as sppliers of the necessary raw materials for various industries and provide employment to large number of people.

The forest produce may be divided into two main heads: (1) *major produce, i.e.,* timber and firewood; and (2) *minor produce,* such as lac, tanning materials, essential oils, turpentine and resin.

Of the whole area of British India, more than one-fifth is under the control of the Forest Department and Assam is the leading Forest Province of India. In 1864 Forest Department was first established in major provinces. Indian Forests are classified (*a*) Reserved, (*b*) Protected, (*c*) Unclassed State Forests in descending order as regards the control exercised by government in respect of rights of user, of individuals and the public. The Forest Research Institute was established in 1906 at Dehra Dun to carry on forest researches. Ther are five main branches of research, namely, Sylviculture, Forest-Botany, Forest Economic products, Entomology and Chemistry. Chief forest districts are (1) Rainy parts of the Western Ghats. (2) Himalayas, (3) Assam, (4) Sunderbans of Ganges Delta, (5) Terai Forests, *i.e.*, southern slopes of the other Himalayas where there is a broad belt of jungle grass and forest.

### Chief Forest Products

(a) *Teak*—King of Indian forest trees, grows in warm wet climate—found in Western Ghats, Assam and C. P. India possesses roughly 100,000 acres of teak plantations which are being increased at the rate of about 5,000 acres per year.

(b) *Sal*—grows chiefly in the Eastern Himalayas, Hills of Central India, Eastern Ghats—used largely as railway sleepers. It grows in the regions of moderate rainfall.

(c) *Deodar*—grows in Himalayas at elevation of 6,000 ft. to 9,000 ft. and also grows in Baluchistan. It sometimes reaches a height of 200 ft. The timber which is light red in colour and very durable is valuable in cabinet making.

(d) *Chir, Blue Pine, Sproucc and Silver Fir* grow abundantly at different altitudes in the Himalayas mostly above 9,000 ft.

(e) *Mulberry* trees are seen in Bengal and Kashmir which account for the presence of silkworm.

(f) *Sandalwood*—grows chiefly in Mysore.

(g) *Ebony*—is available in the Western Ghats. Its wood is extraordinarily hard and it is of various colours, but black is the most useful. It takes fine polish.

(h) *Bamboo*—is grown all over India.

(i) *Palms*—cocoanut is grown in sandy soil near the sea. It is therefore available on the coast strips along sea-board of India and Burma. Palmyras grow all over India. Date fruit flourishes in Sind: Areca palm which yields 'betel-nut' is chiefly grown in the deltas of Bengal.

(j) *Babul*—is a species of acacia, grows in the plains. It is a very hard wood.

(k) *Pipal and Banyan*—are the trees of the big family.

(l) *Cinchona*—from the bark of which quinine is made, is grown in Kalimpong (Darjeeling) and Nilgiris.

Other minor produce of forests are lac, tanning materials, essential oils, turpentine and resin, gums, spices, leaves for fodder and *biris*, oilseeds.

## INDIAN IRRIGATION

Principal kinds of Irrigation Works in India are (a) *Lift Works* which consist generally of wells from which water is drawn. This system prevails in Madras, Bombay, U. P. and the Punjab. (b) *Tanks*, (c) *Canals* which are of three kinds—(*i*) inundation canals which are drawn directly from river without use of any barrage and water is obtained when river rises to a certain level. When the level is low canals obtain no water. To remedy this defect perennial canals are constructed, (*ii*) Perennial canals are constructed by putting some form of barrage across a river, thus diverting its water by means of canals to the land to be irrigated. The Sukkur Barrage is the principal example, (*iii*) Storage works canals are constructed by building dams across a valley to store monsoon rain-water. Government irrigation works are classed in these groups—(a) Productive, (b) Protective, (c) Minor. The area irrigated is the largest in the Punjab, where 11,000,000 acres are irrigated in each year from series of works on the Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum rivers. Irrigation works are also carried on large scale in Madras which irrigates 7,000,000 acres chiefly by redistributing the delta waters of the Cauvery, Kistna, and Godavari rivers. In Sind the most famous of all is Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur, where Indus is controlled and its waters led out by seven canals to give life to 5,500,000 acres of a desert as dry as can be found outside the Sahara.

Importance of Indian Irrigation can be ascertained from the fact that without it a sixth of the crops would fail and hundreds and thousands of people would be reduced to starvation. The acreage irrigated in India exceeds the combined total of that in the six countries which stand next to her in the list of world's largest irrigated countries, including the United States. This acreage has now reached the figure of 40 millions, and provides direct employment for no less than 50 million people or a seventh of country's population. The quantity of water used for the purpose of irrigation now totals about 260,000,000 gallons daily equivalent to the flow of roughly 100 rivers the size of Thames in London during winter.

## INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Indian Industries are classified in two divisions: (1) Cottage industries, (2) organised industries of the new type carried on in workshops and factories.

(1) *Handloom Cotton Weaving* provides a large number of people with employment. This industry produces some articles which are remarkable for their fineness, such as Muslins of Dacca. This production is about 38 per cent. of total cloth produced in India.

(2) The *cotton mill industry* is the largest industry in India. Bombay is the leading centre of this industry where it was first started in the middle of the last century.

(3) Next comes the *Jute mill industry* which came into existence in the year 1855 when the first mill was started. India enjoys the monopoly of Jute industry in the world and it is centralised in one place. These mills turn out 'gunny' bags and hessian cloths which have extensive market all over the world. It occupies the first place in Indian exports in value.

(4) There has been great advance in *Iron and Steel Industry* in India. Tata Steel and Iron Company was established in 1907 with Indian capital and began work in 1911. Other companies are Indian Iron and Steel Co., near Asansol and Steel Corporation of Bengal at Hirapur.

(5) *Tanning and leather industry* which produce hides and skins have been greatly developed. Tanneries are to be found in large number at Cawnpore and Agra and Madras.

(6) *Paper mills*—This industry was introduced in India in 1870, and has grown in importance within recent years.

(7) *Cement industry* has come into prominence in recent times. Several companies are at work in different parts of India.

(8) *Sugar industry* is an ancient industry of India. The imposition of protective duty at the rate of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. on all classes of sugar

in 1935 has given a stimulus to the sugar industry in India. Many sugar factories have been started within recent years.

(9) *Woollen mills* are centred at Amritsar, Kashmir, Cawnpore, Agra, Lahore, Mirzapore, Jaipur, Bikaner.

(10) *Silk Industry* is another important industry. It flourishes mainly in Bengal, Kashmir, Mysore, Bihar and Assam.

(11) *Mining Industry*—one of the biggest industries of India . The principal industries are coal, iron, manganese, gold, silver, zinc, copper, mica, etc.

## FAUNA

Indian climatic conditions have naturally developed a great variety of animal life and the number of animal species found in India is much greater than that in Europe.

In India, animals are chiefly seen in the valleys of the Himalayas (*i.e., Terai Forests*) extending from Kashmir to the Brahmaputra Valley on the Eastern and Western Ghats and in the jungles of Central Provinces and Central India.

(1) Wild Animals—*lion* is almost extinct and is now preserved in the Gir of Kathiawar. *Tigers* are found all over India. *Leopards* (hunting leopard), *Panthers, Cheetahs* are common in the hills and plains *Hyeanas, foxes, wolves, jackals and wild cats* are available everywhere.

*Elephants* are found in lower Himalayan valleys, Brahmaputra valley, Travancore, Mysore.

*Bears* are available on the hills everywhere. *Deers* anad *antelopes* are commonly seen in the plains.

*Yaks* are only seen in higher Himalayas. *Rhinoceros* live in the swamps of Assam, Burma, North Bengal, Nepal. *Monkeys, Porcupines, Hares, wild Hogs* are to be seen everywhere.

(2) Domestic Animals—*Goats, sheeps, horses, ponies, asses, mules, bullocks, buffaloes,* are available everywhere. *Camels* are seen in the desert districts of Rajputana, Sind and Punjab.

*Birds*—Vultures, kites, hawks, wild ducks, wild geese, patridges, pigeons, parrots, cranes, peacocks, snipe, sand grouse are available everywhere.

*Reptiles*—Crocodiles are seen everywhere. The deadly snakes of India are Cobras, Russel's Vipers, Kiraits, Hamadryeds.

(3) *Fish*—Most numerous fish are of carp family. The finest fish from angler's point is *Masher* found in all hill streams. The richest and tasty fish of India is *hilsha.*

## FLORA

Flora of British India is more varied than any other country in the East. This is due to many degrees of latitude, temperate and tropical; to its surface rising from level of the sea to heights to the limits of vegetations, to its climate varying from torrid to arctic and from almost absolute aridity to a maximum of humidity, and to the immigration of plants from widely different bordering countries. The flora can be divided into following groups :—(1) *Flora of the Himalayan region*—This region contains tropical (sea level to 6.000 ft.), temperate (6 000 to 12.000 ft.) and alpine (12,000 to 18,000 ft.) vegetation. The highest recorded flowering plant is *Festuca,* at an elevation of 18.300 ft. in the Himalayas. The tropical flora is made up mostly of strictly Indian types. The temperate flora is predominantly European.

(2) *The Indus plain region* includes Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, west of the Aravalli range and Jumna river, Cutch and Northern Guzarat. It is partly alluvial, partly occupied by salaine swamps, but a large part is sandy or rocky desert. The flora consists of European, Indian and African types. It is spread with thickets of shrubs and a few trees, with a few exceptions, all have deciduous leaves and most of the herbs are burnt or dried up in the hot season.

(3) *Gangetic Plain* extends from the Rajputana east of the Aravalli Hills and Jumna river to Bengal, the Sunderbans, the plains of Assam and Sylhet and the low country of Orissa, north of Mahanadi. Upper Gangetic plain is in fact continuous with Indus plain and the Flora is characteristic of the latter region. But this type of vegetation disappears gradually in following the course of the Ganges downwards and towards the entrance of Kosi river is replaced by the typical humid and tropical luxuriant evergreen vegetation. The mouth of the Ganges (Sunderbans) is occupied by one of the best estuarial vegetation in the east.

(4) *Malabar Region* in an extended sense comprises the humid belt of mountainous country extending along the western side of the Peninsula from Southern Gujarat to Cape Comorin. It is almost throughout a hilly country and is (except in the north) of excessive humidity, the mountains often rising abruptly from the flat coast of the Arabian Sea. Its abrupt western face is clothed with a luxuriant forest vegetation of Malayan type, except towards north, where with the drier climate, the elements of the Deccan and the Indus plain compete with that of the Malabar.

(5) *The Deccan Region* comprises the whole of comparatively dry elevated table-land of the peninsula east of Malabar and south of the Gangetic and Indus Plains, together with a sub-region, the low-lying strip of coast land extending from Orissa to Tinnevelly, known as the the Coromandel Coast. Over the Deccan Plateau region deciduous forests are the most conspicuous and comparatively evergreen ones on the coast and the slopes. The teak occurs at intervals over the whole area. Except at the mouth of many rivers, where mangroves and other estuarial trees and shrubs prevail, there is little to break the monotony of the vegetation which is of the Deccan type, with a reduced number of species.

## GEOLOGY AND MINERALS

The plain of India consists almost entirely of alluvium, and so do most of the costal strips, and of course the river deltas. In the Ganges valley the alluvium is many hundreds of feet thick, in the Upper Ganges Valley and the Punjab, there are hard pieces in the soft alluvium called "Kankar". The Indian Plateau consists mainly of very old crystalline rocks. This mass of old rocks was in existence long before the great Himalayan Fold Mountains were formed; It has for long ages formed "solid block" of much altered and folded rocks on the edge; on the plateau are areas of sedimentary rocks, which are coal bearing. Nearly the whole of the North-west of the Plateau has been covered by great sheets of lava—one of the largest areas of lava in the world.

The mineral deposits of India are almost sufficient to maintain most of the 'key' industries here.

The Department of Mines in India came into existence in 1902. It is mainly responsible for the administration of India mines including safety and management. The department is closely associated with mining education.

Coal is the most valuable mineral product. Next in importance to coal is *manganese* which accounts for about one-third of the world's output. *Mica* comes fourth on the list of Indian minerals, *Gold* taking the third place. India is singularly poor in deposits of the base-metals—Tin, Lead, Zinc and Copper. India's resources in high-grade iron-ore are perhaps the greatest in the world. Three thousand million tons of ore averaging not less than 60 per cent. of iron have been estimated by the Geological Survey of India.

*Gold*—is available chiefly in gold mines of Kolar in Mysore. India contributes about three per cent. of world's production of gold. Kolar produces about 95 per cent. of India's gold output.

*Coal*—is found in Bengal, Bihar, Assam, the Punjab and Central Provinces. With the exception of United Kingdom, India produces more coal than any other parts of the British Empire. The largest and the most important coal-field of India is Jheria, accounting for 43·9 per cent. of total Indian output. It covers an area of 175 sq. miles.

*Iron*—is found in Bengal, Bihar and Madras. By far the most important of iron deposits are those that occur in Singbhum and the Keonjhar, Bonai and Mayurbhanj States.

*Salt*—About three-fourth of the annual consumption of salt in India is produced in the country itself. It is dug from the Salt Range of the Punjab, from the stores of Sambhar Lake in Rajputana and also obtained by evaporation of sea water round the coasts.

*Petroleum*—is obtained in Assam and they contribute 9 per cent. of the total output. Also available in the Punjab. Oil comes from the Digboi field of Assam and from Khaur and Dhulian fields of Attock in the Punjab.

*Mica*—is chiefly obtained from Bengal, Bihar and Madras. India is the greatest producer of Mica in the world accounting for 87 per cent. in value of world's produce. It is chiefly used in electrical Industry. 80 per cent. of Mica comes from Bihar.

*Manganese*—is chiefly found in Central Provinces and Madras, Bombay, Bihar and Mysore. It is mainly required for the manufacture of steel. C. P. is the largest producer of manganese.

*Saltpetre*—is practically restricted to Bihar, the United Provinces and the Punjab, chiefly used for the manufacture of glass, etc

# ANTHROPOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## RACES OF MANKIND

The human family has been divided into five races—Caucasian, Mongolian, Negro, Malay, American.

*The Caucasian or Indo-European Race* (White) comprises the natives of Europe, the Persians, Jews, Arabians, Hindus, Afghans, and the people of Northern Africa; also the descendants of Europeans in America, South Africa, Australia, etc.

The *Mongolian Race* (Yellow) consists of the Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, Burmese, Tibetans and Koreans. Also the Laplanders, Finns, Magyars (Hungary), Tartars, Turks and many Russians.

*The Negro Race* (Black) is composed of the natives of Africa south of the Sahara.

*The Malay* (brown) includes the natives of Australia, Tasmania and some of the Malayan Islands. Sometimes they come under the category of the Mongolian race.

*American Indians* (Red)—are the original inhabitants of America.

The main divisions are based on the colour of the skin, but colour alone is not an entirely reliable guide. So *texture of the hair* provides a surer test of race. The hair of the *Caucasian* is oval in cross-section and is wavy. That of the *Mongolian* is round in cross-section and is long and straight, hanging loose like a piece of string. The Negroes have woolly hair arranged in small interlocked spirals.

Another division associated with the different races is physical characteristics. Mongolian people, such as the Japanese and the Chinese have broad flat faces with high cheek-bones, almond-shaped eyes and are of rather short stature. The Negros as a rule are tall. They have thick lips and broad, flat noses.

More recently, however, anthropologists have attempted to base distinction of race on differences in the size and proportions of skulls and on other physical differences found to follow these, such as the shape of the cross-section of the hair and composition of blood. These attempts have resulted in a division into the dolichocephalic (long-skulled) and the brachycephalic (short-skulled) races.

## STAGES OF CIVILISATION OF MAN

*Stone Age*—Age of human development in which primitive man was using stone implements and weapons. The Stone Age preceded the ages of bronze and iron. It is usually divided into four periods—(1) *Aolithic* or dawn of the stone age which lasted 6,00,000 years; (2) *Paleolithic*. or old stone age lasting perhaps 400,000 to 100 000 B.C. in which weapons and sharp stone tools were made from hard stone (flint) by chipping; (3) *Mesolithic*, a traditional period intermediate between the old and new stone ages, lasting perhaps until 10 000 B.C. when arrow and spear-heads were made and (4) the *Neolithic* or New tone age in which tools were perfected by grinding and polishing the stone. The new stone age lasted in Europe for some 5 000 years. In different parts of the world, the stone age existed at different times. Fire was probably discovered some 60,000 years before Christ.

*Bronze Age*—The period when early man used bronze for his tools and weapons, this superseding the use of stone. Its date differs in various areas. In the East it began probably about 5,000 B.C. and in the West perhaps 2,000 B.C. and continued until about 1,000 B.C.

*Iron Age*—The cultural phase of human civilisation marked by the use of iron, specially for edged tools and weapons. In Europe and West Asia it usually followed the copper-using or brone-using phase or age; in Africa it directly succeeded the stone age. In Europe, iron working became general in the Mediterranean region about 1,000 B.C., subsequently two pre-Christian periods occurred, each of about 500 years.

## RACES & PEOPLES

### Pre-historic Races

*Pithecanthropus erectus* (erect ape-man or Java man)—This is generally believed to be the earliest manlike animal. Held to be a creature of pleistocene times about mid-way between the orangutan and man. (1891-1892).

*Sinanthropas pekinensis* (Peking man)—Of higher development than Java man, but of approximately same period Fosilized remains of 10 individuals were found in a cave about 40 miles from Peking between 1926 and 1930. The brain capacity is estimated to be about one-fourth larger than that of Java man.

*Australopithecus Africans* (erect man-ape)—A skull was found in Cape Colony in 1925.

*Hemo Heidelbergensis* (Heidelberg man)—Primitive man of pleistocene period discovered in Heidelburg, Germany (1907). The jaw-bone is manlike, although it bears no trace of a chin. The teeth which are remarkably well-preserved, are unmistakably of human type.

*Piltdown skull* (Eoanthropus or primitive man)—Primitive man of early palaeolithic times found in Piltdown, Sussex. (1912).

*Neanderthal—Man*—Oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before Christian era. Human remains were first discovered in 1857 near Dusseldorf, Germany, in Neanderthal, after which this type of human beings has been named.

*Homo primigenius*—Of late palæolithic times from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C. (1895, 1906).

*Note*—Figures in parentheses denote years in which discoveries were made.

# GEOGRAPHICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL INFORMATION

## SOLAR SYSTEM

*Solar System* consists of a group of planetary bodies which move round the sun. The *Earth* is a member of the solar system. It is one of the eight major planets revolving round the sun, the centre of the system. The planets radiate no light of their own, but shine with that reflected from the sun. Chief among them are Mercury, and Venus which are nearer, and Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto which are further away from the Sun than the Earth.

The *Sun* has a diameter of 864,000 miles. Though 93,000,000 miles from the Earth, so great is its heat that its rays reach our planet with considerable warming power.

The *Stars,* unlike the planets are self-luminous bodies. The nearest star *Proxma centhuri* is 200,000 times more distant than the Sun. The stars do not revolve round the Sun, but move in circular paths across the sky while maintaining their relative positions. With the exception of the Pole Star, which is practically overhead at the North Pole, the stars on any given night appear to be changing their positions, but these apparent movements are really due to the rotation of the Earth.

*Moon* is a dead planet. It is about 240,000 miles from the earth and as it is thus some 370 times nearer to us than the sun, it appears almost as big as the latter body. The moon revolves round the Earth taking approximately twenty-nine days to complete its circuit. It shines by the reflected light from the sun. When opposite the sun, it is called full moon; a fortnight later when between the earth and sun, is called the new moon. The effect of the lunar alternative force upon the oceans causes the tides.

| *Planet* | *Distance from sun* (in males) | *Period* (d. Days ; y., Years) | *Diameter* (in miles) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Merucury | 36 000,000 | 88d. | 3,000 |
| Vensus | 67,300,000 | 224¾d | 7,600 |
| Earth | 92,900,000 | 365¼d. | 7,918 |
| Mars | 141,500,000 | 687d. | 4,200 |
| Jupiter | 483,000,000 | 12y. | 87,000 |
| Saturn | 886.000,000 | 29·5y | 72,000 |
| Uranus | 1,782,000,000 | 84y. | 31,000 |
| Neptune | 2,793,000,000 | 164·8y. | 33,000 |
| Pluto | 3,670,000,000 | 248y. | (?) 4,000 |

*Earth.*—The circumference of the Earth is 24,902 miles or approximately 25,000 miles. Though the Earth appears to us stationary, it is in fact spinning round on its axis. The Earth rotates on its axis once in every 24 hours and it spins from west to east. Besides spinning on its axis, the Earth moves round the Sun. The path of the Earth round the Sun called its orbit is not a circle but an oval or ellipse and the plane in which the Earth moves is said to be Plan of the Ecliptic.

The time taken to complete one revolution round the sun is one year i.e., 365¼ days approximaely. The seasons are due to the changes of the Earth's position in the course of its revolution about the Sun and to the inclination of its axis.

## COMETS

Comets are luminous celestial bodies moving about the sun. The bright Comets contain a nucleus, an enveloping haze or coma and usually a tail of luminous matter, so tenuous that stars seen through it loose no brilliancy. A comet consists of bright head or nucleus from which streams of tail, usually in the direction away from the sun. The luminosity of a comet is due partly at least to the reflection of sun light and partly to phosphorescence or electrical phenomena.

## CONSTELLATIONS

A glance at the sky on a clear night shows that the stars are not uniformly scattered over its surface, but in many cases, are arranged in natural groups. These natural groups early observed and variously named by the ancients, became as constellations.

## MILKY WAY

*Milky Way* is a hazy, somewhat irregular band of light, about 20" wide which completely encircles the heaven. It can be seen on clear, moonless, summer evenings stretching entirely across the northern sky

## ASTEROIDS

Are also called minor planets. They are of small bodies which revolve round the sun in orbits lying between those of Mars and Jupiter. About 2,000 have already been recorded. The largest is *Ceras,* 485 miles in diameter. They are probably the fragments of a large disrupted planet.

## METEORS

Meteors are small pieces of solid matter which appear in the earth's atmosphere as 'shooting stars'. Their constituents are nickel, chromium, magnesium and iron.

## SATELLITES

The secondary bodies which revolve around the planets, as the planets revolve around the sun, are called satellites. With the exception of Mercury and Venus, all of the planets are accompanied by one or more satellitts. Earth has one satellite, moon; Mars has two; Jupiter nine; Saturn, ten; Uranus, four; and Neptune, one.

## LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

For geographical purposes the surface of the earth is divided by circles—latitude, small circles parallel to the equator, and longitude, great circles perpendicular to the equator and passing through the north and south poles. These circles are divided into degrees, minutes and seconds. The equatorial circumference of the earth is 24,901·1 English miles, divided into 360 degrees of longitude, each of 69·17 English or 60 geographical miles. Starting from the meridian of Greenwich they are numbered east and west to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th degrees. Parallels of latitude proceed north and south from zero at the equator to 90° at the poles.

## ESTIMATED DIMENSIONS OF THE EARTH

| *Area*<br>Classification | Sq. miles. |
|---|---|
| Superficial area ... | 196,950,000 |
| Water ... | 139,440,000 |
| Land ... | 57,510 000 |
| Continents—Asia ... | 17,200,000 |
| Africa ... | 11,500,000 |
| North America ... | 8 000 000 |
| South America ... | 7 500,000 |
| Polar regions ... | 6,205,000 |
| Oceania ... | 4.000 000 |
| Europe ... | 3,900,000 |
| Fertile areas ... | 33 000 000 |
| Steppes ... | 19,000,000 |
| Lake & river surface | 1,000 000 |
| Deserts ... | 5 000 000 |
| Island area ... | 1,910,000 |
| *Circumference* | |
| Equatorial (miles) ... | 24 902 |
| Meridianal (miles) ... | 24,860 |
| Diameter through poles (miles) ... | 7,899 988 |

| *Area* | |
|---|---|
| Average elevation land above sea level (ft.) ... | 2,800 |
| Average depth of ocean below sea level (ft.) ... | 12,500 |
| Ratio for earth's flattening at the poles 1 part of ... | 297 |
| One degree of longitude :— | |
| Along equator (mls.) ... | 69·2 |
| Length of time (mits.) ... | 4 |
| One degree of latitude :— | |
| At the equator (mls.) ... | 680·7 |
| Near the poles (mls.) ... | 690 4 |
| *Miscellaneous Data* | |
| Diameter at equator (miles) | 7,926,677 |

## CONTINENTS

| | *Area in sq. miles.* | *Mean height in feet* | *Greatest height in feet* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe ... ... | 3,000,000 | 939 | 18,465 (Mt. Elbruz, Russia) |
| Asia ... ... | 17,200,000 | 3.189 | 29.002 (Everest) |
| Africa ... ... | 11,500,000 | 2,021 | 19,710 (Kilimanjaro) |
| Australasia ... | 3,000 000 | 850 | 12,120 (Mt. Victoria) |
| North America ... | 8 000 000 | 1,888 | 20.464 (Mt. McKinley) |
| South America ... | 7,500 000 | 2,078 | 23 080 (Aconcagua) |
| Antarctica . . ... | 2,400,000 | . . | 12,760 (Erebus) |

## OCEANS

| | *Area in sq. miles* | *Mean depth in feet* | *Greatest depth in feet* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic ... ... | 31 530 000 | 12.660 . . | ... 27,960 |
| Pacific ... ... | 63,986,000 | 13 440 ... | ... 35 410 |
| Indian ... ... | 28,350 000 | 12,888 ... | ... 22,968 |
| Arctic ... ... | 5,541,600 | 3,840 . | ... 13,932 |
| Southern or Antarctic | 6,000,000 | | |

## SEA AND LAND AREA

| | *Area in sq. mies* | *Mean depth in feet* | *Greatest depth in feet* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Land Area ... | 54,522,260 | 2,252 ... | ... 29 002 |
| Total Sea Area ... | 141.124.980 | 11,470 ... | ... 31,614 |

## GREATEST OCEAN DEPTHS

| | ft | | ft. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic (at Porto Rico) ... | 30 246 | Caribbean ... ... | 23,748 |
| Indian ... ... ... | 22,986 | Mediterranean ... ... | 14 450 |
| Arctic ... ... ... | 17,850 | Bering ... ... ... | 13,423 |
| Pacific ... ... ... | 35,400 | Antarctic ... ... | 14,274 |

## HIGHEST AND LOWEST LATITUDES OF CONTINENTS

| | *Highest point above Sea level* | (feet) | *Lowest point below Sea level* | (feet) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| North America ... | Mt. McKinley ... | 20 464 | Death Valley | 28 |
| South America ... | Mt. Aconcaqua ... | 23,080 | Caspian Sea | 86 |
| Europe ... | Mt. Elburz ... | 18 465 | Dead Sea | 1,290 |
| Asia ... | Mt. Everest ... | 29.002 | Libyan Desert | 440 |
| Africa ... | Kilimanjaro ... | 19.710 | Lake Eyre (Australia) | 38 |
| Australia ... | Mt. Kosciusko ... | 17 328 | | |
| Antarctica ... | Mt. Thorvald Nelson | 15.400 | | |

## HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

| | |
|---|---|
| World ... ... | Mount Everest (29 002 ft.) *highest in the world.* |
| In British Isles ... | Ben Nevis (4,406 ft.) |
| In Europe ... ... | Mount Elbruz, Caucasus (18,465 ft.) |
| In Asia ... ... | Mount Everest (29,002 ft.) |
| In Africa ... ... | Kilimanjaro (19,720 ft.) |
| In North America ... | Mount McKinley (20 300 ft.) |
| In South America ... | Mount Aconcagua (23,080 ft.) |
| In Australia ... | Kosucisko (17 328 ft.) |
| Antarctica ... ... | Mount Thovald Nedson (15,400 ft.) |

## LANDS

| | *Sq. miles.* | | *Sq. miles.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asia ... ... | 17,500 000 | Africa ... ... | 11,750,000 |
| America ... ... | 14,150 000 | Australasia and Oceania ... ... | 750,000 |
| Europe ... ... | 3,800,000 | | |

## VOLCANOES

| | Ft. | | Ft. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotapaxi, Equador ... | 19 488 | Iliamna, Aleutian Isles... | 11.000 |
| San Pelerov Pablo, Bolivia | 19 423 | Llullailaco, Chile ... | 17,000 |
| Sangay, Ecuador ... | 17 464 | Hualalai Hawaii ... | 8 275 |
| Frebus, Antartic ... | 13.300 | Skeidar-Jokull, Iceland ... | 6 952 |
| Mouna Loa, Howaii ... | 12 675 | Hekla, Iceland ... ... | 5.110 |
| Fuji, Japan ... ... | 12,044 | Vesuvious, Italy ... ... | 4,700 |
| Etna, Cicily ... ... | 10,740 | Stromboli, Lipari Isles ... | 3,022 |

## LONGEST RIVERS

| | *Miles long* | | *Miles long* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri-Mississippi (N.A.) | 4 502 | | |
| Amazon (S.A.) ... ... | 4 000 | Volga (Europe) ... ... | 2 450 |
| Nile (Africa) ... ... | 4 000 | Yokon ... ... | 2,000 |
| Yangtse (Asia) ... ... | 3 400 | St. Lawrence ... ... | 1.800 |
| Yenesei (Asia) ... ... | 3 300 | Arkansas ... ... | 2 000 |
| Congo (Africa) ... ... | 3 000 | Colorado ... ... | 2 000 |
| Lena (Asia) ... ... | 2 800 | Madeira ... ... | 2,000 |
| Obe (Asia) ... ... | 2 700 | Danube ... ... | 1.725 |
| Amur (Asia) ... ... | 3.000 | Indus ... ... | 1,700 |
| Mekong (Asia) ... ... | 2 800 | Brahmaputra ... ... | 1.680 |
| Niger (Africa) ... ... | 2 600 | Zambesi ... ... | 1 600 |
| Hoang-Ho (Asia) ... ... | 2,600 | Ganges ... ... | 1,500 |

## BIGGEST LAKES

| | Sq. miles. | | Sq. miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caspean Sea | 170,000 | Chad | 20,000 |
| Superior | 31,200 | Nyasa | 14,200 |
| Victoria Nyanza | 26,200 | Tanganyika | 12,700 |
| Sea of Aral | 24,400 | Baikal | 11,580 |
| Huron | 23,800 | Great Slave Lake | 11,170 |
| Michigan | 22,450 | Great Bear Lake | 11,660 |

## OCEANS AND SEAS—AREAS AND DEPTHS

| *Names* | *Area of Basin* (Sq. miles) | | *Greatest depth* (feet) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pacific | 63,689,000 | *off* Miando | 35,400 |
| Atlantic | 31,530,000 | Porto Rico trend | 30,246 |
| Indian | 28,350,000 | Sunda trend | 22,968 |
| Arctic | 5,541,600 | North Polar | 17,850 |
| Malay | 3,137,000 | Kei trench | 21,342 |
| Central American | 1,770,000 | Caribbean | 20,568 |
| Mediterranean | 1,145,000 | Pola Deep | 14,450 |
| Behring | 878,000 | Buldir Trough | 13,422 |
| Okhotosk | 582,000 | Kurile Trough | 10,554 |
| East China | 480,000 | About | 10,500 |
| Hudson Bay | 472,000 | About | 1,500 |
| Japan | 405,000 | About | 10,200 |
| North Sea | 221,000 | Skaggerak | 1,998 |
| Red Sea | 178,000 | 20°N | 7,254 |
| Baltic | 158,000 | About | 1,200 |

## LARGEST ISLANDS

| | *Ocean* | *Sq. miles* |
|---|---|---|
| Greenland | Arctic | 846,740 |
| New Guinea | Pacific | 330,000 |
| Borneo | Pacific | 284,630 |
| Baffinland | Arctic | 236,000 |
| Madagascar | Indian | 224,721 |
| Sumatra | Indian | 163,534 |
| Great Britain | Atlantic | 88,745 |
| Honshu (Japan) | Pacific | 58,120 |
| Celebes | Indian | 72,679 |
| Victoria | Arctic | 60,000 |
| South Island (N.Z.) | Pacific | 58,120 |
| Java | Indian | 48,400 |
| North Island (N.Z.) | Pacific | 44,130 |
| Cuba | Atlantic | 42,734 |
| Newfoundland | Atlantic | 41,634 |
| Luson (U. S. A.) | Pacific | 40,814 |
| Iceland | Atlantic | 39,709 |
| Ireland | Atlantic | 32,600 |
| Ceylon | Indian | 25,400 |
| Vancouver | Pacific | 20,000 |

## LARGEST DESERTS

| | Sq. miles. | | Sq. miles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gobi (Asia) | 300,000 | Tibet (Asia) | 230,000 |
| Great American | 1,050,000 | Tarim (Asia) | 150,000 |
| Sarara | 2,000,000 | | |

## GREATEST PORTS OF THE WORLD

| Port | Vessels | Net Register (tons) | Port | Vessels | Net Register (tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 92,032 | 68,598,000 | Marseilles | 9,135 | 16,612,000 |
| London | 29,137 | 29,673,000 | Hongkong | 5,947 | 15,340,000 |
| Kobe | 26,776 | 28,334,000 | Boston | 7,340 | 14,978,000 |
| Yokohama | 5,757 | 26,785,000 | San Francisco | 17,353 | 14,974,000 |
| Rottendam | 110,406 | 22,415,000 | Singapore | 5,934 | 14,800,000 |
| Baltimore | 56,067 | 21,008,000 | Vancouver | 16,970 | 11,488,000 |
| Colombo | 2,708 | 20,425,000 | Naples | 9,008 | 10,809,000 |
| Osaka | 18,999 | 19,600,000 | Sydney | 6,855 | 10,057,000 |
| Antwerp | 11,125 | 18,730,000 | Melbourne | 3,396 | 7,613,000 |
| Hamburg | 16,141 | 18,418,000 | Bombay | 33,731 | 6,547,000 |
| Philadelphia | 8,302 | 17,907,000 | Capetown | 1,629 | 5,454,000 |
| Shanghai | 8,488 | 17,418,000 | Batavia | 2,183 | 5,338,000 |
| Los Angeles | 5,369 | 17,211,000 | Calcutta | 1,296 | 4,059,000 |
| Liverpool | 14,614 | 16,640,000 | | | |

## GREAT CANALS

| Canal | Length in miles. | Canal | Length in miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stalin's Baltic White Sea Canal (Russia) | 141 | Rhone-Marseilles (Fr.) | 50·3 |
| Suez (Egypt) | 100 | St. Lawrence (Can.) | 46 |
| Kiel (Germany) | 61 | Gota (Sweden) | 115 |
| Panama (U.S.A.) | 50·5 | Manchester (England) | 35·6 |
| Erie (N.Y.) | 340 | Welland (Can.) | 27 |
| Moscow-Volga (Russia) | 79 | Elbe and Trave (Ger.) | 41 |

## GEOGRAPHICAL SURNAMES

*The Isle of Pearls*—*Baherein* (Persian Gulf).
*World's lonliest island* (Mid-Atlantic)—Tristan De Cunna.
*Roof of the World*—Pamir Plateau.
*Eternal City*—Rome.
*Gift of the Nile*—Egypt
*Land of the Midnight Sun*—Norway.
*Holy Land*—Palestine.
*Hermit Kingdom*—Korea.
*Island of Cloves*—Zanzibar.
*Land of White Elephant*—Siam.
*Empire City*—New York.
*Pillars of Hercules*—Straits of Gibralter.
*Key of the Mediterranean*—Gibraltar.
*Rose-pink City*—Jaipur.
*Pearl of the Antilles*—Cuba.
*The Corridor*—A strip of land in Poland separating Germany from East Prussia.
*Cockpit of Europe*—Belgium.
*Granite City*—Aberdeen.
*Land of Morning Calm*—Korea.
*Playground of Europe*—Switzerland.
*City of Seven Hills*—Rome.
*Dark Continent*—Africa.
*Land of Rising Sun*—Japan.
*Emerald Isle*—Ireland.
*Land of Maple*—Canada.
*Land of Five Rivers*—The Punjab.
*Blue Mountains*—Nilgiri Hills.
*Venice of the North*—Stockholm.
*Forbidden City*—Lassa.

## SHIP CANALS

Sault Ste Marie Canal in *Lake System of N. America.*
Manchester Ship Canal.
Keil Canal.
New Waterway bet. *Rotterdam and N. Sea.*
South Sea Canal bet. *Amsterdam and N. Sea.*
Göta Canal bet. *Gothenburg and Stockholm.*

## CHANGED GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

| *Old* | *New* | *Old* | *New* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Pekin** .. .. | Peping. | Petrograd, St. Petersburg | Leningrad. |
| **Christiana (Norway)** .. | Oslo. | Nijni Novgorod | Gorky. |
| **Constantinople** | Istanbul. | Manchuria .. | Manchukuo. |
| **Helsingfors** .. | Helsinki. | Persia .. .. | Iran. |
| **Reval** .. .. | Talliun (Estonia). | Tripoli .. .. | Libya. |
| **Queenstown (Ireland)** .. | Cobh. | Korea .. .. | Chosen. |
| **Mesopotamia** .. | State of Irak. | Irish Free State | Eire. |
| **Russia** .. .. | Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U. S. S. R.). | Siam .. .. | Thailand. |
| **Formosa** .. | Taiwan. | Salonika .. .. | Thessaloniki |
| | | Finland .. .. | Suomi. |
| | | Singapore .. | Shanon. |
| | | Viipuri .. .. | Viborg (Finland). |
| | | Bankok .. | Phetchabun |

## GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERIES

| | B.C. |
|---|---|
| Phoenicians circumnavigate Africa ... ... ... | 600 |
| Alexander the Great in the Punjab .. ... ... | 327 |
| Megasthenes, Greek Ambassador reaches Patna, India ... | 300 |
| Julius Cæsar in England ... ... ... ... | 55 |
| | A.D. |
| Marco Polo at the Court of Kublai Khan, China ... ... | 1270 |
| Ibn Batuta, the Arab trader reaches E. Africa ... ... | 1329 |
| Bertholomew Diaz, the Portuguese navigator doubles the Cape of Good Hope ... ... ... ... | 1488 |
| Vasco da Gama, Portuguese navigator reaches India by Cape route ... ... ... ... ... | 1497 |
| John Cabot, Italian navigator lands on coast of North America (near Newfoundland or Nova Scotia) ... | 1497 |
| Columbus sights Central America ... ... ... | 1502 |
| **Balboa**, Spanish txplorer, discovers Pacific Ocean ... | 1513 |
| Expedition of Magellan circumnavigates the Globe ... | 1521—22 |
| Frobisher, English navigator in Arctic North America ... | 1576 |
| Hartog, Dutch navigator, on the Australian coast ... | 1616 |
| **Cook**, English navigator first to cross Antarctic circle ... | 1773 |
| Mungo Park in West Africa ... ... ... ... | 1795 |
| Livingstone, Scottish Missionary discovers Zambesi river ... | 1851—77 |
| Livingstone explored Zambesi river, Victoria Falls, etc. ... | 1855 |
| Stanley, American explorer traces the course of the Congo | 1876—77 |
| Hedin, Swedish explorer explores Central Asia ... ... | 1890—1908 |
| Peary, discovers the North Pole ... ... ... | 1909 |
| **Amundsen, the Norwegian, discovers South Pole** ... | 1911 |

## GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD BREAKERS

| | |
|---|---|
| *Highest Mountain* ... | Everest, 29,002 ft. high. |
| *Longest River* ... | Mississippi-Missouri, 4 060 miles long. |
| *Largest river basin* ... | Basin of Amazon, 2,702 800 sq. miles. |
| *Largest Lake* ... | Superior, 31,200 sq. miles. |
| *Largest Island* ... | Greenland, 838,008 sq. miles. |
| *Densest Population* ... | Java (817 to the sq. mile); England (750 to the sq. mile). |
| *Largest City* ... | London, 8,204 000. |
| *Hottest Regions* ... | North-west Sahara, coasts of Red Sea and Persian Gulf and Thar Desert of North-West India where temperature frequently reaches 130°F. |
| *Coldest Region* ... | Verkhoyansk in North-East Siberia where temperatures of 85° below zero have been recorded |
| *Largest Mountain System* | Andes in S. America (4,500 miles). |
| *Largest Continent* ... | Asia. |
| *Largest Peninsula* ... | India. |
| *Highest Country* ... | Tibet |
| *Biggest Ocean* ... | Pacific Ocean. |
| *Most Northernly Town* ... | Hemmerfest in Norway 275 miles north of Arctic circle. |
| *Largest inland sea* ... | Mediterranean Sea. |
| *Largest Desert* ... | Sahara in Africa. |

## COLDEST, DRYEST, HOTTEST & WETTEST

*Coldest Place—*

Verkhoyansk (Siberian village)—95 degrees below zero.

Oimekon (Siberian village)—94 degrees below zero.

*Hottest Place—*

In-Salah (Algeria)—133 degrees.

Death Valley (California)—134 deg.

Azizia (Tripolitania)—136 degrees.

*Dryest Place—*

Death Valley (California)—Rainfall 1½ inches yearly.

Arica Village (Chile)—Average rainfall 1/5 in. yearly.

*Wettest Place—*

*Cherapunji, Assam—428 inches yearly.

†Manoyouram, Assam—499 inches yearly.

* Average of 50 years.

† Average of 5 years.

## WATERFALLS

| *Name and location.* | *Height ft.* | *Name and location* | *Height ft.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bridal Veil (America) ... | 620 | Rjukan (Norway) ... | 780 |
| Fairy (Do.) ... | 700 | Ribbon (California) ... | 1,612 |
| Gavarnie (France) .. | 1,385 | Skjaeggedalsfos (Norway) | 530 |
| Gersoppa (Mysore) ... | 960 | Staubbach (Switzerland) ... | 980 |
| Kaietur (Br. Guiana) ... | 520 | Stirling (New Zealand) ... | 505 |
| Kalambo (E. Africa) .... | 705 | Takkakaw (Canada) ... | 1,200 |
| King Edward VIII (Br. Guiana) ... ... | 440 | Tugela (Natal) ... ... | 1,800 |
| Southerland (N. Zealand) ... | 1,904 | Yosemite (upper), Cal. ... | 1,630 |
| Multnomah (Oregon) ... | 850 | Vettis (Norway) ... | 850 |

### (In volume)

| | Yds. | | Yds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Khom Cateracts (French Indo-China)** | ... 14,000 | Niagra (Canada, U.S.A.) | . 1,300 |
| **Guayra (Brazil)** | ... 5,280 | Victoria (N. Rhodesia) | ... 1,500 |

## MOUNTAIN PASSES

| *Pass* | *Location* | *Altitude* (feet) | *Pass* | *Location* | *Altitude* (feet) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Alpine** | Colorado | 13,550 | St. Bernard | Swiss Alps | 8,100 |
| **Argentine** | Colorado | 13,286 | St. Gothard | Swiss Alps | 6,936 |
| **Bolan** | Baluchistan | 5,880 | Shipka | Bulgaria | 4,300 |
| **Brenner** | Austrian Alps | 4,588 | Simplon | Swiss Alps | 6,595 |
| **Khyber** | Afghanistan | 3 373 | Tennessea | Colorado | 10,418 |

## GREATEST HEIGHTS AND GREATEST DEPTHS

| | |
|---|---|
| **Highest point reached by passenger Baloon** | 72,385 ft. |
| **Highest point reached by Aeroplane** ... | 53,937 ft. |
| **Mount Everest** ... ... ... | 29,002 ft. |
| **Average height of land** ... ... | About 625 ft. |
| **Great Submarine Depth** ... ... | 383 ft. below sea level. |
| **Greatest River Depth** ... ... | 815 ft. below sea level |
| **Greatest Bathysphere Depth** ... ... | More than ½ mile. |
| **Deepest mine** ... ... ... | More than 9,000 ft. |
| **Deepest oil well** ... ... ... | About 13,000 ft. |
| **Deepest Ocean depth** ... ... | 35 400 ft. near the island of Mindanao (Philippines). |

## FIRST IN INDIA

Largest River—Indus.
Largest Lake—Wular Lake, Kashmir.
Highest Peak in British India—Nanga Parvat
Largest Populated Province—Bengal.
Largest City—Calcutta.
Highest Waterfall—Gersoppa Waterfalls Mysore (960 ft. high)
Most Famous Pass—Khyber Pass.
Largest Province—Madras Province.
Largest Military Cantonment—Rawalpindi.
Largest Indian State—Jammu and Kashmir.
Wettest Place—Cherrapunji.
Densest Population—Bengal (646 per sq. mile)
Largest Populated District—Vizagapatam.
Leading Forest Province—Assam.
Hottest Place—Jacobabad (Sind).
Largest Delta—Sundarbans Delta comprising 8,000 sq. miles.
Largest Cave Temples—Ellora, Hyderabad.
Longest Corridor—Rameswaram Temple Corridor (4,000 ft. long)
Largest Railway—North Western Railway.
Largest Dam—Lloyd Dam.
Longest Bridge—Sone Bridge.
Largest Gate—Buland Darwaja (Fatepur Sikri).
Tallest Statue—Statue of Gomateswara (Mysore) 56 ft. high.
Longest Platform—Sonepur Platform (E. I. R.).
Longest Road—Grand Trunk Road, 1,500 miles.
Highest Tower—Kutub Minar.
Largest Dome—Gol Gambuz, Bijapur.
Largest Fair of Animals—Sonepur fair.

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Christians— | | Hindus ... ... | 230,150,000 |
| Roman Catholic ... | 331,500,000 | Confucians, Taoists | 350,600,000 |
| Orthodox Catholic | 144,000,000 | Shintoists ... | 25,000,000 |
| Protestants ... | 206,900,000 | Animists, etc. ... | 135,650,000 |
| Coptic Christians ... | 10,000,000 | Unclassified ... | 50,870,000 |
| Jews ... ... | 16,140,000 | | |
| Muslims ... ... | 203,020,000 | | |
| Buddhists ... ... | 150,180,000 | Total | 1,860,010,000 |

## LONGEST RAILWAY STATION PLATFORMS

| | feet | | feet |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sonepur (B. N. W. R., India) | 2,415 | Mandalay (Burma Railways) | 1,788 |
| Kharagpur (B. N. R., India) | 2,350 | Bournemouth (England) ... | 1,748 |
| Bulawayo (Rhodesia) ... | 2,302 | Perth (Joint) ... | 1,714 |
| New Lucknow (E.I.R., India) | 2,250 | York (L. N. E. R.) ... | 1,701 |
| Manchester Victoria Exchange (L. M. S.) ... | 2,194 | Edinburgh ... | 1,680 |
| Bezwada (M. S. M., India) ... | 2,100 | Aberden ... | 1,596 |
| Jhansi (G. I. P., India) ... | 2,025 | Trichinopoly (S. I. R.) ... | 1,546 |
| Kotri (N. W. R., India) .. | 1,896 | Ranaghat (B. & A. R.) ... | 1,509 |
| | | Dakor (B. B. C. I.) ... | 1,470 |

## FAMOUS TELESCOPE & OBSERVATORIES

Telescopes are of two types: The *refractors*, in which the light is transmitted through and brought to a focus by a lens or combination of lenses; and the *reflectors*, in which the light is reflected from and brought to a focus by concave mirror or combination of mirrors. The image formed at the focus of the lens or mirror is real and may be magnified by an eye piece or photographed.

### Refractors

| *Inch.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | ... Univ. of Chicago at Yerkes Observatory (U S. A.) (62 ft. long). | 30 | ... Univ. of Paris at Nice (France). |
| 36 | ... Univ. of California at Lick observatory (U.S.A. | 28 | ... Royal observatory, Greenwich (England). |
| 32½ | ... Observatory at Meudon, France. | 30 | ... Photographic Refractory at Univ. of Pittsburgh (U. S. A.). |
| 31½ | ... Astrophysical observatory, Potsdam (Germany) | 26 | ... U. S. Naval observatory, Washington (U. S. A.). |
| 30 | ... At Pulkova, Russia. | | |

### Reflectors

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 74 | ... David Dunlop observatory, Univ. of Toronto (Canada). | 72 | ... Dominion Astrophysical, Victoria, B. C. |

**Reflectors**—*Contd.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 69 | ... Ohio Wesleyan Univ. (U. S. A.). |
| 100 | ... Carnegie Institute, Mt. Wilson, California. |
| 61 | ... Oak Ridge Station, Harvard. |
| 48½ | ... Berlin-Babelsburgh (Germany). |
| 42 | ... Lowell observatory (U. S. A.). |
| 39¼ | ... Hamburgh Univ. (Germany). |
| 37½ | ... Detroit observatory, Univ. of Michigan (U. S. A.). |
| 36 | ... Univ. of California, Lick observatory. |
| 36 | ... Univ. of California at Santiago, Chile. |
| 36 | ... Steward observatory, Tuccon, Arizona. |
| 82 | ... Mount Loke, Texas, jointly by Univs. of Texas and Chicago. |
| *200 | .. California Institute of Technology, Pasadana (U. S. A.). |

* *Largest Telescope in the world.*

## INDIAN BRIDGES

| | | ft. |
|---|---|---|
| Sone Bridge (1900) | ... | 10,052 |
| Godavari Bridge | ... | 9,096 |
| Willingdon Bridge | ... | 2 610 |
| Gorai Bridge | ... | 1,744 |
| Howrah Bridge | ... | 1,530 |
| Hardinge Bridge (*girder*) | | 5,380 |
| Mahanadi Bridge | ... | 6,912 |
| Jubilee Bridge | ... | 1,213 |
| Meghna Bridge | ... | |

## FAMOUS BRIDGES

| | |
|---|---|
| Sydney Harbour Bridge (Australia) The great Arch itself spans 1650 ft. *Biggest Single-span arch bridge in the world* ... | 3,770 |
| Bulawayo Bridge (Rhodesia, S. Africa) ... ... ... | 1,080 |
| Storstrom Bridge (opened 1937), Denmark—over 2 miles. (*Longest in Europe, Railway and Highway Bridge*) ... | 10,286 |
| George Washington (U. S. A.) ... ... ... ... | 8,243 |
| Golden Gate (U. S. A.) ... .. ... ... | 8,940 |

## LONGEST RAILWAY BRIDGES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lower Zambezi Bride (East Africa) | ... | 12,064 |
| Tay Bridge (Scotland) | ... | 10,527 |
| Sone Bridge (India) | ... | 10,052 |
| Godavari (India) | ... | 9,096 |
| Forth (Scotland) | ... | 8,300 |
| Mahanadi (India) | ... | 6,912 |
| Rao Saldo (Argentina) | ... | 6,703 |

## RAILWAY TUNNELS

| | | *Length Miles* |
|---|---|---|
| Simplon (Alps) | ... | 12·3 |
| Appenine (Italy) | ... | 11·5 |
| St. Gothard (Alps) | ... | 9·3 |
| Lotscheberg (Alps) | ... | 9·0 |
| Mont Cenis (Alps) | ... | 8·0 |
| New Cascade (U. S. A.) | ... | 7·8 |
| Moffat (U. S. A.) | ... | 6·2 |
| Simizu (Japan) | ... | 6·1 |
| Otira (New Zealand) | ... | 5·3 |
| Rogers Pass (Br. Columbia) | | 5·0 |
| Arlburg (Austria) | ... | 6 |
| Ricken (Switzerland) | ... | 5 |
| Tauren (Austria) | ... | 5 |

## GREAT DAMS

| | *Highest (feet)* | *Mill. gal* | *Cost (dollars)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sennar (Sudan) 1926; irrigation ... | 128 | 140.000 | 43,000,000 |
| Assuan (Egypt); irrigation ... | 144 | 1,322,955 | 29,000,000 |
| Krishnarajasagar (India); irrigation | 124 | 45,000 | 13,000,000 |
| Cauvery-Mettur (India); irrigation and power (1934) ... ... | 214 | 5,978,750 | 16,000,000 |
| Lloyd Barrage (India); irrigation (1928-32) ... ... ... | 190 | ...... | 73,730,000 |
| *Dneiper River (Russia) power, etc. (1932) ... ... ... | 200 | 290,800 | 1,10,000,000 |
| Boulder (U.S.A.); irrigation, etc., (1936) ... ... ... | 726 | 10,000,000 | 77,843,000 |
| Grand Coulee (U.S.A.); irrigation and power (1941) ... ... | 553 | 3,131,000 | 1,18,000,000 |

* Destroyed by the Russians in August, 1941 due to war.

## BIGGEST SHIPS

| | *Gross Tonnage* | *Length ft.* | *Breadth ft.* | *Built* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Queen Elizabeth§ ... | 85,000 | 1,031 | 118 | 1939 |
| Lafayette*[1] ... ... | 83.423 | 962 | 117 | 1933 |
| Queen Mary§ ... ... | 81,235 | 975 | 118 | 1936 |
| Rex** ... ... | 51,062 | 879 | 97 | 1932 |
| Europa‡ ... ... | 49.746 | 890 | 102 | 1928 |
| Conte di Savoia** ... | 48,502 | 814 | 96 | 1932 |
| Aquitania§ ... ... | 45,647 | 868 | 97 | 1914 |
| Ile de France¶ ... ... | 43,450 | 763 | 92 | 1926 |
| New Amsterdam (Holl.) ... | 36,287 | 713 | 88 | 1937 |
| Mauretania ... ... | 35,739 | 739 | 89 | 1938 |
| Roma** ... ... | 30 816 | 705 | 82 | 1928 |
| Augustus** ... ... | 30,418 | 710 | 82 | 1927 |
| Pasteur¶ ... ... | 30,000 | 656 | 87 | 1931 |

## MERCHANT FLEETS OF THE WORLD

| | *No. of ships* | *Gross tonnage.* | | *No. of ships* | *Gross tonnage.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | 32,713 | 69.607,644 | 1935 | 30 979 | 64,885,972 |
| 1931 | 32,344 | 65,641,035 | 1936 | 30.923 | 65,063,643 |
| 1932 | 32,247 | 69,734,310 | 1937 | 29.524 | 65,271,440 |
| 1933 | 31,700 | 67,920,185 | 1938 | 29,409 | 66.870.151 |
| 1934 | 30 997 | 65,576,612 | 1939 | 29,763 | 68 509 432 |

## GROSS TONNAGE OF MERCHANT FLEETS OF CHIEF NATIONS, 1939

| | *tons* | | *tons* |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. A. ... ... | 11,470.177 | Norway ... ... | 4.833.813 |
| Great Britain ... | 21,001.925 | Holland ... ... | 2 969.578 |
| Germany ... ... | 4,482,662 | Italy ... ... | 3,424,804 |
| France ... ... | 2;933,933 | Belgium ... ... | 408,418 |
| Japan ... ... | 5,629,845 | | |

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* American.
§ British.
** Italian.
‡ German.
¶ French.
[1] Burned, *Normandie* renamed *Lafayette*.

## LARGEST BELLS

| | *Approximate weight in tons.* |
|---|---|
| *Great Bell at Moscow (World's largest) | 200 |
| Great Bell at Mingoon, Burma | 125 |
| Another Moscow Bell | 125 |
| Great Bell at Peking | 55 |
| Bell at Cologne Cathedral | 26 |
| St. Issac's Cathedral, Leningrad | 22 |
| Novgorod, Russia | 31 |
| Oulmutz, Austria | 18 |
| Vienna | 18 |
| Notre Dame, Paris | 18 |
| St. Paul's, London | 17 |
| Seus, France | 13 |
| Erfuz Cathedral, Prussian Saxony | 13 |
| Montreal (R. C. Cathedral) | 13 |
| York | 12 |
| Big Ben, Westminster | 11 |
| Gorlitze, Silesia | 10 |
| Brugs | 10 |
| "Great Tomb", Oxford | 17 |

## NATIONAL ANTHEMS

*Star Spangled Banner—U. S. A.* It was written by F. S. Key in 1814 and specially adopted in 1931.

*God Save the King*—National anthem of England, composed by Henry Carey.

*Le Marseillaise—France.* It was written and composed by Rouget de Lisle in 1792. It got its name from the fact that it was sung by volunteers from Marseilles as they entered Paris to storm the Tuileries.

*International*—Song of the *Communists.* It was composed by Eugene Pottier in French (1871) to express the spirit of revolutionary working class movement.

*Maple-leaf Flower*—Canada.

*La Brabaconne—Belgium,* words by Jenneval.

*Deutchland über Alles—Germany,* words by H. von Fallersleben. The Nazi anthem is the *Horst Wessel.*

## HIGH BUILDINGS AND TOWERS

| | *Feet.* |
|---|---|
| Soviet Palace (Moscow) | 1,300 |
| Empire State Building (U. S.A.) | 1,250 |
| Chrysler Building (U.S.A.) | 1,048 |
| R. C. A. Rockefeller Centre | 850 |
| Woolworth Building (U.S.A.) | 792 |
| Farmer's Trust, N. Y. | 767 |
| Terminal Tower (U.S.A.) | 708 |
| Metropolitan Building (U. S. A.) | 700 |
| Chanin Tower (U.S.A.) | 680 |
| Lincoln Building (U.S.A.) | 638 |
| Eiffel Tower (France) | 984 |
| Bank of the Manhattan (U. S. A.) | 927 |
| Crane Tower (U.S.A.) | 880 |
| Ulm Cathedral (Germany) | 529 |
| Cologne Cathedral (Germany) | 512 |
| Rouen Cathedral (France) | 485 |
| Pyramid of Cheops (Egypt) | 481 |
| Straussburg Cathedral (Germany) | 468 |
| St. Peter's (Rome) | 448 |
| St. Stephen's Cathedral (Vienna) | 441 |

## FAMOUS ARCHITECTURE

*Neolithic* : The ruins of Stonehenge, in England.
*Egypt* : The Great Pyramid of Gizeh.

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* 15 ft. high, 24 in. thick with a circumference of 60 ft. 9 inches.

*Greek*: The temple of Poseidon at Paestum, Italy; the ruins of the Pathenon, on the Acropolis at Athens.
*Roman*: The Pantheon, at Rome.
*Byzantine*: The mosque of St. Sophia, in Constantinople.
*Moorish*: The Alhambra, in Spain.
*Romanesque*: The Tower, Baptistry and Cathedral of Pisa, Italy.
*Gothic*: The Cathedral of Beauvais, France and the ruins of the Cathedral of Rheims.
*Hindu*: The Kailash Temple at Ellora.
*Moslem*: The Taj Mahal, Agra.
*Baroque*: St. Peter's Cathedral, in Rome.
*Modern American*: The New Telephone Building in New York.

## LENGTH OF ALPHABETS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| English | 26 letters | Welsh | 27 letters | Latin | 22 letters |
| German | 26 ,, | Spanish | 27 ,, | Hebrew | 22 ,, |
| French | 25 ,, | Italian | 20 ,, | Celtic | 17 ,, |
| Greek | 24 ,, | Russian | 36 ,, | Turkish | 28 ,, |
| Arabic | 28 ,, | Persian | 31 ,, | Sanskrit | 44 ,, |

## BIGGEST, LARGEST, GREATEST, LONGEST

| | |
|---|---|
| Highest Mountain | Mount Everest (29,002 ft.). |
| Largest Library | National Library (U.S.S.R.). |
| Greatest Desert | Sahara (Africa). |
| Tallest Building | Soviet Palace (Russia) 1,300 ft. |
| Largest Palace | Vatican (Rome). |
| Biggest Ship | Queen Elizabeth (85,000 tons). |
| Biggest City | London (8,787,143 people). |
| Largest Diamond Mine | Kimberly, South Africa. |
| Tallest Statue | Statue of Liberty (New York) 151 ft. high. |
| Tallest Church | Ulml Cathedral (Germany), 529 ft. high. |
| Largest Church | Church of St. Peters (Rome). |
| Largest Diamond | The Cullinan. |
| Rainiest Place | Cherrapunji (Assam). |
| Biggest & Deepest Ocean | Pacific Ocean. |
| Longest Corridor | Rameswaram Temple Corridor, S. India. About 4,000 ft. long. |
| Longest Railway Platform | Sonepur Station (Bihar). |
| Largest Pearl | Beresford-Hope Pearl, weighing 1800 grams |
| Longest Railway run | Riga to Vladivostock (6,000 miles). |
| Largest Telescope | At Pasadana, California, diameter of reflector is 200 inches. |
| Biggest Museum | British Museum (London). |
| Longest River | Mississippi-Mussorie. |
| Largest River (in volume) | Amazon. |
| Largest Railway Station | Grand Central Terminal (New York) with 47 platforms. |
| Largest Dome | Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur) 144 ft. in actual diameter. |
| Largest Building | The great Pyramid at Gizeh, Egypt. |
| Largest Dry Dock | Dry dock at Southampton (England). The huge structure is 1,200 feet long, 135 ft. wide at the entrance. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Tallest Tower | Eiffel Tower, Paris, 984 ft. high. |
| Largest group of Islands | Malaya Archipelago. |
| Largest Delta | Sundarban Delta, comprising 8,000 sq. m. |
| Largest Royal Palace | The Palace at Madrid. |
| Largest Single Country | Brazil with an area of 3,285,319 square miles. |
| Largest Lake | Lake Superior. |
| Largest Freshwater Lake | Caspian Sea, 760 miles long. |
| Largest Volcano | Mauna Loa (Hawaii, 13,760 ft.) crater 12,400 ft. in diameter. |
| Largest & populous continent | Asia. |
| Longest Wall | The Great Wall of China over 1,500 miles long and was built in 214 B.C. |
| Longest Canal | Stalin's White Sea-Baltic Canal. |
| Longest Tunnel | Simplon (Switzerland) 12 miles 458 yds long. |
| Highest Dam | Boulder Dam (U. S. A.) 726 ft. above bed-rock. |
| Largest Dam | Lloyd Dam (Sukkur). |
| Largest Peninsula | India. |
| Largest Island | Greenland (827,300 sq. miles). |
| Densest Population | Java (over 800 per sq. mile). |
| Largest Bell | Bell of Moscow, cast in 1733, 21 ft. high, 21 ft. diameter and weighs 200 tons. |
| Largest Planetary Body | Jupiter. |
| Biggest Railway | Trans-Siberian Railway. |
| Biggest Park | Yellowstone National Park (U. S. A.) 3,350 sq. miles. |
| Largest Single State | U. S. S. R. (Russia). |
| Largest Archway | Sydney Harbour Bridge (Australia). |
| Largest Bridge | San Francisco-Oakland Bridge. |

## FAMOUS EARTHQUAKES

| | *Date* | *Loss of life.* | | *Date* | *Loss of life.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pompeii | 79 | ... | Kansu, China | 1920 | 100,000 |
| Lisbon | 1531 | ... | Japan (Tokio & Yokohama) | 1923 | 200,000 |
| Do. | 1755 | 40,000 | | | |
| Neopolitan | 1857 | 10 000 | Napier, N. Z. | 1931 | ... |
| Krakatoa | 1883 | 35,000 | Bihar | 1934 | ... |
| Martinique | 1902 | 35,000 | Formosa | 1935 | . |
| San Francisco | 1906 | ... | Quetta | 1935 | ... |
| Messina | 1908 | 96,000 | Anatolia (Turkey) | 1939 | 30,000 |
| Central Italy | 1915 | 29,978 | Rumania | 1940 | |

## POLAR RECORD

### Arctic

| *Year.* | *Explorer.* | *No.* | *Latitude.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1854 | E. K. Kane (U. S. A.) | 78 | 45 |
| 1871 | Capt. Hall (U. S. A.) | 82 | 11 |
| 1875 | Capt. Nares (G. B.) | 83 | 20 |
| 1879 | Lieut. De Long | 77 | 15 |
| 1882 | Lieut. Greely (U. S. A.) | 83 | 24 |
| 1892 | Lieut. Peary (U. S. A.) | 83 | 27 |
| 1895 | Fridtjof Nansen (Norway) | 86 | 14 |

| *Year.* | *Explorer* | *No.* | *Latitude.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1900 | Duke d'Abruzzi (Italy) | 86 | 34 |
| 1902 | Lieut. Peary (U. S. A.) | 84 | 17 |
| 1904 | Ziegler Polar Expedition (U. S. A.) | 82 | 4 |
| 1906 | Commander Peary (U. S. A.) | 87 | 6 |
| 1909 | Commander Peary (U. S. A.) | 90 | (Pole) |
| 1925 | Amundsen (Norway) | 87 | 44 |
| 1926 | Commander Byrd* (U. S. A.) | 90 | (Pole) |
| 1926 | Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile† (*Norway, U. S. A. and Italy*) | 90 | (Pole) |
| 1928 | Gen. U. Nobile† (Italy) | 90 | (Pole) |
| 1937 | Pavel Golovin* (*Soviet Russia*) | 90 | (Pole) |
| 1937 | Prof. Otto J. Schmidt and four others* (*Soviet Russia*) | 90 | (Pole) |

* By airplane. † By airship.

### Antarctic

| *Year.* | *Explorer* | *No.* | *Latitude.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1774 | Capt. Cook (G. B.) | 71 | 10 |
| 1823 | Capt. Weddell (G. B.) | 74 | 15 |
| 1842 | Capt. Ross (G. B.) | 78 | 10 |
| 1900 | Borghgrevink (G. B.) | 78 | 50 |
| 1902 | Capt. Robert F. Scott (G. B.) | 82 | 17 |
| 1909 | Lieut. Shackleton (G. B.) | 88 | 23 |
| 1911 | Ronald Amundsen (Norway) | 90 | (Pole) |
| 1912 | Capt. Robert F. Scott (G. B.) | 90 | (Pole) |
| 1929 | Admiral Richard Byrd* (U. S. A.) | 90 | (Pole) |
| 1935 | L. Ellsworth* (U. S. A.) | 76-79 | 58 |

* By airplane.

## INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES & FIRST ISSUES

| *Inventor* | *Invention.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|---|
| Chinese inventor | Printing | 593 |
| Fulton (America) | First Practical Steamer | 1807 |
| Colt (do.) | Revolver | 1837 |
| Morse (do.) | Electric Telegraph | 1835 |
| Bell (do.) | Telephone | 1876 |
| Edison (do.) | Phonograph | 1876 |
| Edison (do.) | Incandescent Lamp | 1878 |
| Edison (do.) | Motion Picture Machine | 1893 |
| Wright Bros. (do.) | Aeroplane | 1903 |
| Goodyear (do.) | Vulcanised Rubber | 1839 |
| W. Hunt (do.) | Safety Pin | 1849 |
| Westinghouse (do.) | Air Brake | 1869 |
| Hyatt (do.) | Celluloid | 1870 |
| Wilson (do.) | Calcium Carbide | 1888 |
| Watt (England) | Steam Engine | 1765 |
| Thimonnier (France) | Sewing Machine | 1830 |
| Daguerre & Niepge (France) | Photography | 1837 |
| Nobel (Sweden) | Dynamite | 1867 |
| Marconi (Italy) | Wireless | 1895 |
| Roentgen (Germany) | X-ray Machine | 1895 |
| Eastman (America) | Photo Film | 1883. |

| *Inventor* | *Invention.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|---|
| **Gutenburg (Germany)** | Cut Metal Type | 1450 |
| Dreser (Germany) | Aspirin | 1899 |
| **Unge (Sweden)** | Bomb, depth | 1903 |
| **Madame Currie (France)** | Radium | 1903 |
| **Ives (America)** | Engraving, half-tone | 1893 |
| **Tennant (England)** | Bleaching Powder | 1798 |
| **Wheatstone (do.)** | Stereoscope | 1838 |
| **Johnson (do.)** | Portland cement | 1884 |
| **I. L. Baird (do.)** | Television | 1926 |
| Diesel (Germany) | Diesel Motor | 1893 |
| **Stephenson (England)** | Railway Engine | 1829 |
| **Thomson (America)** | Electric Welding | 1869 |
| Torricelli (Italy) | Barometer | 1643 |
| **Hargreaves (England)** | Spinning Jenny | 1736 |
| **Bunsen (Germany)** | Gas Stove Burners | 1855 |
| **Sumens (England)** | Electric Furnace | 1861 |
| **Montgolfier (France)** | Balloon | 1783 |
| **Schultz (U. S. A.)** | Chrome Tanning | 1884 |
| **Huygens (Netherlands)** | Pendulam Clock | 1656 |
| **Wm. Murdock (England)** | Gas Lighting System | 1792 |
| **Senefelder (Bohemia)** | Lithography | 1798 |
| **Emile Berliner (U. S. A.)** | Microphone | 1877 |
| **Dunlop (Ireland)** | Pneumatic Tyre | 1888 |
| **G. Marconi (Italy)** | Radio Telegraph | 1895 |
| **Brearley (England)** | Stainless Steel | 1914 |
| **Macmillan (Scotland)** | Bicycle | 1840 |
| **Vielle (France)** | Smokeless Powder | 1886 |
| **Lumiere (France)** | Motion Picture Projector | 1895 |
| **Korn (Germany)** | Photo sent by Wire | 1902 |
| **B. Pascal (France)** | Adding Machine | 1642 |
| **Cierva** | Autogyro | 1925 |
| **Mergenthaler (America)** | Linotype | 1885 |
| **Davy (England)** | Miner's Safety Lamp | 1815 |
| **Fahrenheit (France)** | Mercury Thermometer | 1721 |
| **Galileo (Italy)** | Telescope | 1593 |
| **Bessemer (England)** | Steel | 1858 |
| **Sauria (France)** | Phosphorus Match | 1831 |
| **Waterman (America)** | Fountain Pen | 1864 |
| **Radio Corporation of America** | Pictures by Wireless | 1924 |
| **Sholes** | Typewriter | 1873 |
| **Count Zeppelin (Germany)** | Zeppelin | 1908 |
| **Curtiss (France)** | Hydroplane | 1911 |
| **Faraday (England)** | Dynamo | 1831 |
| **Daimler-Benz (Germany)** | Automobile, Gasoline | 1884 |
| **Brush** | Arc Light | 1879 |
| **Gillette (America)** | Safety Razor | 1904 |
| **Bose (India)** | Crescograph | ... |
| **Swinton (England)** | Tank (Military) | 1914 |
| **Gataling (1861) and Lewis (1912)** | Machine Gun | ... |
| **Swan (England** | Rayon | 1883 |
| **Otis (U. S. A.)** | Elevator | 1852 |
| **Laennec (France)** | Stethoscope | 1819 |
| **Perkin (England)** | Aniline Dyes | 1856 |

## MEDICAL DISCOVERIES

*Antiseptic Surgery* introduced by Lord Lister, 1867.

*Bacteria* discovered by Van Leenwenhock, 1680.

*Cholera bacillus* discovered by Koch, 1884.

*Diphtheria germs* discovered by Klebs, 1883.

*Diphtheria antitoxin* discovered by Behring, 1889.

*Hydrophobia antitoxin* treatment introduced by Pasteur, 1885.

*Insulin*—specific for relief of diabetes is discovered by Banting, 1922.

*Life history of malaria parasite* by Ronald Ross.

*Blood parasite causing malaria* discovered by Laveran, 1880.

*Bolod Transfusion* by Landsteiner (Austria).

*Plague bacillus* discovered by Kitasato and Yersin, 1894.

*Sleeping Sickness* due to tsetse fly proved by Bruce, 1903.

*Tetanus germs* discovered by Nicolaier, 1884.

*Typhoid bacillus* discovered by Eberth, 1880.

*Tubercle bacillus* discovered by Robert Koch, 1882.

*Vaccination*—first inoculation by Dr. Jenner, 1796.

*Aspirin*—first made by Dreser (Germany), 1899.

*Salvarsan*—a cure for syphilis discovered by German bacteriologist, Paul Ehrlich (1910).

*Radium*—discovered by Madame Curie (France) in 1898; extensively used in surgery in the treatment of certain diseases.

*Blood circulation* (continuous)—first demonstrated by Harvey (England) in 1628.

*Yellow Fever*—Parasite of the disease, discovered by H. Noguchi (Japan) in 1918 for which he developed prophylactic vaccine and a curative serum.

*Sero-diagnosis in syphilis*—first discovered by Wasserman (Germany) in 1907, popularly known as Wasserman Test.

*Curative effect of ultra-violet rays*—first discovered by Neils R. Finsen, Danish scientist.

*Penicillin*—discovered by Dr. H. Florey of Oxford in 1941, but pioneer work done by Dr. Fleming of London University in 1929—potent weapon against blood poison, pneumonia, gonorrhoea and staphylococci.

## GROWTH OF RADIO, TELEVISION, ETC.

1780—L. Galvani discovered 'galvanic' electricity.

1794—A. Volta invented voltaic cell.

1831—Laws of electro-magnetic induction formulated by Michael Faraday.

1886—H. Hertz, German, produced and identified electromagnetic waves and proved that they could be transmitted through space with speed of light.

1895—G. Marconi sent and received his first wireless signals across his father's estate in Italy.

1896—Marconi in England took out a patent covering his system of wireless telegraphy. Signalled over a

1899—Marconi transmitted the first wireless signals over English Channel.

1900—Historic patent No. 7777 covering a tuned wireless system, granted to Marconi.

1901—Marconi in Newfoundland received the first trans-Atlantic wireless signal, the letter "s" transmitted from Poldhu, England.

1904—1st press message was transmitted across the Atlantic.

1925—Television apparatus exhibited by J. L. Baird in England and C. F. Jenkins in America.

1927—Amer. Telep. Co. gave public demonstration of Television over long distance.

1928—Television in colour de-

# WONDERS OF THE WORLD

## Seven Wonders of Ancient World

1. The Great Pyramid of Cheops, built in 3,700 B.C. at the tomb of the king.
2. Mausoleum of Mausolus, ruler of Halicarnassus, died about 370 B.C.
3. Hanging Gardens of Babylon were laid out on top of the wall of Babylon, a wall 335 ft. high, 85 ft. thick.
4. Statue of Jupiter at Olympia was by the great sculptor Phidius erected about 450 B.C. and it was 40 ft. high.
5. Temple of Diana at Ephesus, destroyed by Goths in 326 A.D.
6. Colossus of Rhodes, a 120 ft. statue of Helios, the Sun God, stood at one side of the harbour. It fell in an earthquake in 224 B.C.
7. Lighthouse at Alexandria was built on the Isle of Pharos by Ptolemy Soter, King of Egypt about 300 B.C. It stood 400 ft. high.

## Wonders of the Medieval World

Colosseum at Rome, one of the largest amphitheatres in the world began with the Emperor Vesparian and finished by Emperor Domitian in 82 A.D.

Catacombs of Rome, were the Sepulchres of early Christians.

Great Wall of China, built in the 3rd century, total length 1,500 miles.

4. Stonehenge of England.
5. Leaning Tower of Pisa.
6. Porcelain Tower of Nanking.
7. Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople was built as Christian Cathedral by Roman Emperor Justinian 531-538 A.D. Sultan of Turkey Mahomed II turned the Cathedral into Mosque in 1453.

## Seven Wonders of Modern World

Wireless Telegraph and Telephony.

Automobile and Locomotive.

Aeroplane.

Discovery of Radium.

5 Assoun Dam (Egypt).

6. Spectrum Analysis.

7. Discovery of X'ray and ultraviolet Rays.

## Another List of Modern Wonders

Empire State Building (New York).

Panama Canal.

London's Underground.

4. Golden Gate Bridge (San Francisco).
5. Assoun Dam (Egypt).
6. Washington Memorial.
7. Lloyd Barrage on the Indus.

# CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL DISCOVERERS

| *Discoverers* | | *Achievements* |
|---|---|---|
| Windaus (Germany) | ... | Discovery of vitamin D. |
| Langmuir (Am.) | ... | Inventor of gas filled tungsten lamps. |
| C. Urey (Am.) | ... | Discoverer of heavy water. |
| Soddy (Eng.) | ... | Formulated the theory of isotopes. |
| Eijkman (Dutch) | ... | Discovery of vitamin B. |
| G. Hopkins (Eng.) | ... | Discovery of vitamin A. |
| von P. Pavlov (Russia) | ... | Study of animal behaviour—conditioned reflex. |
| Mechnikoff (Russia) | ... | Study of immunity in infectious diseases. |

| *Discoverers* | | *Achievements* |
|---|---|---|
| E. T. Kocher (Swiss) | ... | Surgery of thyroid gland. |
| Alexis Carrel (Am.) | ... | Transplanting of living tissue. |
| A. Kossel (Ger.) | ... | Elucidation of chemical composition of body cells. |
| W. R. Roentgen (Ger.) | ... | Discovery of X-rays. |
| A. H. Bacquerel (Fr.) | ... | Discovery of radio activity. |
| Philipp Lenard (Hung.) | ... | Discovered penetrating power of cathode rays. |
| Max Plank (Ger.) | ... | Formulation of quntum theory. |
| A. Einstein (Ger.) | ... | Theory of relativity; discovered the law of photo-electric effect. |
| Neels H. D. Bohr (Dane.) | ... | Theory of atomic structure—electrons moving in orbits. |
| C. V. Raman (India) | ... | Study of infra-red absorption bands of transparent substances. |
| Victor F. Hess (Austr.) | . | Study on origin of cosmic radiation. |
| H. Herz (Ger.) | ... | Invented an apparatus called 'Electric eye' by which electro-magnetic waves, known as Hertzian waves, were detected. Wireless telegraphy is the direct outcome of this discovery. |
| Sigmund Freud (Aus ) | . | Founder of psycho-analysis and also theory of dreams. |
| N. R. Finsen (Den.) | ... | Invented Finsen light for the treatment of skin diseases. |
| Bunsen (Ger.) | . | Invented magnesium light and gas burner known as Bunsen burner. |
| S. Voronoff (Russia) | ... | Best known for his method of preventing or delaying senility by grafting healthy animal glands into the human body. |

## DISCOVERERS OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

| *Elements* | | *Discoverer* |
|---|---|---|
| Actinium (1889) | .. | Debierne |
| Aluminium (1927) | .. | Wohler |
| Antimony (1450) | .. | Valentine |
| Argon (1894) | .. | Rayleigh, Ramsay |
| Barium (1808) | .. | Davy |
| Boron (1808) | .. | Davy |
| Bromine ('926) | .. | Balard |
| Calcium (1808) | .. | Davy |
| Chlorin (1774) | .. | Scheele |
| Chromium (1787) | .. | Vanquelin |
| Cobalt (1735) | .. | Brandt |
| Fluorin (1771) | .. | Scheele |
| Helium (1895) | .. | Ramsay |
| Hydrogen (1766) | .. | Cavandish |
| Iodine (1811) | .. | Courtois |
| Iridium (1804) | .. | Tenant |
| Linthium (1817) | .. | Arfvedson |

| *Elements* | | *Discoverer* |
|---|---|---|
| Magnesium (1830) | .. | Liebig, Bussy |
| Manganese (1774) | .. | Galn |
| Neon (1898) | .. | Ramsay |
| Nickel (1751) | .. | Travers |
| Nitrogen (1772) | .. | Cronstedt |
| Osmium (1804) | .. | Rutherford |
| Oxygen (1774) | .. | Tennant<br>Priestley |
| Phosphorus (1669) | .. | Scheele |
| Polonium (1898) | .. | The Curies |
| Potassium (1807) | .. | Brandt |
| Radium (1898) | .. | The Curies |
| Silicon (1823) | .. | Berzelius |
| Sodium (1807) | .. | Davy |
| Thallium (1861) | .. | Crookes |
| Tungsten (1783) | .. | d'Elhujar |
| Uranium (1789) | .. | Klaproth |
| Xenon (1898) | .. | Ramsay, Travers |

## PIONEERS

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Dunant (Fr.) ... | Founded Red Cross Society. |
| Woodraw Wilson (Am.) ... | Founder of the League of Nations. |
| Hahnemann (Ger.) ... | Founder of homoeopathic system of medicine. |
| Vasco da Gama (Port.) ... | Discoverer of first sea route to India from Europe (May, 1498). |
| Lewis Braille (Fr.) ... | Devised and perfected the point system of writing for literature and music. |
| Langley (Am.) ... | Famous as a designer of the first aeroplane capable of sustained flight (May 6, 1906) |
| Wright Brothers (Am.) ... | Famous for making first flight in a heavier than air machine (Dec. 17, 1903). |
| Watt (Eng.) ... | Pioneer in making steam Engine (1769). |
| G. Stephenson (Eng.) ... | Constructed first locomotive (1817). |

## NOBLE PRIZES

Five annual prizes amounting to about £8500 or Rs. 1,15,000 each are awarded to persons who, in different fields of activity, have made the greatest contributions to the progress and welfare of the world. The prizes are made available by a Fund of about £17,50,000 or about Rs. 24,000,000 bequeathed for the purpose by Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish philanthropist and the inventor of dynamite. The Prizes are awarded for distinguished work in (1) Chemistry, (2) Physics, (3) Medicine or Physiology, (4) Literature, (5) the cause of International peace.

The first award was made on December 10, 1901. Five women have won Nobel Prizes. One of these Madame Curie is the only person who has been distinguished by more than one Nobel award. In 1903 she shared in the prize for physics and in 1911, she received the full prize for Chemistry. Thus the highest honours of 20th century science have been bestowed upon a woman.

The Literature Prize was awarded in 1913 to Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore. Another notable Indian to receive Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930 is Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman, Kt.

The Physics and Chemistry awards are made by the Swedish Academy of Science; those for Medicine or Physiology, by the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine; those for Literature by Swedish Academy of Literature; those for peace by a Committee of Five persons elected by Norwegian Parliament.

## WINNERS OF THE NOBEL PRIZES

### Physics

1901—W. C. Roentgen, Germany.
1902—H. A. Lorentz, Denmark and P. Zeeman, Denmark.
1903—A. H. Becquerel, France and Pierre Curie and his wife, Marie Curie, France.
1904—Lord Rayleigh, England.
1905—Philippe Lenard, Germany.
1906—J. J. Thomson, England.
1907—A. A. Michelson, America.
1908—G. Lippman, France.
1909—G. Marconi, Italy and F. Braun, Germany.
1910—J. D. van der Waals, Holland.
1911—Prof. W. Wien, Germany.
1912—Gustaf Dalen, Sweden.
1913—Prof. H. Kamerlingh-Onnes, Denmark.
1914—Prof. M. von Laue, Ger.
1915—Prof. W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, England.

1916—*Not awarded.*
1917—C. G. Barkla, England.
1918—Max Planck, Germany.
1919—Prof. J. Starke, Germany.
1920—Prof. C. E. Guilleaume, Switzerland.
1921—Dr. Albert Einstein (Ger.)
1922—Prof. N. Bohr, Denmark.
1923—R. A. Millikan, America.
1924—K. M. G. Seigbahn, Sweden
1925—Dr. James Frank, Germany and Dr. Gutav Hertz, Ger.
1926—Jean B. Perrin, France.
1927—Prof. Arthur Compton, America and Prof. C. T. Rees Wilson, England.
1928—Prof. Owen W. Richardson, England.
1929—Duc. L. V. de Broglie, France.
1930—Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, India.
1931—*No award.*
1932—W. Heisenberg, Germany.
1933—Prof. P. A. M. Dirac, England and Prof. Erwin Schrodinger, Austria.
1934—*No award.*
1935—J. Chadwick, England.
1936—Prof. V. G. Hess, Austria & C. D. Anderson (Am.).
1937—C. J. Davisson, America & G. P. Thomson, England.
1938—Enrico Fermi, Italy.
1939—E. O. Lawrence, America.

## Medicine and Physiology

1901—E. Adolf von Behring, Germany.
1902—Sir Ronald Ross, England.
1903—N. R. Finsen, Denmark.
1904—I. P. Pavlov, Russia.
1905—R. Koch, Germany.
1906—Profs. Ramony Cajal, Spain and Camillo Golgi, Italy.
1907—C. L. A. Laveran, France.
1908—Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Germany and Prof. E. Matchnikoff, Paris.
1909—Th. Kocher, Switzerland.
1910—Dr. A. Kosel, Germany.
1911—A. Gullstrand, Sweden.
1912 Dr. A. Carrel, America.
1913—C. Richet, France.
1914—Dr. R. Barany, Austria.
1915-18—*No award.*
1919—Dr. J. Bordet, Belgium.
1920—Prof. A. Krogh, Denmark.
1921—*No award.*
1922—Prof. A. Hill, England and Prof. Mayerhoff, Germany.
1923—Dr. F. G. Banting and Dr. J. J. R. McLeod, Canada.
1924—W. Einthoven, Holland.
1925—*No award.*
1926—Prof. J. Fibiger, Denmark.
1927—Julius W. Jauregg, Austria.
1928—Charles Nicolle, France.
1929—Dr. F. G. Hopkins, England & Dr. E. Eijkmann, Holland.
1930—Karl Landsteiner, America.
1931—Otto H. Warburf, Germany
1932—Sir Charles Sherrington, England and Prof. E. D. Adrian, England.
1933—T. H. Morgan, America.
1934—Drs. G. Minot, W. P. Murphy and Dr. G. H. Whipple, America.
1935—Dr. H. Spemann, Germany.
1936—Sir Henry Dale, England & Prof. Otto Loewe, Austria.
1937—Prof. Albert von Szent-gyorgyi, Hungary.
1938—Prof. C. Heymans, Belgium
1939—Prof. G. Domagk, Germany

## Chemistry

1901—J. H. Hoff, Holland.
1902—Emil Fisher, Germany.
1903—S. Arrhenius, Sweden.
1904—Sir W. Ramsay, England.
1905—A. von Baeyer, Germany.
1906—Prof. H. Moissan, France.
1907—E. Buchner, Germany.
1908—Prof. Ernest Rutherford, England.
1909—Prof. W. Ostwald, Germany

1910—Otto Wallach, Germany.
1911—Marie S. Curie, France.
1912—Prof. Grignard, France and Prof. P. Sabatier, France.
1913—Alfred Werner, Switzerland
1914—T. W. Richards, America.
1915—R. Willstatter, Germany.
1916-17—*No award.*
1918—Fritz Haber, Germany.
19'9—*No award.*
1920—Walter Nernst, Germany.
1921—Prof. F. Soddy, England.
1922—F. W. Aston, England.
1923—Fritz Pregl, Austria.
1924—*No award.*
1925 R. Zsigmondy, Germany.
1926—Dr. T. Svedberg, Sweden.
1927—Prof. H. Windaus, Germany
1928—Dr. A. Windaus, Germany.
1929—Dr. A. Harden, England & Prof. H. von Suller Cheplin, Sweden.
1930—Hans Fischer, Germany.
1931—Prof. Carl Bosch and Prof. F. Bergius, Germany.
1932—I. Langmuir, America.
1933—*No award.*
1934—Dr. H. C. Urey, America.
1935—Prof. and Mrs. F. Joliot, France.
1936—Prof. Debye, Germany.
1937—W. N. Haworth, England & Paul Karrer, Switzerland.
*1938—Prof. R. Khun, Germany.
*1939—Prof. Butenandt, Germany & Prof. Ruzicka, Switzerland.

## Literature

1901—R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, France.
1902—T. Mommsen, Germany.
1903—B. Bjornson, Norway.
1904—H. F. Mistral, France and Jose Echegaray, Spain.
1905—H. Sienkiewicz, Poland.
1906—Prof. G. Carducci, Italy.
1907—R. Kipling, England.
1908—Prof. R. Eucken, Germany
1909—Selma Lagerlof, Sweden.
19'0—Paul Heyse, Germany.
911—M. Maeterlinck, Belgium.
1912—G. Hauptmann, Germany.
913—Rabindranath Tagore, Bengal.
914—*No award.*
915—Romain Rolland, France.
916—V. Heidenstam, Sweden.
917—Karl Gjellerup and H. Pontoppidan, Denmark.
918—*No award.*
1919—C. Spitteler, Switzerland.
1920—Knut Hamsun, Norway.
1921—Anatole France, France.
1922—J. Benavente, Spain.
1923—William B. Yeats, Ireland.
1924—W. S. Reymont, Poland.
1925—G. B. Shaw, England.
1926—Grazia de Ledda, Italy.
1927—Henri Bergson, France.
1928—Mme. S. Undset, Norway.
1929—T. Mann, Germany.
1930—Sinclair Lewis, America.
1931—Erik A. Karlfeldt, Sweden.
1932—J. Galsworthy, England.
1933—Ivan Bunin, Russia.
1934—Lugi Pirandello, Italy.
1935—*No award.*
1936—Eugene O'Neil, America.
1937—R. M. du Gard, France.
1938—Pearl Buck, America.
1939—Eemit Sillanpaa, Finland.

## Peace

901—Henri Dunant, Switzerland & Frederick Passy, France.
902—Elie Ducommun, Switzerland & A. Gobat, Switzerland
903—W. R. Cremer, England.
904—The Institute of International Law, Ghent.
1905—Baroness B. von Suttner, Austria.
1906—T. Roosevelt, America.
1907—T. Moneta, Italy & Louis Renault, France.
1908—K. P. Arnoldson, Sweden & M. F. Bajer, Denmark.

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* Both were unable to accept awards in view of the decision of the German government forbidding the Germans to accept such prizes.

1909—Baron de Constant, France & M. Beernaert, Belgium.
1910—International Permanent Peace Bureau, Switzerland.
1911—Prof. T. M. C. Asser, Holland & A. Fried, Austria.
1912—Elihu Root, America.
1913—H. la Fontaine, Belgium.
1914-16—*No award.*
1917—International Red Cross, Geneva.
1918—*No award.*
1919—Woodrow Wilson, America.
1920—Leon Bourgeois, France.
1921—K. H. Branting, Sweden & Christian L. Lange, Norway
1922—F. Nansen, Norway.
1923-24—*No awards.*
1925—Gen. C. G. Dawes, America and Sir Austen Chamberlain, England.
1926—Aristide Briand, France & G. Stresemann, Germany.
1927—F. Buisson, France and Ludwig Quidde, Germany.
1928—*No award.*
1929—F. B. Kellogg, America.
1930—Dr. N. Soderblom, Sweden.
1931—Miss Jane Addams & Dr. N. M. Butler, America.
1932—*No award.*
1933—Norman Angell, England.
1934—A. Henderson, England.
1935—Carl von Ossietosgy, Germany.
1936—C. S. Lamas, Argentine.
1937—Viscount Cecil, England.
1938—Nansen International Office for Refugees, Geneva.

## FAMOUS DIAMONDS

| | *Carats* | | *Carats* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cullinan ... ... | 3,106½ | Regent or Pitt ... | 136¾ |
| Orloff ... ... | 245 | Tiffany ... ... | 969 |
| Orloff ... ... | 194¾ | Star of the S. Africa | 350-1/5 |
| Victoria (now Nizam) | 457½ | Kohinoor ... ... | 106-1/16 |
| Florentine ... ... | 133-1/16 | Great Mogul ... | 287⅝ |

## NATIONAL EMBLEMS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | ... Narcissus. | Switzerland | ... Edelweiss. |
| England | ... Rose. | Japan | ... Chrysanthemum. |
| France | ... Fleur-de-lis. | Scotland | ... Thistle. |
| Germany | ... Cornflower. | Spain | ... Pomegranate. |
| Greece | ... Violet. | U. S. A. | ... Golden rod. |
| India | ... Lotus. | Persia | ... Rose. |
| Ireland | ... Shamrock. | Wales | ... Leek or Daffodils |
| Italy | ... White Lily. | Prussia | ... Linden. |
| Mexico | ... Cactus. | Canada | ... Sugar Maple. |

## MOTION PICTURE ARTS AND SCIENCES AWARDS

The Academy of Moving Picture Arts and Sciences make an annual award to the outstanding actor, actress, film director and scenario writer of the production year, the period between Aug. 1 and July 31 of the following year. The awards to date are:

### 1927-28

*Actor*—Emil Jannings, *Way of all Flesh.*

*Actress*—Janet Gaynor, *Seventh Heaven.*

*Film*—Wings (*Paramount*).

*Director*—Frank Borzage in *Seventh Heaven* and Lewis Milestone in *Two Arabian Knights.*

*Special awards*—Warner Bros. for Jazz Singer and Charles Chaplin for The Circus.

### 1928-29

*Actor*—Warner Baxter, *In Old Arizona.*

*Actress*—Mary Pickford, in *Morning Glory.*

*Coquette.*

*Film*—Broadway Melody.

*Director*—Frank Lloyd in *The Divine Lady.*

### 1929-30

*Actor*—George Aliss in *Disraeli*

*Actress*—Norma Shearer in *Divorcee.*

*Film*—All Quiet on the Western Front (Universal).

*Director*—Lewis Milestone in *All Quiet on the Western Front.*

### 1930-31

*Actor*—Lionel Barrymore in *Free Soul.*

*Actress*—Marie Dressler in *Min and Bill.*

*Film*—Cimarron (RKO).

*Director*—Norman Taurog in *Skippy.*

### 1931-32

*Actor*—Fredric March in *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.*

*Actress*—Helen Hayes in *The Sin of Madelon Claudet.*

*Film*—Grand Hotel (M.G.M.).

*Director*—Frank Borzage in *Bad Girl.*

*Special award*—Walt Disney for the creation of Mickey Mouse.

### 1932-33

*Actor*—Charles Laughton in *The Private Life of Henry VIII.*

*Actress*—Katharine Hepburn

*Film*—Cavalcade (Fox).

*Director*—Frank Lloyd in *Cavalcade.*

### 1934

*Actor*—Clark Gable in *It Happened One Night.*

*Actress*—Claudette Colbert in *It Happened One Night.*

*Film*—It Happened One Night (Columbia).

*Director*—Frank Capra in *It Happened One Night.*

### 1935

*Actor*—Victor McLaglen in *The Informer.*

*Actress*—Bette Davis in *Dangerous.*

*Film*—Mutiny on the Bounty (M.G.M.).

*Director*—John Ford in *Mutiny on the Bounty.*

### 1936

*Actor*—Paul Muni in *The Story of Louis Pasteur.*

*Actress*—Luise Rainer in *The Great Ziegfeld.*

*Film*—The Great Ziegfeld (M. G. M.).

*Director*—Frank Capra in *Mr. Deeds goes to Town.*

### 1937

*Actor*—Spencer Tracy in *Captains Courageous.*

*Actress*—Luise Rainer in *The Good Earth.*

*Film*—The Life of Emile Zola (Warner Brothers).

*Director*—Leo McCarey in *The Awful Truth.*

### 1938

*Actor*—Spencer Tracy in *Boys Town.*

*Actress*—Bette Davis in *Jezebel.*

*Film*—You Can't Take It With You (Columbia).

*Director*—Frank Capra in *You Can't Take it With You.*

### 1939

*Actor*—Robert Donat in *Goodbye Mr. Chips.*

*Actress*—Vivien Leigh in *Gone with the Wind.*

*Film*—Gone with the Wind.

*Director*—V. Fleming in *Gone with the Wind* (Selznick International).

### 1940

*Actor*—James Stewart in *Philadelphia Story.*

*Actress*—Ginger Rogers in *Kitty Foyle.*

*Film*—Rebecca (Selznick International).

*Director*—John Ford in *Grapes of Wrath.*

### 1941

*Film*—How Green was My Valley.

*Actor*—Gary Copper in *Sergeant York.*

*Actress*—Joan Fontaine in *Suspicion.*

*Director*—John Ford in *How Green was my Valley.*

### 1942

*Film*—Mrs. Miniver (M.G.M.)

*Actor*—James Cagney in Yankee Doodle Dandy.

*Actress*—Greer Garson in *Mrs. Miniver.*

*Director*—William Wyler in *Mrs. Miniver.*

## BENGAL FILM AWARDS

1939—Best Indian Picture—*Admi.*
Best Bengali Picture—*Jiban Maran.*
Best Hindi Picture—*Admi.*
1940—Best Indian Picture—*Woman.*
Best Bengali Picture—*Doctor.*
Best Hindi Picture—*Woman.*
1941—Best Indian Picture—*Pratisruti.*
Best Bengali Picture—*Pratisruti.*
Best Hindi Picture—*Padosi.*
1942—Best Bengali Picture—*Bondi.*

## BIG LIBRARIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| National Library, Kieve (U. S. S. R.) | ... | 7,097,000 items. |
| Public Lenin Library (Moscow) | ... | 6,600,000 ,, |
| National Public Library (Leningrad) | ... | 6,499,000 ,, |
| Library of Congress (Washington) | ... | 4,992,000 ,, |
| Bibliotheque Nationale (Paris) | ... | 4,500,000 ,, |
| British Museum (London) | .. | 4,450,000 ,, |
| Public Library (New York) | ... | 3,817,000 ,, |
| Harvard University (U. S. A.) | ... | 3,803,000 ,, |
| Prussian State Library (Berlin) | ... | 2,698,000 ,, |
| Royal National Central Library (Florence) | ... | 2,313,000 ,, |

## LONGIVITY OF ANIMALS

The span of life of various animals is given below according to the best information available. The lower figure indicates the usual age and the higher one the maximum. Reports of great age of animals are frequently without reliable basis.

| | *Years.* | | *Years.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ant | 1 | Mouse | 2-3 |
| Beaver | 10-15 | Mule | 35 |
| Bear | 50 | Monkey | 15 |
| Camel | 50 | Orang-Outang | 40 |
| Crocodile | 300-400 | Owl | 6-8 |
| Cat | 15 | Pearl-Mussel | 60-70 |
| Carp | 15-30 | Pike | 15-30 |
| Canary | 15-20 | Pig | 25 |
| Cow | 25 | Rabbit | 8 |
| Dog | 20 | Rat | 3-4 |
| Dove | 15-30 | Reindeer | 8-15 |
| Eagle | 30 | Sheep | 12 |
| Earthworm | 10 | Snake | 10 |
| Elephant | 100 | Swan | 20-50 |
| Fox | 10-12 | Toad | 5-10 |
| Frog | 15 | Tiger | 15-20 |
| Goat | 15 | Tortoise | 120 |
| Goose | 25-50 | Woolf | 10-15 |
| Guinea pig | 5-7 | Woodpecker | 10-15 |
| Hare | 8 | Whale | 500 |
| Horse | 30 | May-fly | 24 hours |
| Lion | 70 | Butterfly | 2 months |

## LONGIVITY OF BIRDS

| | *Years* | | *Years* | | *Years* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crow | 100 | Peacock | 24 | Partridge | 15 |
| Parrot | 100 | Crane | 24 | Pheasant | 15 |
| Vulture | 100 | Canary | 24 | Goldfinch | 15 |
| Stork | 70 | Pigeon | 20 | Hen | 14 |
| Pelican | 50 | Nightingale | 18 | Robin | 12 |
| Sparrow | 40 | Jackdow | 10 | | |

## SPEED OF BIRDS

| | | *m.p.h.* | | | *m.p.h.* | | | *m.p.h.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Swift | upto | 200 | Eagle | upto | 120 | Robin | upto | 36 |
| Hawk | ,, | 180 | Pigeon | ,, | 100 | Sparrow | ,, | 35 |
| Falcon | ,, | 150 | Humming bird | ,, | 55 | Pheasant | ,, | 30 |
| Swallow | ,, | 125 | | | | Partridge | ,, | 30 |

## BIRTHSTONES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | Garnet. | July | Ruby. |
| February | Amethyst. | August | Peridot or Sardoynx. |
| March | Aquamarine or Bloodstone. | September | Sapphire. |
| April | Diamond. | October | Opal or Tourmaline. |
| May | Emerald. | November | Topaz. |
| June | Pearl or Moonstone. | December | Turquoise. |

## FLAGS OF NATIONS

Afghanistan—Green, red & black with white device in the centre.

Belgium—Three vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

China—White sun in blue sky over red ground.

Denmark—Red with white cross.

Egypt—Green with 1 white crescent and three 5-pointed white star between the horns.

Finland—White with blue cross.

France—The 'Tricolour', three vertical bands, blue, white, red.

Germany—Swastika.

Greece—9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross in blue ground in corner.

Italy—Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

Japan—White charged with rising sun (red).

Netherlands—Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue.

Norway—Red with white bordered blue cross.

Portugal—Green and red with arms in centre.

Rumania—Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

Spain—A tricolour having three horizontal bars.

Switzerland—Red with white cross.

Thailand—Five horizontal bands, red, white, dark blue, white, red.

Turkey—Red with white crescent and star.

U. S.. S. R.—A plain red field whose upper corner next the staff has a golden five-pointed star in outline and below, in gold a sickle and a hammer, symbolizing agriculture and industry.

*United Kingdom*—Union Jack combines the red upright cross, on a white ground, of St. George of England with the white diagonal cross on blue, of St. Andrew of Scotland, and the red diagonal cross, on white, of St. Patrick of Ireland.

## ANIMAL RECORDS

| | |
|---|---|
| Tallest Animal | Giraffe. |
| Largest land animal | Elephant. |
| Fastest bird | Swift, sometimes flies 200 miles per hour. |
| Largest quadruped of the dog family | Wolf. |
| Largest animal of the cat family | Lion. |
| Largest of man-like or anthropoid apes | Gorilla. |
| Largest of the sea birds | Albatross. |
| Fastest animal | Cheetah. |
| Largest bird | Ostrich. |
| Largest sea animal | Blue Whale. |
| Smallest bird | Humming bird. |
| Longest-lived creature | Blue Whale (500 years). |
| Largest of the flat fish | Halibut. |

## AVERAGE LENGTH OF LIFE

| | Male (Years) | Female (Years) | | Male (Years) | Female (Years) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| America (1937) | 60·75 | 65·08 | Russia (1926-27) | 41·93 | 48·79 |
| England (1937) | 60·18 | 64·40 | Switzerland (1920-32) | 59·25 | 63·05 |
| France (1928-33) | 54·30 | 59·02 | China (1929-31) | 34·85 | 34·63 |
| Italy (1930-32) | 53·76 | 56·00 | India (1931) | 26·91 | 26·56 |
| Germany (1932-34) | 59·86 | 62·81 | Austria (1932-34) | 63·48 | 67·14 |
| Netherlands (1931-35) | 65·1 | 66·4 | S. Africa (White) (1936) | 60·01 | 64·00 |
| Norway (1921) | 60·98 | 63·84 | | | |

## LONGIVITY OF TREES

| | *Years.* | | *Years* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Larch tree | 800 | American Redwood tree | 4,000 |
| Fir tree | 1,200 | Baobab tree | 4,000 |

## BIG PARKS

| | *Acres* | | *Acres* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hyde Park (London) | 400 | Bois de Boulogne (Paris) | 2,160 |
| Phoenix Park (Dublin) | 1,760 | Prater (Vienna) | 2,300 |
| | | Maidan (Calcutta) | 1,000 |

## BIG WORLD FAIRS

| | *Days Opened* | *Visitors.* | | *Days Opened* | *Visitors.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London (1851) | 141 | 6,039,195 | Paris (1900) | ... | 39,000,000 |
| Paris (1855) | 200 | 5,162,330 | San Francisco (1915) | 288 | 18,871,957 |
| London (1862) | 171 | 6,211,103 | Wembley (1924) | 165 | 27,900,000 |
| Paris (1867) | 210 | 10,000,000 | Chicago (1933-4) | 329 | 38,626,564 |
| Vienna (1873) | 186 | 7,254,687 | New York (1939-40) | 340 | 44,932,534 |
| Paris (1878) | 194 | 16,032,725 | | | |
| Chicago (1893) | 179 | 27,529,400 | | | |

## WORLD TELEPHONES, 1941

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| North America | 23,743,209 | Asia | 2,000,000 |
| South America | 1,025,000 | Africa | 451,460 |
| Europe | 900,000 | Oceania | 1,070,000 |
| | | | 44,189,669 |

## EFFECT OF HEAT ON VARIOUS SUBSTANCES

| *Degrees of Fahrenheit.* | |
|---|---|
| 2,786 | Cast iron melts. |
| 1,996 | Copper melts |
| 1,947 | Gold melts. |
| 773 | Zinc melts. |
| 644 | Mercury boils. |
| 617 | Pure lead melts. |
| 442 | Tin melts. |
| 315 | Oil Turpentine boils. |
| 212 | Water begins to boil. |
| 211 | Alloy of 5 bismuth, 3 tin, 2 lead melts. |
| 201 | Alloy of 8 bismuth, 5 lead, 3 tin melts. |
| 180 | (about) Starch forms a gelatinous compound with water. |
| 176 | Rectified spirit boils. |
| 173 | Alcohol boils. |
| 151 | Beeswax melts. |
| 145 | White of an egg begins to coagulate. |
| 122 | Mutton suet melts. |
| 115 | Pure tallow melts. |
| 112 | Spermaceti and stearim of lard melts. |
| 98 | Temperature of the blood. |
| 95 | Ether boils, carbolic acid crystals become oily liquid. |
| 32 | Water freezes. |
| 5 | Cold produced by snow—2 parts, salt—1 part. |
| 37·9 | Mercury freezes. |

## PRINTING TYPES

The unit of measurement of the point system is the 'point' which is 1/12 of an em (pica). Six ems = 1 inch, so 72 points = 1 inch.

The old system of type measurement has now been replaced by the modern point system and all sizes of types now in common use are of an even number of points in body size.

The following table will give the size of some of the types from 6 to 72 points.

| *Old Name.* | *Pt. body* |
|---|---|
| Excelsior | 3 point |
| Brilliant | 3½ „ |
| Semi-Brevier | 4 „ |
| Diamond | 4½ „ |
| Pearl | 5 „ |
| Ruby | 5½ „ |
| Nonpariel | 6 „ |
| Minion | 7 „ |
| Brevier | 8 „ |
| Bourgeois | 9 „ |
| Long Premier | 10 „ |
| Small Pica | 11 point |
| Pica | 12 „ |
| English | 14 „ |
| Great Premier | 18 „ |
| Paragon | 20 „ |
| 2-line Sm. Pica | 22 „ |
| 2-line Pica | 24 „ |
| 2-line English | 28 „ |
| 5-line Non-pareil | 30 „ |
| 3-line Small Pica | 32 „ |
| 2-line Great Premier | 36 „ |
| Double Paragon | 40 point |
| 7-line Nonpareil | 42 „ |
| 4-line Sm. Pica | 44 „ |
| 4-line Pica | 48 „ |
| 5-line Sm. Pica | 54 point |
| 5-line Pica | 60 „ |
| 6-line Pica | 72 „ |

The standard height of printing type is 11/12 inch. One pound of 12 point type arranged in a line would measure approximately 19 inches in length. From this it would be possible to calculate the approximate weight of type required for a book job if we know the body of the type, the width of each line and the number of lines to page.

## SIZE OF PRINTING PAPER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Foolscap | 16½×13½ ins. | Medium | 23 ×18 ins. |
| Double Foolscap | 27 ×17 „ | Royal | 26 ×20 „ |
| Double Crown | 30 ×20 „ | Super Royal | 27½×20½ „ |
| Demy | 18 ×22 „ | Elephant | 28 ×23 „ |
| D. Demy | 22 ×36 „ | Imperial | 30 ×22 „ |

## BOILING POINT OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

(Degrees, Centigrade)

| | C° | | C° |
|---|---|---|---|
| Antimony | 1,380 | Neon | 9 |
| Barium | 1,140 | Nitrogen | −195 |
| Bismuth | 1,450 | Ozone | −112 |
| Bromine | 58·8 | Phosphorus | 280 |
| Chlorine | 34·7 | Platinum | 4,300 |
| Copper | 2,300 | Potassium | 760 |
| Helium | −268·9 | Sodium | 880 |
| Hydrogen | −252·8 | Sulphur | 444·6 |
| Iodine | 184·3 | Thallium | 1,650 |
| Iron | 3,000 | Tin | 2,270 |
| Lead | 1,620 | Tungsten | 5,900 |
| Magnesium | 1,100 | Zinc | 930 |
| Manganese | 1,900 | | |

## TRANS-CONTINENTAL LINES

*(Crosses a land from shore to shore)*

1. Trans-Siberian Railway from Russia through Asia to the Pacific Ocean.
2. Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Pacific (across Canada), Union Pacific—from Atlantic to Pacific in N. America.
3. Trans-Andean from Atlantic to Pacific in S. America.

## SPECIFIC GRAVITIES

(As compared with weight of water of the same volume).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alcohol | 0·79 | Ivory | 1·83 |
| Aluminium | 2·67 | Lead | 11·35 |
| Beer | 1·02 | Marble | 2·70 |
| Blood | 1·06 | Mercury | 13·60 |
| Brandy | 0·84 | Milk | 1·03 |
| Brass | 8·00 | Olive oil | 0·92 |
| Chalk | 1·00 | Petroleum | 0·88 |
| Clay | 1·09 | Platinum | 21·45 |
| Copper | 8·94 | Silver | 10·51 |
| Cork | 0·24 | Sodium | 0·97 |
| Earth | 1·60 | Steel | 7·75 |
| Glass | 2·89 | Tin | 7·29 |
| Glycerine | 1·26 | Turpentine | 0·87 |
| Gold | 19·32 | Urine | 1·01 |
| Gun powder | 0·93 | Water | 1·00 |
| Honey | 1·45 | Wood, Ceder | 0·61 |
| Ice | 0·92 | Wood, Ebony | 1·33 |
| Iridium | 22·38 | Wood, Mehogony | 1·06 |
| Iron, cast | 7·20 | Wood, Oak | 1·17 |
| Iron, Wrought | 7·79 | Zinc | 7·19 |

## OCEAN ROUTES OF THE WORLD

1. *North Atlantic Route*—carries greatest traffic of all ocean routes. This route connects ports of Western Europe with those of East Coast of North America.

2. *Panama Route*—This route connects the Pacific with Atlantic. Panama Canal serves mainly the eastern coast of the U. S. A. in its trade relation with Australia, New Zealand, Japan, China and western parts of South America and North America.

3. *Suez Canal Route*—most important trade route of the world. After crossing Red Sea, the route follows two directions—one along the eastern coast of Africa to Durban and another to further east to India, Australia, Far East, New Zealand.

4. *Cape Route*—This route connects Western Europe with western and southern parts of Africa, goes round the Cape of Good Hope to Australia and New Zealand.

5. *West Indies and South Atlantic Route*—This route goes to West Indies, Brazil, Argentine. This route maintains connections between Europe and West Indies, Carribeans, Brazil, Argentine.

6. *Pacific Route*—This route connects the Pacific Coast of America with Asia. It also connects Australia and New Zealand. All the exports of Far East to America are carried by this route.

## WORLD OF OIL

*Crude Petroleum*
- Fuel oil
- Diesel oil
- Lubricating oil
- Petrol (or power oil)

*Vegetable*
- Olive oil
- Coconut oil
- Palm oil
- Copra

*Fish*
- Whale oil (Sperm)
- Meuhaden oil
- Cod-liver oil

## PORTS BY PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

*Natural*
- San Francisco
- New York
- Sydney
- Rio de Janeiro

*Tidal*
- Liverpool
- Antwerp
- S. Wales Ports
- Calcutta

*River*
- London
- Hamburg
- Bremen
- Glasgow

*Coast*
- Valparaiso
- Madras
- San Pedro
- Tangier
- Cape Town
- Autofagasta

*Canal*
- Colon
- Panama
- Port Said
- Suez
- Amsterdam

*Delta*
- Alexandria
- New Orleans
- Marseilles
- Rotterdam

## BETTER KNOWN PORTS BY DUTIES

*Great Ports*
- London
- New York

*Passenger*
- Southampton

*Passenger and Cargo*
- Liverpool
- San Francisco
- Sydney
- Glasgow
- Bombay

*Packet Ports*
- Dover
- Newhaven
- Harwick

*Coal*
- Cardiff
- Baltimore

*Naval*
- Portsmouth
- Malta
- Gibraltar
- Trincomolee
- Plymouth

*Ports of Call*
- Colombo
- Singapore
- Hongkong
- Aden

## THERMOMETERS

The *Fahrenheit* thermometer is in general use throughout the British Empire and the United States. *Boiling point* of a Fahrenheit thermometer is 212°, the *freezing point* is 32°.

The *Centigrade* thermometer, in general use in France has 0° for its *freeing point* and 100° for *boiling point.*

To convert Centigrade into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9/5 and add 32.

The German thermometer, the *Reaumur* gives 0° as the freezing point and 80° as the boiling point.

To convert Fahrenheit into Centigrade, substract 32 and multiply by 5/9.

The normal temperature of human body is 98·4°F. or 37°C. or 29·5°R.

## USEFUL ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| A.I. | First class. |
| a/c. | Account. |
| A.D. | Anno Domini. |
| A.D.C. | Aide-de-camp. |
| Ad lib | At pleasure. |
| A.F.S. | Auxiliary Fire Service. |
| A.M. | Ante meridian (before noon). |
| A.R.P. | Air raid precautions. |
| Anon | Anonymous. |
| Bart. | Baronet. |
| B.C. | Before Christ. |
| B/E | Bill of Exchange. |
| B/L | Bill of Lading. |
| cf. | Compare. |
| Cantab. | of Cambridge. |
| cent | hundred. |
| C.B.E. | Commander of the Br. Empire. |
| C.I.D. | Criminal Investigation Dept. |
| c.i.f. | cost, insurance, freight. |
| C.M. | Centimetre. |
| C/o. | Care of. |
| C.I.E. | Companion of Indian Empire. |
| C.S.I. | Companion of the Star of India. |
| C-in-C | Commander-in-Chief. |
| C.O.D. | Cash on delivery. |
| cwt. | hundredweight. |
| Ditto. do. | the same. |
| D.F.C. | Distinguished Flying Cross. |
| D.P.H. | Diploma in Public Health. |
| D.T.M. | Diploma in Tropical medicine. |
| D.S.O. | Distinguished Service Order. |
| d/s. | days after sight. |
| D.L.O. | dead letter office. |
| e.g. | for example. |
| E. & O.E. | Errors and omissions excepted. |
| Esq. | Esquire. |
| Ex. div. | dividend excepted. |
| Et. Seq. | and the following. |
| F.M.S. | Federated Malaya States. |
| F.O.B. | free on board. |
| F.O.R. | free of rail. |
| F.R.S. | Fellow of the Royal Society. |
| G.O.C. | General Officer, Commanding. |
| G.C.I.E. | Knight Grand Commander of the Ind. Empire |
| G.C.S.I. | Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India |
| G.M.T. | Greenwich mean time. |
| G.R.I. | *Georgious Rex Imperator.* George King-Emperor. |
| h.p. | horse power. |
| H.M.S. | His Majesty's Ship |
| Ibid. | in the same place. |

## USEFUL ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| I.A.R.O. | Indian Army Reserve of Officers |
| Incog. | Unknown. |
| i.e. | that is. |
| Inc. | incorporated. |
| *Infra* | Below. |
| K.C. | King's Counsel. |
| K.C.I.E. | Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. |
| K.C.S.I. | Knight Commander of the Star of India. |
| In re | in regard to. |
| I.O.U. | I owe you. |
| I.L.O. | International Labour Office. |
| I.M.S. | Indian Medical Service. |
| J.P. | Justice of the Peace. |
| L.S.D. | pounds, shillings, pence. |
| lb. | pound. |
| Ltd. | Limited liability. |
| l.b.w. | leg before wicket. |
| Mlle | Miss. |
| Mme. | Madame. |
| M.C. | Military Cross. |
| Mlle | Thousand. |
| Mlle | Mademoiselle (Miss). |
| Mme. | Madame. |
| Mss. | Manuscripts. |
| M.B.E. | Member of British Empire. |
| M.C.C. | Marylebone Cricket Club. |
| M.L.A. | Member of Legislative Assembly. |
| M.L.C. | Member of Legislative Council. |
| m.p.h. | miles per hour. |
| N.B. | Note well. |
| N.C.O. | Non-commissioned Officer. |
| Non Seq. | It does not follow. |
| Nem. con | unanimously. |
| Nett. | (netto) free from deductions. |
| N.I.R.A. | National Industrial Recovery Admit. |
| O.B.E. | Order of the British Empire. |
| O.H.M.S. | On His Majesty's Service |
| O.K. | "All correct." |
| O.S. | Old style. |
| 8vo. | octavo (folded by eight). |
| P.C. | Privy Councillor. |
| p.c. | per centum (by hundred). |
| Per | by means of. |
| Per. pro. | for and on behalf. |
| Pp. | Pages. |
| Prox. | next. |
| Pro rata | according to rate. |
| P.M. | Post meridian (after midday). |
| P.T.O. | Please turn over. |
| Pro tem. | for the time being. |
| P.S. | Postscript. |
| Pt. | Private (soldier). |
| R.A. | Royal Academician |
| R.A.F. | Royal Air Force. |
| R.A.M.C. | Royal Army Medical Corps. |
| R.I.P. | May he or she rest in peace. |
| R.S.V.P. | Please reply. |
| R.N. | Royal Navy. |
| S.O.S. | Letter of the international signal of distress. |
| *sic.* | So written. |
| S.S. | Steamship. |
| S.J. | Society of Jesus. |
| Stet | Let it stand. |
| T.N.T. | Trinitrotoluene (high explosive). |
| T.U.C. | Trade Union Congress. |
| Ult. | Last. |
| U.S.S.R. | Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. |
| *v.* | Against. |
| V.C. | Victoria Cross. |
| Via. | by way of. |
| Viz. | namely. |

## RAILWAY RECORDS

| | |
|---|---|
| *World's longest Non-stop run.* | *'Flying Scotsman'*—King's Cross to Edinburgh, 329¼ miles. |
| *World's largest escalator* ... | Leicester Square Under-ground Station: 161 ft. long with rise of 80 ft. 6 in. |
| *World's largest covered Goods Station.* | Bristol (Temple meads). |
| *World's busiest Railway Junction.* | Clapham (Eng.) Junction—2,500 trains in every 24 hours. |
| *Shortest Private Railway* ... | Railway of the Pope in Vatican City; only 1/3 of a mile. |
| *Shortest Public Railway* ... | Romney, H. & D. Rly.—length 13½ miles, gauge 15 inches. |
| *Largest Underground Station* | In Berlin—opened in 1930 with 9 separate entrances and 8 moving stair-cases. |
| *Longest Ry Tunnel* | Simplon (Switzerland-Italy)—12 m. 560 ft. |
| *Longest Railway Bridge* .. | Lower Zambesi (Africa), 12,064 ft. |
| *World's Longest Stretch of Straight Railway.* | Transcontinental Ry. of Australia which is a dead straight of 328 miles across Nullarbor plain. |
| *World's Fastest runs* ... | State Ry. (Germany) *Diesel*: 83·2 m.p.h. Union Pacific (U. S. A.) *Steam*: 81·0 m.p.h. State Ry. (Italy) *Electric*: 72·5 m.p.h. |
| *Highest Railways* ... | Autofagasta & Bolivia Rly. attains altitudes of 15,843 ft. |
| *Fastest Narrow Gauge Train* | In Java, State Ry. 49·08 miles per hour. |
| *World's most northernly Rly.* | At Kings Bog, Spitsbergen, 750 miles from North Pole. |

## WORLD'S RAILWAYS

| *Country.* | *Avrg. miles opened* | *Country.* | *Avrg. miles opened* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina (1937) | ... 25,204 | Italy (1938) | ... 10,173 |
| Australia (1938) | ... 27,179 | Japan (1938) | ... 10,784 |
| Canada (1937) | ... 42,702 | Poland (1937) | ... 13,440 |
| France (1937) | ... 26,528 | Russia (1937) | ... 53,163 |
| Germany (1938) | ... 38,107 | Sweden (1938) | ... 10,373 |
| Great Britain (1937) | ... 20,082 | South Africa (1938) | ... 13,263 |
| India (1941) | ... 41,477 | U. S. A. (1938) | ... 236,842 |

## TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS

1. *Trans-Siberian Railway* connects Russia with Far East. It runs from Moscow to Vladivostak on the Pacific, the distance being 5,400 miles.

2. *Trans-Caspian Railway* connects Central Asia with European Russia. This Railway line runs from Caspian Sea to Turkistan.

3. *Canadian-Pacific Railway* connects Atlantic Coast of Canada with its Pacific Coast. The line runs from Halifax and St. Johns to Montreal. From Montreal it goes to Winnipeg, the great wheat centre of Canada. From Winnipeg it ends in Vancouver.

4. *Chile-Argentine Trans-Continental Railway* connects Buenos Aires with Valpariso.

5. *Cape to Cairo route.*—A distance of 9,000 miles covered by railway, river, lake and road. This scheme is not yet complete.

## RAILWAY RECORDS IN INDIA

| | |
|---|---|
| *Longest Ry. Bridge* ... | Sone Bridge (10,052 ft.). |
| *Longest Single Run* ... | Frontier Mail (N. W. R.) Bombay to Peshawar *via* Delhi, Lahore : 1594 miles. |
| *Longest Ry. Platform* ... | Sonepur Platform (2,415 ft.). |
| *Most Beautiful Station* ... | Victoria Terminus, Bombay. |
| *Longest Electric Train Run* | Bombay-Poona. |
| *Wonder Ry. of India* ... | Darjeeling Himalayan Railway—gauge is only 2 ft. and the gradients and curves are so dangerous that no less than 7,100 ft. have to be climbed and by adhesion only. |

## HIGHEST RAILWAYS

1. Peruvian Central Railway attains altitudes of 15,834 ft.
2. Autofagasta & Bolivian Ry. 15,834 ft.
3. Peruvian Southern, 14,688 ft.
4. Maniton & Pikes Peck (U. S. A.), 14,109 ft.
5. Denver & Riograndi, 10,856 ft.

## RAILWAY GAUGES

| | *Country* | *Gauge* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Great Britain, Canada, U. S. A., Mexico, Peru, Egypt, China, Norway, Sweden, Denmark ... . | 4 ft. | 8½ in. |
| 2. | Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Spain and Switzerland ... ... ... | 4 ft. | 9 in. |
| 3. | Ireland ... .. .. ... ... | 5 ft. | 3 in. |
| 4. | India, Argentine and Chile ... ... ... | 5 ft. | 6 in. |
| 5. | Spain, Portugal ... ... .. ... | 5 ft. | 5¼ in. |
| 6. | New Zealand, Nigeria, S. Africa, Japan and Sudan ... | 3 ft. | 6 in. |
| 7. | Eastern Countries of Africa and Belgian Congo . . | 3 ft. | 3⅜ in. |

## HIGHEST RAILWAY BRIDGES

| | *ft.* | | *ft.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fades Viaduct (France) ... | 434 | Loa (Bolivia) ... | 336 |
| Victoria Falls (South Africa) | 420 | Assopos (Greece) ... | 330 |
| Garabut (France) ... | 400 | Pecos (S. Pacific) ... | 321 |
| Viain (France) ... | 377 | Goktier (Burma) ... | 320 |

# WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

### Bazar Weights

5 sikis or ¼ Rs. = 1 kancha.
4 kanchas = 1 chatak.
4 chataks or 20 tolas = 1 powa.
4 powas = 1 seer.
5 seers = 1 possuri.
40 seers = 1 maund.

### Official Weights

4 punkos = 1 dhan.
4 dhans = 1 rati.
8 ratis = 1 masha.
12 mashas = 1 tola.
5 tolas = 1 chatak.
16 chataks = 1 seer.
40 seers = 1 maund.

Bazar seer = 80 tolas; Factory seers = 72⅝ tolas; Indian maund = 82-2/7 lb.; Bazar maund = 82 lbs. 2 oz. 3 drs.

To convert Indian into Avoirdupois, multiply the weight in seers by 72 and divide by 35, the result will be lb. Avoirdupois. By reversing the operation, Avoirdupois may be converted into seers and maunds. A ton = 27¼ mds. To convert bazar into factory weight add one-tenth and deduct one-third of the total from itself, the remainder will be cwt.

### Lineal Measure

*In Bengal—*

1 hath (cubic) = 18 inches.
4 haths = 1 danda or 2 yds.
8,000 haths = 1 cross.

### Indian Jewellers Weight

4 dhans = 1 rati.
6 ratis = 1 anna.
8 ratis = 1 masha.
12 mashas or 16 as. = 1 tola or bhari.

### Land Measure

*In Bengal—*

45 sq. ft. or 5 sq. yds. = 1 chatak.
16 chataks = 1 catta or 80 sq. yds.
20 cattas = 1 bigha or 14,400 sq. ft. or 1,600 sq. yds.
3140 bighas = 1 acre.
1936 bighas = 1 sq. mile.

*In U. P.—*

1 bigha = 3,927 sq. yds.

*In Bombay—*

1 bigha = 6,400 sq. yds.

*In Punjab—*

1 bigha = 1,620 sq. yds.

### Cloth Measure

3 jobs = 1 unguli = ¾ in.
3 ungulis = 1 gira = 2¼ in.
8 giras = 1 hath = 18 in.
2 haths = 1 guz = 1 yd.

### Lineal Measure

4 inch = 1 hand.
3 ,, = 1 span.
12 ,, = 1 foot.
3 feet = 1 yard.
5 ,, = 1 place
6 ,, = 1 fathom.
5½ yds. = 1 rod, pole or perch
4 poles = 1 chain .
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile.
3 metres = 1 league.

## Measures of Length

12 inches = 1 foot.
3 feet = 1 yard.
6 feet = 1 fathom.
5½ yds. = 1 pole.
22 yds. = 1 chain or 4 poles.
10 chains = 1 furlong.
8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yds.

## Avoirdupois Weight

16 drams = 1 ounce.
16 ounces = 1 pound.
14 pounds = 1 stone.
28 pounds = 1 quarter.
4 qrs. or 112 lbs = 1 hundredweight
20 hundredweights = 1 ton.

## Apothecaries Weight

*By weight*

20 grains = 1 scruple.
3 scruples = 1 dram.
8 drams = 1 ounce.
12 ounces = 1 pound.

*By capacity*

60 minims = 1 fluid dram.
8 fluid drams = 1 fluid ounce.
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint
8 pints = 1 gallon.

## Kitchen Measure

3 tablespoonfuls or ½ fluid ounce = 1 tablespoonful.
12 tablespoonfuls or 8 fluid ounces = 1 cupful.
2 cupfuls or 16 fluid ounces = 1 pint.
4 cupfuls = 1 quart.

## Land Measure

12 inch = 1 foot
36 inch = 3 feet = 1 yd.
198 inch = 16½ feet = 5½ yd. = 1 rod or pole.
792 inch = 66 feet = 22 yd. = 1 rod = 1 chain.
7,920 inch = 660 feet = 220 yd. = 40 rods = 10 chains = 1 furlong.
63,360 inch = 5,280 feet = 7,760 yd. = 320 rods = 80 chains = 8 furlongs = 1 mile.

## Measures of Capacity

4 gills = 1 pint.
2 pints = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
2 gallons = 1 peck.
8 gallons = 1 bushel.
8 bushels = 1 quarter.

## Nautical Measures

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
10 cables = 1 nautical mile.
60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

## Time Measures

60 seconds = 1 minute.
60 minutes = 1 hour.
24 hours = 1 day.
7 days = 1 week
31 days = 1 calendar month.
12 calendar months = 1 year.
365¼ days = 1 year.
366 days = 1 leap year.
100 years = 1 century.

## Indian Time Measures

60 anupals = 1 bipal.
60 bipals = 1 pal.
60 pals = 1 danda.
7½ dandas or 3 hours = 1 prahar.
60 dandas or 8 prahars = 1 din.
30 dins = 1 mash.
12 mashes = 1 batsar.
12 batsars = 1 yuga.

### Meaning of Words

*milli*—one-thousandth.
*centi*—one-hundredth.
*deci*—one-tenth.
*deka*—ten.
*hecta*—one hundred.
*kilo*—one thousand.
*metre*—for length.
*gram*—for weight or mass.
*litre*—for capacity.

### Electrical Measures

The chief units are as follows :
*Volt*—Electromotive force equal to about 92·6 per cent. of that given by one Daniell's battery cell.
*Meghom*—one million ohms.
*Ampere*—Current = the current 1 drive through 1 ohm.
*Coulomb*—Quantity = 1 ampere flowing for 1 second of time.
*Watt*—Power = 44 ft. lb. per min.
*Ohm*—Resistance offered to the passage of a current of electricity by a thread of mercury 106 cm. long and 1 mm. cross section at the temperature of thousand amperes flowing under an electromotive force of 1 volt during an hour.
*Kilowatt Hour* = One Board of Trade Unit. One Board of Trade Unit will keep a 20-candle incandescent metal filament lamp alight for about 33 hours.
746 *Watts* = 1 horse-power.

## WORLD'S GOLD

Principal source of gold is South Africa which now produces about 11,735,000 fine ounces annually. Other great suppliers of fine gold are Canada, Soviet Russia, U. S. A.

* * * *

On ounce of gold produces 2,500 gold leaves and a quarter inches square.

* * * *

Gold is used in medicine for treating various diseases.

* * *

The largest nugget of gold ever discovered was found in Victoria, Australia, which now weighs 2,217 ounces.

## ATTEMPT ON EVEREST

(Everest 29,002 ft.)

| | *ft.* | | *ft.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Col. Howard-Bury (1921) | ... 22,860 | Rutteledge Expedition (1933) | 27,400 |
| General Bruce (1922) | ... 27,235 | Maurice Wilson (1934) | ... 21,000 |
| General Bruce (1924) | ... 28,200 | Rutteledge Expedition (1930) | 22,860 |

# WORLD POPULATION

## AREA AND POPULATION OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

| *Name of State* | *Area (In square miles)* | *Population (000's omitted)* |
|---|---|---|
| Abyssinia (*Kingdom*) | 350,000 | 7,000 |
| Afghanistan (*Kingdom*) | 250,000 | 10,000 |
| Albania | 11,000 | 1,000 |
| Andorra (*Republic*) | 175 | 6 |
| Argentine (*Republic*) | 1,113,000 | 13,000 |
| Australia (*Commonwealth*) | 2,000,000 | 7,000 |
| Belgium (*Kingdom*) | 11,750 | 8,250 |
| Bolivia (*Republic*) | 600,000 | 3,000 |
| Brazil (*Republic*) | 3,300,000 | 42,250 |
| Bulgaria (*Kingdom*) | 43,000 | 7,000 |
| Burma | 262,000 | 15,000 |
| Canada (*Dominion*) | 3,694,863 | 10,400 |
| Ceylon (*Cr. Colony*) | 25,500 | 6,000 |
| Chile (*Republic*) | 290,000 | 4,635 |
| China Proper (*Republic*) | 4,480,000 | 459,339 |
| Colombia (*Republic*) | 448,000 | 8,702 |
| Costa Rica (*Republic*) | 23,000 | 623 |
| Cuba (*Republic*) | 44,164 | 4,228 |
| Danzig | 754 | 415 |
| Denmark (*Kingdom*) | 16,580 | 3,700 |
| Dominican Republic | 19,300 | 1,478 |
| Ecuador (*Republic*) | 176,000 | 2,500 |
| Egypt (*Republic*) | 363,200 | 16,000 |
| Eire (*Dominion*) | 26,000 | 300 |
| Estonia (*Republic*) | 18,630 | 1,116 |
| Finland (*Republic*) | 150,000 | 3,810 |
| France (*Republic*) | 213,000 | 42,000 |
| Germany (*Republic*) | 226,000 | 78,526 |
| Greece (*Kingdom*) | 50,000 | 7,000 |
| Guatemala (*Republic*) | 42,500 | 3,300 |
| Haiati (*Republic*) | 10,200 | 3,000 |
| Honduras (*Republic*) | 44,375 | 962 |
| Hungary (*Ind. State*) | 62,000 | 13,500 |
| Iceland (*Kingdom*) | 40,500 | 120 |
| India | 1,581,410 | 388,998 |
| Iran (*Kingdom*) | 630,000 | 15,000 |
| Iraq (*Kingdom*) | 116,000 | 3,560 |
| Italy (*Kingdom*) | 131,000 | 45,000 |
| Japan (*Empire*) | 263,000 | 105,250 |
| Latvia (*Republic*) | 25,000 | 2,000 |
| Liberia (*Republic*) | 43,000 | 1,500 |
| Liechtenstein (*Principality*) | 60 | 10 |
| Lithuania (*Republic*) | 19,000 | 2,250 |
| Luxemburg (*Grand Duchy*) | 1,000 | 300 |
| Manchukuo (*Republic*) | 500,000 | 40,000 |
| Mexico (*Republic*) | 769,000 | 19,500 |
| Monaco (*Principality*) | 4 | 23 |
| Nepal (*Kingdom*) | 54,000 | 5,600 |

## AREA AND POPULATION OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

| *Name of State* | *Area* (*In square miles*) | *Population* (*000's omitted*) |
|---|---|---|
| Netherlands (*Kingdom*) | 13,514 | 8,640 |
| New Zealand (*Dominion*) | 104,000 | 1,600 |
| Nicaragua (*Republic*) | 60,000 | 750 |
| Norway (*Kingdom*) | 5,244 | 1,280 |
| Panama (*Republic*) | 31,890 | 564 |
| Paraguay (*Republic*) | 62,000 | 900 |
| Peru (*Republic*) | 483,000 | 6,200 |
| Philippines (*Commonwealth*) | 115,000 | 16,356 |
| Poland (*Republic*) | 150,000 | 32,150 |
| Portugal (*Republic*) | 35,000 | 7,166 |
| Rumania (*Kingdom*) | 84,000 | 12,000 |
| Salvador (*Republic*) | 13,180 | 1,665 |
| San Marino (*Republic*) | 33 | 13 |
| Saudi Arabia (*Kingdom*) | 927,000 | 6,500 |
| Spain (*Republic*) | 196,700 | 24,583 |
| Sweden (*Kingdom*) | 173,345 | 6,500 |
| Switzerland (*Republic*) | 15,950 | 4,100 |
| Tibet (*Theocracy*) | 463,000 | 3,000 |
| Thailand (*Kingdom*) | 200,000 | 14,464 |
| Turkey (*Republic*) | 295,000 | 16,158 |
| Ukraine (*Republic*) | 174,372 | 32,000 |
| England & Wales (*Kingdom*) | 58,343 | 41,031 |
| United States (*Republic*) | 3,026,789 | 131,670 |
| Urugay (*Republic*) | 72,200 | 2,000 |
| U. S. S. R. (Asia) (*Republic*) | 6,750,000 | 54,000 |
| Union of S. Africa (*Dominion*) | 473,000 | 9,600 |
| Vatican City | 17 | — |
| Venezuela (*Republic*) | 363,730 | 2,000 |
| Yugoslavia | 96,000 | 4,730 |

## POPULATION OF IMPORTANT CITIES

| *City* | *Pop.* | *City* | *Pop.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | 682,000 | Dresden | 625,174 |
| Amsterdam | 793,500 | Essen | 655,000 |
| Baku | 809,347 | Glasgow | 1,131,800 |
| Bangkok | 931,170 | Gorky | 644,116 |
| Barcelona | 2,301,164 | Hamburg | 1,682,220 |
| Berlin | 4,250,000 | Hongkong | 1,050,256 |
| Birmingham | 1,029,700 | Istanbul | 883,599 |
| Bombay | 1,489,883 | Kobe | 1,000,100 |
| Breslau | 625,000 | Kyoto | 1,177,200 |
| Brussels | 912,774 | Leipzig | 714,000 |
| Budapest | 1,162,800 | Leningrad | 3,191,304 |
| Buenos Aires | 2,318,000 | Lisbon | 594,390 |
| Cairo | 1,307,000 | London | 8,700,000 |
| Calcutta | 2,108,891 | Los Angeles | 1,496,792 |
| Canton | 861,024 | Madrid | 1,725,000 |
| Chicago | 3,384,552 | Manchester | 766,333 |
| Chungking | 635,000 | Marseilles | 914,000 |
| Cologne | 757,000 | Melbourne | 1,000,000 |
| Dne'ptr'vsk | 500,662 | Mexico City | 1,754,000 |

## POPULATION OF IMPORTANT CITIES

| *City* | *Pop.* | *City* | *Pop.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Milan | 1,120,000 | Shanghai | 3,418,000 |
| Montreal | 890,000 | Singapore | 769,216 |
| Moscow | 4,137,018 | Stockholm | 533,000 |
| Munich | 828,325 | Sydney | 1,310,530 |
| Mukden | 835,000 | Teheran | 540,000 |
| Nagoya | 1,249,100 | Tientsin | 1,292,000 |
| New York | 11,690,520 | Tokyo | 7,904,600 |
| Naples | 925,325 | Toronto | 653,000 |
| Nanking | 1,019,000 | Tsingtao | 514,769 |
| Paris | 4,933,855 | Turin | 698,000 |
| Osaka | 3,000,000 | Valparaiso | 263,228 |
| Peiping | 1,560,000 | Vienna | 1,924,269 |
| Prague | 848,823 | Warsaw | 1,265,700 |
| Philadelphia | 1,935,086 | Wenchow | 631,276 |
| Rio Janeiro | 1,700,000 | Yokohama | 866,200 |
| Rome | 1,348,700 | Washington | 663,153 |
| Sao Paulo | 1,150,000 | | |

## JEWISH POPULATIONS OF THE WORLD (1939)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 8,940,000 | Africa | 598,000 |
| America | 5,343,000 | Australasia | 28,000 |
| Asia | 840,000 | | |
| | | Total | 15,749,000 |

## U. S. POPULATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| All classes | 131,669,275 | Negro | 12,865,518 |
| White | 118,214,870 | Other races | 588,887 |

## WORLD'S POPULATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mongolian | 680,000,000 | Semitic | 100,000,000 |
| Caucasian | 725,000,000 | Malayan | 104,500,000 |
| Negro | 210,000,000 | Red Indian, etc | 30,000,000 |
| | | Total | 1,849,500,000 |

## POPULATION BY RELIGION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Christian* | | Jews | 15,749,000 |
| Roman Catholics | 331,500,000 | Moslems | 209,020,000 |
| Orthodox Catholics | 144,000,000 | Buddhist | 150,180,000 |
| Protestants | 206,900,000 | Hindus | 230,150,000 |
| Coptic Christians | 10,000,000 | Confucians & Taoists | 350,600,000 |
| | | Animists, etc. | 135,650,000 |
| | | Shintoists | 25,000,000 |
| | 692,400,000 | Unclassified | 50,870,000 |
| | | Total | 1,860,010,000 |

## WORLD POPULATION

(*League of Nation's Year Book, 1939-40*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa | 155,500,000 | North America (*c*) | 182,810,000 |
| Asia (*a*) | 1,134,500,000 | South America | 91,300,000 |
| Europe (*a*) | 400,100,000 | Oceania | 10,670,000 |
| U. S. S. R. (*b*) | 170,000,000 | | |
| | | | 2,145,200,000 |

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(*a*) Excluding U. S. S. R.
(*b*) in Europe and Asia.
(*c*) including Mexico and Caribbean.

# THE WORLD GAZETTEER

*(A BRIEF GUIDE TO THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD)*

*Abyssinia*—Inland State in N. E. Africa; area 350,000 sq. m. Pop. (estimated) 11,000,000. Conquered by Italy in 1936. Now re-conquered by the Emperor with the help of the British. Capital—Addis Ababa.

*Afghanistan*—A Moslem kingdom lying between India and Iran; area 245,000 sq. m. Pop. about 11 millions. The Government is monarchial. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of the King, a senate of 40 members and a National Assembly of 120 elected members. The main routes to India are passes through the mountains, the chief being Khyber from Kabul and Bolan from Kandahar. Capital—Kabul.

*Albania*—Balkan Kingdom; is now a Kingdom under Italy which occupied the country in 1939; area 10,600 sq. m. Pop. 1,003,068. Capital—Tirana.

*Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*—is bounded by Libya and Egypt; area—969,000 sq. m. Pop. 6,342,477. Capital—Khartoum.

*Andorra*—In the Eastern Pyrenees. Republic of Europe; area 191 sq. m. Pop. 6,000. Capital—Andorra.

*Argentina*—Second largest S. American Republic; area 1,079,965 sq. m. Pop. 12,561,361. Capital—Buenos Aires. Government—Democracy.

*Australia*—Federal Commonwealth of British Empire, area 3,000,000 sq. m. Pop. 6,623,302. Capital—Canberra.

*Austria*—Former independent state of Europe, now a part of Greater Germany, area 32,000 sq. miles. Pop. 6,530,000. Capital—Vienna.

*Belgium*—North-west European Kingdom; area 11,795 sq. m. Pop. 8,213,443. Belgium is the most densely populated country in Europe, having 699 inhabitants to the sq. m. Capital—Brussels.

*Bhutan*—Area about 17,750 sq. m. Bhutan is a semi-independent Indian State having control of its internal affairs. The inhabitants are Mongolians and follow Buddhism. Agriculture is the chief industry. Capital—Punakha.

*Bolivia*—South American Republic, area 537,792 sq. m. Pop. 3,426,296. Capital—La Paz.

*Brazil*—Republic in eastern South America and largest country in western hemisphere; area 3,285,000 sq. m. Pop. 41,560,147. Capital—Rio de Janerio.

*Bulgaria*—Balkan Kingdom; area 39,880 sq. m. Pop. 6,254,000. Capital—Sofia.

*Burma*—Was separated from India under Government of India Act on April 1, 1937. It was a crown colony and was given a constitution of her own. Now occupied by the Japanese. Capital—Rangoon.

*Canada*—British Dominion; area 3,648,500 sq. m. Pop. 11,012,734. Capital—Ottawa.

*China*—Republic of Asia since 1911, area 2,906,475 sq. m. Pop. (estimated) 457,835,475. Capital—(temporary) Chungking.

*Colombia*—South American Republic; area 482,000 sq. m. Pop. 8,000,000. Capital—Bogota.

*Chile*—A democratic State of South America, area 296,717 sq. m. Pop. 4,634,839. Capital—Santiago.

*Costa Rica*—Central American Republic; area 23,000 sq. m. Pop. 500,000. Capital--San Jose.

*Cuba*—The 'Pearl of Antilles' is the largest island in the West Indies, area 44,164 sq. m. Pop. 4,228,000. Capital—Havana.

*Czechoslovakia*—Republic of Central Europe that rose after the Great War, comprising areas formerly belonging to Austria-Hungary; area 54,000 sq. m. Pop. 14,600.000. The international crisis in 1938 resulted in the dismemberment of the State. It is now a part of Germany. Capital—Prague.

*Danzig*—Free city of; became a free city under the League of Nations; was occupied by Germany in the war against Poland (1939); area 754 sq. m. Pop. 415,000.

*Denmark*—Kingdom of North Europe; area 16,570 sq. m. Pop. 3,500,000. Capital—Copenhagen.

*Dominican Republic*—Part of San Domingo; area 19,300 sq. m. Pop. 1,022,000. Capital—Ciudad Trujilo.

*Eire or Ireland*—Is a sovereign independent state associated for certain purposes with British Commonwealth of Nations. The Government of Eire is bicameral with a President elected directly by the people for a term of seven years; a House of Representatives called Dail Eireann and a Senate. Population 2,968,420. Capital—Dublin.

*Ecuador*—Republic of South America in the Pacific coast, area 275,936 sq. m. Pop. 3,200,000. Capital—Quito.

*Egypt*—An independent Kingdom of N. E. Africa; area 385,000 sq. m Pop. 15,904,525. Egypt became British protectorate in 1914 and remained under British flag until 1922, when a kingdom was established under a sovereign. An Anglo-Egyptian treaty was signed in 1936 which limited British military occupation to a garrison of 10,000 troops and 400 aeroplanes at the Suez Canal and which accorded the British the right to use Alexandria and Port Said as naval bases. Capital—Cairo.

*England*—Southern part of Great Britain; area 50,474 sq. m. Pop. 39,947,931. Capital—London.

*Estonia*—Independent Baltic State, was forced to accept Russian protectorate in 1940; area 18,500 sq. m. Pop. 1,116,500. Capital—Reval.

*Finland*—Republic of Northern Europe; was proclaimed an independent state in July 29, 1917 and a republic on October 7 of the same year; area 144,300 sq. m. Pop. 3,580,000. Capital—Helsinki.

*France*—Once a republic but now a totalitarian state of W. Europe; area 212,600 sq. m. Pop. 41,834,923. Capital Vichy (war).

*Germany*—Central European totalitarian state. Area 225,000 sq. m. Pop. 78,700,000. The empire has recently been increased by the occupataion of the Sudetan section of Czecho-Slovakia and by the absorption of Austria in 1938. Capital—Berlin.

*Greece*—Kingdom of South Europe; area 50,000 sq. m. Pop. 7,196,960. Capital—Athens.

*Guatemala*—Republic of Central America; area 48,290 sq. m. Pop. 2,500,000. Capital—Guatemala.

*Haiti*—Republic. Part of San Domingo in West Indies; area 10,200 sq. m. Pop. 2,300,000. Capital—Port au Prince.

*Honduras*—Republic of Central America; area 46,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,000,000. Capital—Tegucigalpa.

*Hungary*—European State formerly part of Austro-Hungary; area 59,830 sq. m. Pop. 13,507,993. Capital—Budapest.

*Iceland*—Island in the North Atlantic Ocean under Denmark; area 39,7000. Pop. 103,217. Capital Reykjavik.

*India*—Indian Empire; part of British Empire; area over 1,581,410 sq. m. Pop. 388,997,955. Capital—Delhi.

*Indo-China*—281,000 sq .m. Pop. 24,000,000. French dependency consisting of five parts, Cochin-china, Annam, Cambodia, Tonking and Laos. The whole territory is governed by a Governor-General.

*Iran*—Kingdom of Western Asia, formerly known as Persia; area 628,000 sq. m. Pop. 10,000,000. Capital—Teheran.

*Iraq*—Formerly known as Mesopotamia; now one of the states lying between Arabia and Persia; created as a result of Great war; area 116,600 sq. m. Pop. 3,000,000. It is a mandated territory under Great Britain. Capital--Bagdad.

*Italy*—Kingdom of Europe; area 119,000 sq. m. Pop. 45,611,000. Since the advent of Fascism the Government of Italy has consisted of a sovereign, a senate and a chamber of deputies whose activities have all been subordinate to the Fascist grand council. Capital—Rome.

*Japan*—Island Empire of Asia; is situated in the North Pacific Ocean off the coast of China and Siberia; area 260,000 sq. m. Pop. 105,226,101. The government rests in an Emperor and an Imperial Diet consisting of a House of Representatives and House of Peers. Emperor exercises complete, executive power with the advise and assistance of Cabinet Ministers responsible to him. He also exercises legislative power with consent of the Imperial Diet. Capital—Tokio.

*Latvia*—Baltic Republic; area 40,850 sq. m. Capital—Riga.

*Liberia, Republic of*—Independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, area 43,000 sq. m. Capital—Monrovia.

*Leichtenstein*—65 sq. m. Pop. 10,213, is an independent principality on the Upper Rhine between Austria and Switzerland. Capital—Vaduz.

*Luxemburg, Grand Duchy of*—Area 999 sq. m. Luxemburg is a European Grand Duchy situated between Germany, Belgium and France. It was given its present rank as a principality by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Capital—Luxemburg.

*Lithuania*—Baltic Republic; area 20,500 sq. m. Pop. 2,290,000. Capital—Kovno.

*Lebanon*—was recognised as an independent state in 1920 under the mandate of France. Capital—Bairut.

*Manchukuo*—Area 503,013 sq. m. Pop. 36,947,972; Japan wrested Manchuria from China in 1931; was proclaimed a 'puppet' state of Japan on Feb. 18, 1932. Capital—Hsinking.

*Mexico*—Republic in N. and S. America, area 760,300 sq. m. Pop. 19,478,791. Capital—Medico City.

*Monaco*—A tiny independent principality in South of France; is located on the Mediterranean with land frontiers joining France at every point; area 799 sq. miles. Pop. 22,153. Capital—Monaco.

*Morocco*—French protectorate of North Africa; area 231,500 sq. m. Pop. 5,000,000. Capital—Fez.

*Netherlands*—Kingdom of Holland; in North-western Europe, area 12,590 sq. m. Pop. 8,183,327. Capital—Amsterdam.

*Newfoundland*—is the oldest British colony at the eastern end of British America in the Atlantic Ocean; area 42,734 sq. m. Pop. 265,000. Capital—St. Johns.

*New Zealand*—British Dominion group in South Pacific; area 104,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,640,401. Capital—Wellington.

*Nicaragua*—Central American Republic; area 60,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,172,324. Capital—Managua.

*Northern Ireland*—Comprising six counties of Ulster. Has a separate Parliament, area 5,237 sq. m. Capital—Belfast.

*Norway*—Kingdom of North Europe; area 124,964 sq. m. Pop. 2,800,000. Capital—Oslo.

*Palestine*—Formerly belonging to Turkey, now administered by Great Britain under mandate from League of Nations; area 10,000 sq. m. Pop. 1,466,536. Capital—Jerusalem.

*Panama, Republic of*—Area 33,667 sq. m. It occupies the entire Isthmus of that name connecting North and South America. Capital—Panama.

*Paraguay, Republic of*—South American Republic; Area—174,854 sq. m. Capital—Asuncion.

*Peru*—Republic of South America; area 482,616 sq. m. Pop. 6,147,000. Capital—Lima.

*Nepal*—An independent state on the southern slope of the Himalayas. It is the only independent Hindu kingdom; area 54,000 sq. m. Pop. 5,639,092. Though there is king, the virtual ruler of the State is the commander-in-chief. Capital—Katmandu.

*Poland*—Independent country of E. Europe; area 150,000 sq. m. Pop. 34,775,698. Republic was formed following the world war of reunited parts of the old kingdom dismembered about 150 years ago by Russia, Austria and Prussia. Now occupied by Germany. Capital—Warsaw.

*Portugal*—Republic of S. W. Europe; area 35,490 sq. m. Pop. 6,825,883. Capital—Lisbon.

*Rumania*—Independent kingdom of S. W. Europe; area 72,425 sq. m. Pop. 17,400,000. Capital—Bucharest.

*Russia*—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Transcaucasian, Turkoman, Tadjakanduzbeg Republics, area 8,150,000 sq. m. Pop. 192,695,710. Capital—Moscow.

*Salvadar*—Republic of Central America; area 13,183 sq. m. Pop. 1,700,000. Capital—San Salvador.

*San Marino, Republic of*—38 sq. m. Pop. 13,948, is situated in the Apennines in the heart of Italy, claims to be the oldest State of Europe and has been founded in the fourth century.

*Scotland*—Northern Division of Great Britain; area 40,460 sq. m. Pop. 4,482,554. Capital—Edinburgh.

*South Africa, Union of*—British Dominion; area 472,350 sq. m. Pop. 7,000,000. Capital—Pretoria.

*Spain*—Republic of S. W. Europe; area 194,000 sq. m. Pop. 26,000,000. Was proclaimed a republic on April 14, 1931. Capital—Madrid.

*Soudi Arabia*—is the most important Kingdom of the vast peninsula known as Arabia, formed in 1932 by the union of Hejaz and Nejd with certain dependencies. Area about 800,000 sq. m. Capital—Riyadh.

*Sweden*—Kingdom of North Europe; area 173,150 sq. m. Pop. 6,000,000. Government is a constitutional monarchy. The legislature has two chambers. Capital—Stockholm.

*Syria and Lebanon*—(French Mandate) area 57,900 sq. m. former province of Turkey, now made an independent state by the Treaty of

Sevres, 1920 and administered under French mandate. Capital of Syria —Damascus, Capital of Lebanon—Beirut.

*Switzerland*—Federal State of Europe; area 15,980 sq. m. Pop. 4,000,000. Capital—Berne.

*Tibet*—a country of Central Asia, lying N. and N. E. of the Himalayas, mainly a high table land. Nominally a Chinese dependency, it is in practice independent under the rule of Dalai Lama. The trade with India is mostly carried on through lofty passes. Area 463,200 sq. miles. Capital—Lhassa.

*Thailand*—Kingdom of South-eastern Asia; area 200,150 sq. m. Pop. 10,000,000. Limited monarchy was established in 1932 with full franchise and an elected parliament. Capital—Bangkok.

*Turkey*—Republic of Asia and Europe; area 294,492 sq. m. Pop. 16,158,000. Capital—Ankara.

*United States of America*—Federal Republic of North America, area 3,750,000 sq. m. Pop. 122,775,000. Capital—Washington.

*Uruguay*—Smallest Republic in South America; area 72,180 sq. m. Pop. 2,042,387. Capital—Montevideo.

*Vatican City*—New State in Rome under sovereign jurisdiction of Pope, area 108 acres. Pop. 1,205.

*Venezuela*—S. American Republic; area 72,153 sq. m. Pop. 2,093,333. Capital—Caracas.

*Yugoslavia*—Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes and territory acquired from Austria and Bulgaria after Great War; area 96,150 sq. m. Pop. 16,000,000. Capital—Belgrade.

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### French Possessions in India

French possessions in India consist of five separate colonies which cover an aggregate of 196 square miles.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pondicherry | 204,653 | Mahe | 14,092 |
| Chandernagore | 38,284 | Yanaon | 5,711 |
| Karikal | 60,555 | | |

French India is the supporter of General De Gaulle's National Committee of Liberation (Sept. 9, 1940).

### Portuguese Possessions in India

The total area of Portuguese India in 1,537 sq. miles with a population and 601,000 (1936); Capital is *Nova-goa* or *Pangim*.

The settlement consists of *Goa* together with the islands of Angediva, Sao Jorge and Morcegos on the Malabar coast, *Damao* with the territories of Dadara, Nagaraveti on the Gulf of Cambaia and *Dieu* with the territories of Gocola and Simbor on the coast of Gujerat. The important port is Mormugao.

# POLITICAL INFORMATION

## PRINCIPAL EMPIRES

| | *Area in miles.* | | *Area in miles.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan & Colonies | 260,662 | U. S. A. | 3,750,000 |
| Holland & Colonies | 800,938 | Chinese Republic | 3,000,000 |
| Italy & Colonies | 935,400 | France & Colonies | 4,326,000 |
| Belgium & Colonies | 951,755 | Soviet Russia | 8,176,000 |
| Portugal & Colonies | 981,005 | British Empire | 14,000,000 |

## NATIONAL NAMES OF COUNTRIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Austria** | Oesterreich. | Spain | Espagna. |
| **Persia** | Iran. | Belgium | La Belgique. |
| **Hungary** | Magyaroszag. | Abyssinia | Ethiopia. |
| **Germany** | Duetschland. | Holland | Netherland. |
| **Greece** | Hellas. | Poland | Polaska. |
| **China** | Chunk Kuo. | Switzerland | Helvetia. |
| **Egypt** | Misr. | Irish Free State | Eire. |
| **Finland** | Suomi. | Norway | Norge. |
| **Japan** | Nippon. | | |

## NAMES OF KINGS AND RULERS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Fuerher** | Hitler. | Gaikwar | Ruler of Baroda. |
| **Il Duce** | Mussolini. | Jam Saheb | Ruler of Nawanagar. |
| **Shah** | Ruler of Iran. | | |
| **Dalai Lama** | Ruler of Tibet. | Nizam | Ruler of Hyderabad. |
| **Mikado** | Ruler of Japan. | | |
| **Khediv** | Ruler of Egypt. | Holkar | Ruler of Indore. |
| **Negus** | Ruler of Abyssinia | Prince of Berar | Eldest son of the Nizam. |
| **Caudillo** | Title of Gen. Franco, Dictator of Spain. | | |

## INDEPENDENCE DAY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Belgium** | July 21. | Poland | May 3. |
| **China** | Oct. 10. | Portugal | Oct. 5. |
| **Finland** | Dec. 6. | Russia | Nov. 7-8. |
| **France** | July 14. | Turkey | Nov. 1. |
| **Greece** | March 25. | U. S. A. | July 4. |
| **Italy** | March 26. | Mexico | Sept. 16. |
| **Norway** | May 17. | Rumania | May 10. |
| | | Spain | April 14. |

## RULERS OR HEADS OF GOVERNMENTS OF THE WORLD

| *Country* | *Ruler* | *Executive Head* |
|---|---|---|
| **Afghanistan** | Mohammed Zahir, Shah, K. | |
| **Albania*** | Victor Emmanuel III, K. | Jacomini de San Lavino. |
| **Arabia-Saudi** | Abd-el-Aziz, King. | |

## RULERS OR HEADS OF GOVTS. OF THE WORLD—*Contd.*

| *Country* | *Ruler* | *Executive Head* |
|---|---|---|
| Argentina | Ramriz, President. | |
| Australia | Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General. | John Curtin. |
| Belgium* | Leopold III, K. (in exile). | H. Pierlot, P. Minister. |
| Bhutan | Jig-me Wang-chuk | |
| Bolivia | Gen. Enrique Penaranda, P. | |
| Brazil | Dr. Getulio Vargas, P. | |
| Bulgaria | King Boris III. | Bogdan Filoff. |
| Burma† | | |
| Canada | Earl of Athlone, G. | W. Mackenzie King, P. |
| Chile | Antonio Rios, P. | |
| China | Chiang Kaishek, P. | |
| Colombia | Dr. Alfonso Lopez, P. | |
| Czecho-slovakia* | Dr. Emil Hacha, P. | Kurt Daluege. |
| Danzig | Karl Burckhardt, H. C. | |
| Denmark* | Christian X, King | E. Scavenius, President. |
| Egypt | Faruk I, King | Nahas Pasha, President. |
| Eire | Eamon de Valera, P. M. | Douglas Hyde, P. |
| Finland | Risto Ryti, President. | |
| France | Henri Petain, Chief of State. | P. Laval, Pr. Minister. |
| Germany | Adolf Hitler, F. and C., for life. | |
| Gt. Britain | George VI, K. and E. | Winston Churchill, P.M. |
| Greece* | George II, K. (in exile) | E. J. Tsouderos. |
| Hungary | Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, Regent. | N. Kallay, P. M. |
| Iceland | S. Bjornsson, Regent. | H. Jonasson, P. M. |
| India (Br.) | Lord Wavell, Viceroy. | |
| Iran (Persia) | Mohammed Shah Pahlevi, Shah. | Ali Soleily, P. M. |
| Iraq (Mesopotamia) | Faisal II, King | Nuri Said Pasha. |
| Italy | Victor Emmanuel III, K. | Benito Mussolini, P. M. |
| Japan | Hirohito, Emperor | General Tojo, P. M. |
| Liberia | Edwin J. Barclay, P. | |
| Luxemburg* | Charlotte, G. D. (in exile) | Dr. Joseph Hoof, G. G. |
| Manchukuo | Henry Pu, E., Kang-Teh. | Gen. Chang Ching-hui, P. M. |
| Mexico | Manuel Avila Camacho, P. | |
| Monaco | Louis II, Prince. | |
| Morocco | Sidi Mohammed, Sultan. | |
| Nepal | Tribhubana Sir Bikram | Maharaja Joodha Shumshere. |
| Nanking | Wan Ching-Wei, P. | |
| Netherlands* | Wilhelmina, Q. (in exile) | P. S. Gerbrandy, P. |
| Norway* | Haakon VII (in exile) | J. Nygaardsvold. |
| Palestine | Sir Harold McMichael, H.C. | |
| Panama | Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia. | |

## RULERS OR HEADS OF GOVTS. OF THE WORLD—*Contd.*

| *Country* | *Ruler* | *Executive Head* |
|---|---|---|
| Paraguay | Higino Morinigo, P. | |
| Peru | Manuel Prado, P. | |
| Philippine Isl.† | Manuel Quezon, President | |
| Poland* | W. Raczkiewicz, P (in exile) | S. Mikolajczyk. |
| Portugal | Gen. A. Carmona, P. | Dr. A. Salazar, P. M. |
| Rumania | Michael, King | Gen. Antonescu. |
| Slovakia* | Dr. Tiso, P. | |
| South Africa | Sir Patrick Duncan, G. G | Jan Christian Smuts, P. |
| Spain | Francisco Franco, Pre. | Francisco Franco, Pre. |
| Sweden | Gustaf V, King | Per. A. Hansson, P. M. |
| Switzerland | Enrico Celio, P. | |
| Syria (French Mandate) | Sheik Tajeddine Hassani, President. | Khaled Bey Assem, Pre. |
| Thailand | Ananda Mahidol, King | Luang Bipal Songram. |
| Trans-Jordan | Abdullah, Emir. | |
| Tunis | Sidi, Ahmed, Bey | |
| Turkey | Gen. Ismet Inonu, P. | M. Serajaglu, P. of Councill. |
| U. S. S. R. | Chairman—Supreme Soviet, M. J. Kaliman. | V. Stalin, Chairman, Peoples' Commissars. |
| United States | Franklin D. Roosevelt, P. | |
| Vatican City. | Pius XII, Pope S. | |
| Yugoslavia* | Peter II, King (in exile). | S. Yovanovitch, P. M. |

* Under German or Italian occupation.
† Under Japanese occupation.

## AMERICAN PRESIDENTS

| | *Name* | *Politics* |
|---|---|---|
| 1789-1797 | George Washington | Fed. |
| 1797-1801 | John Adams | Fed. |
| 1801-1809 | Thomas Jefferson | Rep. |
| 1809-1817 | James Madison | Rep. |
| 1817-1825 | James Monroe | Rep. |
| 1825-1829 | John Quincy Adams | Rep. |
| 1829-1837 | Andrew Jackson | Dem. |
| 1837-1841 | Martin Van Buren | Dem. |
| 1841 | W. H. Harrison (died in office) | Whig. |
| 1841-1845 | John Taylor | Whig. |
| 1845-1849 | James Knox Polk | Dem. |
| 1849-1850 | Zachary Taylor (Died in office) | Whig. |
| 1850-1853 | Millard' Fillmore | Whig. |
| 1853-1857 | Frankling Pierce | Dem. |
| 1857-1861 | James Buchanan | Dem. |
| 1861-1865 | Abraham Lincoln (assasinated) | Rep. |
| 1865-1869 | Andrew Johnson | Rep. |
| 1869-1877 | Ulysses Grant | Rep. |
| 1877-1881 | R. B. Hayes | Rep. |
| 1881 | James. Garfield (assasinated) | Rep. |
| 1881-1885 | Chester Alan Arthur | Rep. |
| 1885-1889 | Grover Cleveland | Dem. |
| 1889-1893 | Benjamin Harrison | Rep |
| 1893-1897 | Grover Cleveland | Dem. |
| 1897-1901 | William McKinley (assasinated) | Rep. |
| 1901-1909 | Theodore Roosevelt | Rep. |
| 1909-1913 | William H. Taft | Rep. |
| 1913-1921 | Woodrow Wilson | Dem. |
| 1921-1923 | Harding (Died in office) | Rep. |
| 1923-1929 | Calvin Coolidge | Rep. |
| 1929-1933 | Herbert C. Hoover | Rep. |
| 1933- | **Frankling Delando Roosevelt** | **Dem.** |

## BRITISH PRIME MINISTERS

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir R. Walpole | 1721 |
| Earl of Wilmington | 1724 |
| Henry Pelham | 1743 |
| Duke of Newcastle | 1754 |
| Duke of Devonshire | 1756 |
| Duke of Devonsire | 1756 |
| William Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham and Duke of Newcastle | 1757 |
| Earl of Bute | 1762 |
| George Grenville | 1763 |
| Marquess of Rockingham | 1765 |
| Earl of Chatham (2nd time) | 1766 |
| Duke of Grafton | 1767 |
| Lord North | 1776 |
| Marquess of Rockingham (2nd time) | 1782 |
| Earl of Sherburne (after Marquess of Lansdowne) | 1782 |
| Duke of Portland | 1783 |
| William Pitt (the younger) | 1783 |
| Henry Addington | 1801 |
| William Pitt (2nd time) | 1804 |
| Lord Grenvile | 1806 |
| Duke of Portland (2nd time) | 1807 |
| Spencer Perceval | 1809 |
| Lord Liverpool | 1812 |
| George Canning | 1827 |
| Lord Goderich | 1827 |
| Duke of Wellington | 1828 |
| Earl Grey | 1830 |
| Viscount Melbourne | 1834 |
| Sir Robert Peel | 1834 |
| Viscount Melbourne (2nd time) | 1835 |
| Sir Robert Peel (2nd time) | 1841 |
| Earl of Derby | 1852 |
| Lord John Russell | 1846 |
| Earl of Aberdeen | 1852 |
| Viscount Palmerston | 1855 |
| Earl of Derby (2nd time) | 1858 |
| Viscount Palmerston (2nd time) | 1859 |
| Earl Russell (2nd time) | 1865 |
| Earl of Derby (3rd time) | 1866 |
| Benjamin Disraeli | 1868 |
| William Ewart Gladstone | 1868 |
| Earl of Beaconsfield (2nd time) | 1874 |
| W. E. Gladstone (2nd time | 1880 |
| Marquis Salisbury | 1885 |
| W. E. Gladstone (3rd time) | 1886 |
| Marquis of Salisbury (2nd time) | 1886 |
| W. E. Gladstone (4th time) | 1892 |
| Earl of Rosebery | 1894 |
| Marquis of Salisbury (3rd time) | 1895 |
| Arthur James Balfour | 1902 |
| Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman | 1905 |
| Herbert Henry Asquith | 1908 |
| David Lloyd George | 1916 |
| Andrew Bonar Law | 1922 |
| Stanley Baldwin | 1923 |
| J. Ramsay MacDonald | 1924 |
| Stanley Baldwin (2nd time) | 1929 |
| J. Ramsay MacDonald (2nd time) | 1929 |
| Stanley Baldwin (3rd time) | 1935 |
| N. Chamberlain | 1937 |
| W. Churchill | 1940 |

## NAME OF WORLD'S PARLIAMENTS

| | |
|---|---|
| Japan | Diet. |
| U. S. A. | Congress. |
| England | Parliament. |
| Turkey | Grand National Assembly. |
| Germany | Reichstag. |
| Poland | Sejm. |
| Persia | Majilis. |
| France | Chamber. |
| Iceland | Althing. |
| Netherlands | States-General. |
| Bulgaria | Sobranje. |
| Russia | Duma. |
| Austria | Reichsrath. |
| Irish Free State | Dail Eireann. |
| Yugo-Slavia | Skuptchina. |
| Norway | Storting. |
| Switzerland | Federal Assembly |
| Italy | Senate. |
| Spain | Cortes. |
| India | Legislative Assembly. |
| Denmark | Rigsdag. |
| Egypt | Barlaman. |

## POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS

1865—Abraham Lincoln, President U. S. A., April 14.
1872—Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India.
1876—Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey
1881—Czar Alexander of Russia and President Garfield (U.S.A.).
1894—President Carnot of France.
1896—Shah Nazr-Ud-Din of Persia, May 1.
1898—Empress Elizabeth of Austria, September 10.
1900—King Humbert of Italy, July 29.
1901—President McKinley of U. S. A., September 6.
1903—King Alexander and Queen Draga of Serbia.
1905—Grand Duke Sergius of Russia
1908—King Carlos and Crown Prince of Portugal.
1909—Prince Ito of Japan.
1911—Stolypin, Premier of Russia.
1912—Jose Canalajas, Prime Minister of Spain.
1913—King George I of Greece.
1914—Archduke, Francis Ferinand of Austria, June 28.
1918—Czar Nicholas and his family, July 16.
1918—President Paes of Portugal.
1919—President Kurt Eisner of Bavaria; Amir Habibullah of Afghanistan.
1921—Dato, Premier of Spain.
1922—I. Narutowicz, 1st President of the Polish Republic, June 1.
1922—Michael Collins, Irish Free State Premier.
1928—Ex-President Gen. Alvaro Obregon of Mexico.
1930—Premier Hamaguchi of Japan
1932—President Doumer of France. Takeshi Inukai, Japanese Premier, May 13.
1933—Emir Faisal, King of Iraq, Sept. 8, 1933. Ion Duca, Rumanian Premier, Dec. 24. King Nadir Shah of Afghanistan.
1934—Austrian Chancellor Dr. Dollfus; King Alexander I of Yugo-Slavia; M. Barthou, French Foreign Minister; Col. Pieracki, Polish Minister of Interior.
1935—Huey P. Long, U. S. Senator, September 10.
1936—K. Takahasi, Finance Minister, Admiral Saito, Admiral Suzuki, Japan.
1937—General Baqir Sidqi, Dictator of Iraq, August 12.
1938—E. Von Rath of German Embassy, Paris.
1939—Rumanian Premier M. Calineseau.
1940—Leon Trotsky, Russian communist leader.
1942—Heydrich, German Protector of Bohemia & Moravia.

## POPES OF THE LAST 150 YEARS

| | |
|---|---|
| Clement XIV | 1769-1775 |
| Pius VI | 1775-1800 |
| Pius VII | 1800-1823 |
| Leo XII | 1823-1829 |
| Pius VIII | 1829-1831 |
| George XVI | 1831-1845 |
| Pius IX | 1846-1878 |
| Leo XIII | 1878-1903 |
| Pius X | 1903-1914 |
| Benedict XV | 1914-1922 |
| Pius XI | 1922-1939 |
| Pius XII | 1939- |

## BIG SALARIES

| | |
|---|---|
| President, U. S. A. | $75,000.† |
| Prime Minister, Japan | 8,000 yen, *i.e.*, Rs. 7,488 a year. |
| Prime Minister, England | £10,000 per year |
| Lord Chancellor, England | £10,000 per year. |
| Viceroy of India | Rs. 2,50,800 per year. |
| Fuhrer & Chancellor, Germany | 37,800 R. M. per year. To which is added 120,000 R. M. per year as entertainment, etc., allowances. |

† With a travelling allowance not exceeding $25,000.

## POLITICAL REVOLUTIONS

*American Revolution* (1758-81) resulting in the overthrowing of British rule.

*Brazilian Revolution* (1822-24) which won independence from Portugal.

*Chinese Revolution* (1911) which resulted in the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty and the establishment of Chinese Republic (1912).

*English Revolution* (1688) known as 'Glorious Revolution" in which the British People revolted against King James II.

*French Revolution* (1789-99) which resulted in the establishment of the First French Republic.

*German Revolution* (1918) in which Reich was established as the German Republic.

*Greek Revolution* (1821-29) in which Greece became an independent kingdom.

*Mexican Revolution* (1911-17) in which the long supremacy of Diaz was overthrown.

*Russian Revolution* (1917) in which Czarism was overthrown and Soviet Union was established under Communist Party.

*Spanish American Revolutions* (1810-23) in which various Spanish-American countries threw off the yoke of Spain.

*Spanish Revolution* (1936-37) in which the Republican government was overthrown and Fascist regime was established under General Franco.

## WORLD WAR
## (1914-1918)

*War Began*—August 1, 1914.
Armistice Signed—Nov. 11, 1918.
Duration of War—4 years, 3 months, 11 days.
United States entered—April 6, 1917.
Paris Peace Conference Began—January 18, 1919.
German Peace Treaty Signed—June 28, 1919.
Austrian Peace Treaty Signed—September 10, 1919.
Bulgarian Peace Treaty Signed—November 27, 1919.
Hungarian Peace Treaty Signed—June 4, 1920.
Turkish Peace Treaty Signed—August 9, 1920.
Nations Involved—27.
Killed to November 11, 1918—7,450,200.
Cash cost to April 30, 1919—$186,000,000,000.

### Nations in Actual Conflict

**Germany**
**Austria-Hungary**
**Turkey**
**Bulgaria**

*vs.*

United States.
Great Britain—
  Canada.
  India.
  Australia.
  New Zealand.
  South Africa.
Russia.
France.
Belgium.
Serbia.
Montenegro.
Japan.
Italy.
Rumania.
Portugal.
Greece.

## CASUALTIES OF ALL BELLIGERENTS IN THE WORLD WAR

*Source : U. S. War Department*

| ALLIES. | Total Mobilized Forces | Total Casualties | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Russia ... | 12,000,000 | 9,150,000 | 76·3 |
| France ... | 8,410,000 | 6,160,800 | 73·3 |
| British Empire . . | 8,904,467 | 3,190,235 | 35·8 |
| Italy ... .. | 5,615,000 | 2,197,000 | 39·1 |
| United States ... | 4,355,000 | 350,300 | 8·0 |
| Japan ... ... | 800,000 | 1,210 | ·2 |
| Rumania ... | 750,000 | 535,706 | 71·4 |
| Serbia . . ... | 707,343 | 331,106 | 46·8 |
| Belgium . | 267,000 | 93,061 | 34·9 |
| Greece . . | 230,000 | 27,000 | 11·7 |
| Portugal ... | 100,000 | 33,291 | 33·3 |
| Montenegro .. | 50,000 | 20,000 | 40·0 |
| Total ... | 42,188,810 | 22,089,709 | 52·3 |
| CENTRAL POWERS. | | | |
| Germany . . | 11,000,000 | 7,142,558 | 64·9 |
| Austro-Hungary . . | 7,800,000 | 7,020,000 | 90·0 |
| Turkey . | 2,850,000 | 975,000 | 34·2 |
| Bulgaria . | 1,200,000 | 266,919 | 22·2 |
| Total . . | 22,850,000 | 15,404,477 | 67·4 |
| Grand Total ... | 65,038,810 | 37,494,186 | 57·6 |

## TREATIES OF PEACE

Between Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey—Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918.
Between Germany and Finland—March 7, 1918.
Between Germany and Allies—Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919.
Between Austria and Allies—Treaty of St. Germain, September 10, 1919.
Between Bulgaria and Allies—Treaty of Neuilly, November 27, 1919.
Between Turkey and Allies—Treaty of Severes, August 10, 1920.
Between Hungary and Allies—Treaty of Grand Trianon, June 4, 1920.

## COST OF RECENT WARS

| | *Days of Conflict* | *Loss of Life* | *Direct cost ($)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Napoleonic War (1790-1815) ... | 9,000 | 2,100,000 | 3,070,000,000 |
| Crimean War (1854-1856) ... | 730 | 785,000 | 1,700,000,000 |
| American Civil War (1861-1865) ... | 1,350 | 656,000 | 7,000,000,000 |
| Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871) ... | 210 | 280,000 | 3,210,000,000 |
| Boer War (1899-1902) ... | 995 | 9,800 | 1,250,000,000 |
| Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905) ... | 548 | 160,000 | 2,100,000,000 |
| World War (1914-1918) ... | 1,563 | 9,818,000 | 186,233,637,097 |

## PRESIDENTS, LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Sir Frederick Whyte (1920-1925).
V. J. Patel (1925-1930).
Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim (1930).
Sir Sanmukham Chetty (1930-1933).
Sir Abdur Rahim (1933- ).

## INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS PRESIDENTS

### (First Session, 1885)

| | | *Presidents* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Bombay (1885) | W. C. Bonnerji. |
| 2. | Calcutta (1886) | Dadabhai Naoroji. |
| 3. | Madras (1887) | Badruddin Tyabji. |
| 4. | Allahabad (1888) | George Yule. |
| 5. | Bombay (1889) | Sir W. Wedderburn. |
| 6. | Calcutta (1890) | Sir P. Mehta. |
| 7. | Nagpur (1891) | P. Ananda Charlu. |
| 8. | Allahabad (1892) | W. C. Bonnerji. |
| 9. | Lahore (1893) | Dadabhai Naoroji. |
| 10. | Madras (1894) | Alfred Webb. |
| 11. | Poona (1895) | S. N. Banerji. |
| 12. | Calcutta (1896) | R. M. Siyani. |
| 13. | Amraoti (1897) | C. Sankaran Nair. |
| 14. | Madras (1898) | A. M. Bose. |
| 15. | Lucknow (1899) | R. C. Dutt. |
| 16. | Lahore (1900) | N. G. Chandravarkar. |
| 17. | Calcutta (1901) | D. E. Wacha. |
| 18. | Ahmedabad (1902) | S. N. Banerji. |
| 19. | Madras (1903) | Lal Mohan Ghose. |
| 20. | Bombay (1904) | Sir Henry Cotton. |
| 21. | Benares (1905) | G. K. Gokhale. |
| 22. | Calcutta (1906) | Dadabhai Naoroji. |
| 23. | Surat (1907) | Rash Behari Ghose. |
| 24. | Madras (1908) | Rash Behari Ghose. |
| 25. | Lahore (1909) | Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya. |
| 26. | Allahabad (1910) | Sir W. Wedderburn. |
| 27. | Calcutta (1911) | Bishen N. Dar. |
| 28. | Patna (1912) | R. N. Mudholkar. |
| 29. | Karachi (1913) | Nawab Saiyed Mahammad. |
| 30. | Madras (1914) | Bhupendra Nath Bose. |
| 31. | Bombay (1915) | S. P. Sinha. |
| 32. | Lucknow (1916) | A. C. Majumdar. |
| 33. | Calcutta (1917) | Dr. Annie Besant. |
| 34. | Delhi (1918) | Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya. |
| | Bombay (Special, 1918) | Hassan Imam. |
| 35. | Amritsar (1919) | Pt. Motilal Nehru. |
| 36. | Nagpur (1920) | C. Vijiaraghavachariar. |
| | Calcutta (Special, 1920) | Lala Lajpat Rai. |
| 37. | Ahmedabad (1921) | Hakim Ajmal Khan |
| 38. | Gaya (1922) | C. R. Das. |
| 39. | Cocanada (1923) | Mahomed Ali. |
| | Delhi (Special, 1923) | Abul Kalam Azad. |
| 40. | Belgaum (1924) | M. K. Gandhi. |
| 41. | Cawnpore (1925) | Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. |
| 42. | Gauhati (1926) | Srinivasa Iyengar. |
| 43. | Madras (1927) | Dr. M. A. Ansari. |
| 44. | Calcutta (1928) | Pt. Motilal Nehru. |
| 45. | Lahore (1929) | Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. |
| 46. | Karachi (1931) | Vallavbhai Patel. |
| 47. | Delhi (1932) | Seth Ranchhodlal. |

## INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS PRESIDENTS—*Contd.*

48. Calcutta (1933) ... Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya.
49. Bombay (1934) ... Rajendra Prasad.
50. Lucknow (1935) ... Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
51. Faizpur (1937) ... Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
52. Haripura, Guzrat (1938) ... Subhas Chandra Bose.
53. Tripuri (1939) ... Subhas Chandra Bose (resigned)—afterwards Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
54. Ramgarh (1940) ... Maulana A. K. Azad.

## POLITICAL UNIFORMS

*Black Shirts* for Fascists.
*Brown Shirts* for Nazis.
*Red Shirts* for *Khudai Khitmatgars* of N. W. F. P.
*Khadi Shirts* for Congressmen.
*Khaki Shirts* for Khaksars.

## POLITICAL BOOKS

German Government Publications are called *'White Books'.*

British Government Publications are called *'Blue Books'.*

Italian and Mexican Publications are called *'Green Books'.*

Spanish Publications are called *'Red Books'.*

Japanese Publications are called *'Grey Books'.*

French and Chinese Publications are called *'Yellow Books'.*

Portuguese Publications are called *'White Books'.*

## POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDIA

*CONGRESS GROUPINGS—*

*Indian National Congress*—Largest single political party embracing almost all nationalities with net work of organisations throughout the country. It is undoubtedly the most well-organised, disciplined party with the largest number of followers. "By far the largest, best financed and most rigidly drilled party organisation in India"—Mr. L. S. Amery in the House of Commons, March 30, 1943.

*Congress Socialists*—This party occupies intermediate position between Right and Extreme Left. Many of its members disagree with a part of the Gandhian creed and would prefer to see more of socialist emphasis.

*OTHER PARTIES—*

*All India Muslim League*—Started in the year 1906 by a group of well-to-do and aristocratic Moslems. It raised the cry of special Muslim interests from the beginning.

*All India Azad Muslim Conference*—Party of Independent Muslims who support Congress Programme.

*Radical Democratic Party*—New Party started by Mr. M. N. Roy opposed to Congress and eager to fight against Fascist powers.

*Ahrar Party*—Confined to well-to-do peasantry and the lower middle class mainly in Punjab, membership is confined to Moslems alone and combined economic grievances and religious passion to formulate their militant political policy. It accepts the political objective of the Congress.

*Communists*—They are supporters of Russian Communism and are against Axis principle.

*All India Hindu Mahasabha*—Largest political organisation of the Hindus for the advancement of Hindu culture and polity—has acquired great strength due to its strong opposition to Communal Award.

*Proja Party of Bengal*—bases its policy on the needs of local peasantry and is mainly confined among Moslems who are predominantly communal in outlook. It aims at agrarian revolution.

*Jamiat-ul-ulema-Hind*—An organisation of Moslem divines and religious teachers. It has always supported the political programme of the Congress. It is a supporter of independence on religious grounds.

*Khudai Khitmatgars*—Founded in 1929 by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. Has adopted the creed of non-violence—social uplift of masses is also a prominent programme—Full supporter of Congress political programme.

*Shia Political Conference*—represents Shia Moslems and is the most important minority among the supporters of the Congress.

*Momin Ansar Conference*—The party demands safeguards from the Moslem League for their community. It has strong Congress leanings.

*Khaksar Party*—Semi-military organisation founded by Allama Mashruqi. Its members carry *belcha* or spade. Its object is to protect Islamic religion and tradition.

*Unionsit Party of Punjab*—Started in 1919, mainly a Moslem organisation but has drawn into its fold a few Hindus on account of its agrarian interests.

*Justice Party of Madras*—The Party mainly consists of non-Brahmins opposed to all Congress programmes—Full supporter of British Government.

*All India Kishan Sangha*—This is all India Peasants' party for uplift of agrarian, social and political conditions.

*Parties in the Central Assembly*—Congress Party, Muslim League Party, Independents and Nationalists.

## INDIAN WINNERS OF VICTORIA CROSS

### World War 1914—1918

Ishar Singh (*Naik*, 28th Punjabis) Waziristan, 1921.

Mir Dost (*Subadar*, Coke's Rifles) Great War, 1915.

Shahamad Khan (*Naik*, 89 Punjabis) Great War, 1916.

Chatta Singh (*Sepoy*, 9th Bhopal Inft.) Great War, 1916.

Darwan Singh Negi (*Naik*, 23rd Gur. Rif.) Great War, 1918.

Karnabahadur Rana (*Naik*, 23rd Gur. Rif.) Great War, 1918.

Khudadad Khan (*Naik*, 129th Balu.) Great War, 1914.

Kulbir Thapa, (*Rifleman*, 23rd Gur. Rif.) Great War, 1915.

Lala (*Lance-Naik*, 41st Dogras) Great War, 1916.

Govind Sing (*Lance-Dafadar*, 28th Cavalry) Great War, 1918.

Badlu Singh (*Ressaldar*, 14th Lancers) Great War, 1918.

Gobar Singh Negi (*Rifleman*, 39th Garhwals) Great War, 1915.

### The Great War 1939—

2nd Lt. Premindra Singh Bhagat (*Indian Engineers*) Middle East, 1941.

Subedar Richpal Ram, 6th Rajputana Rifles (*Posthumous Award*) Middle East, 1941.

Havildar Prakash Singh, 8th Punjab Regiment, Arakan, 1943.

Subedar Lalbahadur Thapa, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, Tunisia, 1943.

Havildar-Major Chhelu Ram, 6th Rajputana Rifles (*Posthumous Award*), Tunisia, 1943.

Lt.-Col. L. Cummings, M.C. (12th Frontier Force Regiment, Indian Army), Malaya, 1942.

Havildar Gajee Ghale, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles, Chin Hills, Burma, 1943.

## INDIAN ORDER OF MERIT

*1. Subedar Naiz Ali Khan (6th Rajput Rifles).

* First Indian to receive this distinction (ranking second only to V. C.).

## INDIAN WINNERS OF DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

W/c. A. M. Engineer, Bombay, I. A. F.
W/c. K. K. Majumdar, Darjeeling, I. A. F.
P/o. Suthankar, R. A F. (won in England).

## GEORGE CROSS

Instituted in 1940– to be worn just after Victoria Cross but before all other decorations.

Badraggar Pirkhan (I.A.) (E.G.M. 1940) 1941.

## INDIAN FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

S. Ramanujam.
Sir J. C. Bose.
Dr. Megnad Saha.
Sir C. V. Raman.
Dr. Birbal Sahani.
Dr. K. S. Krishnan.
Dr. H. J. Bhabha.
Sir Santiswarup Bhatnagar.

## FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY

Sir S. Radhakrishnan (1939)

## INDIANS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Sir Muncherjee Bhowanagree (Conservative).
Dadabhai Naoroji (Liberal).
Sapurji Saklatvala (Communist).
Lord Sinha (House of Lords).
Lord Sinha, Second Baron of Raipur (House of Lords).

## INDIAN PRIVY COUNCILLORS

Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali.
Sir B. C. Mitter.
1921—V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.
1926—Lord Sinha.
1930—D. F. Mulla.
1934—Sir Shadilal.
1934—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.
1934—H. H the Aga Khan.
1936—Sir Akbar Hydari.
1936—Dr. M. R. Jayakar.
1941—Sir C. Madhavan Nair.

## INDIAN BARONETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, 1908.
Sir Hussein Ali Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 1910.
Sir Victor Sassoon.
Sir Kenneth Gibson.
Sir Richard Temple.
Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, 1857.
Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, 1913.
Sir Framji Dinshaw Petit, 1890.

## INDIAN PEER OF THE BRITISH REALM

Sinha, Aroon Kumar (b. 1887).
*Heir*—Hon'ble Sudhindra Sinha (b. 1921).

## INDIAN KING'S COUNSEL

Bhugwandin Dube, 1931.

## FRANKLIN MEDAL WINNER

[*Highest Scientific Award of U.S.A. for outstanding career in Physical Science.*]

1940—Sir C. V. Raman.

## POLITICAL TERMS

*Amnesty*—An act of government granting exemption from criminal prosecution and punishment.

A

*Autocracy*—A form of government in which political power is absolute and unlimited.

*Anschluss*—German word meaning a "joining". Politically, it refers to the Union of Austria with Germany effected on March 12, 1938.

*Authoritarian*—A term denoting a more or less dictatorial system of Government.

*Axis Powers*--applies to Germany and her allies and dates from Abyssinian campaign of 1936.

*Anti-Semitism*—Opposition to the Jewish race. The movement became conspicuous in Europe during the last quarter of the 19th century. The movement appears to be based on economic rather than religious or political causes. It flared up strongly in Nazi Germany under Hitler.

*Armistice*—Agreement between combatants to cease fighting. It may be either temporary for the purpose of removing the wounded or burying the dead or it may be a preliminary to a general peace.

*Anarchism*—a political doctrine standing for the abolition of every organised authority and state machinery and the creation of Stateless Society instead. The anarchists hold that every form of government tantamounts to tyranny.

*Blockade*—a term used in international law for the prevention of goods entering or leaving an enemy country by land or sea. Neutral States are affected most by a blockade by sea, for if their ships try to approach the ports of a blockaded country, they and their cargoes are liable to be confiscated by the blockading force.

*Balkan Entente*—is an instrument of co-operation of Greece, Rumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia for the maintenance of peace in the Balkan Peninsula. It was primarily aimed against the revisionist claims of Bulgaria which demanded the return of territory lost to Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia.

*Blackout*—An old word originally used in theatres to describe the sudden extinction of light on the stage; it has been adopted as a handy expression for the masking of all lights that might guide raiding aircraft.

*Balance of Power*—This phrase means the preservation specially in Europe of an equality of strength between countries or groups of countries. The idea is that no one country shall become too powerful for the safety of the others.

*Bourgeois*—Name given usually in contempt to the middle class, specially those in commerce as opposed to proletariat—the propertyless class who lives without any property throughout and living only through the sale of their labour. This meaning was carried to extreme lengths by followers of communism.

*Bicameral System*—That form of government which consists of two separate chambers or houses, the concurrence of both ordinarily being essential to the enactment of legislation.

*Bloc*—means an association of legislative members or of political workers of different parties, formed to support a certain measure or ministry. A French word meaning 'mass' or 'group'.

*Buffer State*—a small state established or preserved between two greater states to prevent direct clashes between them.

*Blue Book*—Although the term Blue Book used to be applied only to British Parliamentary and consular reports bound in blue paper wrappers and issued in folio form, it is now used to include many other official publications. Official documents referring to foreign affairs are known as *White papers.*

*Bolshevism*—Accepts the doctrine that an irreconcilable antagonism exists between the propertied class or bourgeois and the property-less workers. It invites as inevitable and necessary class war, the object of which is the destruction of all classes, except the proletariat, in whose interest and by whom future society will be organised and governed on a communistic basis.

*Bolshevik*—A member of the extreme wing of the Russian Socialist party which seized power in Russia after Revolution of March, 1917.

*Bureaucracy*—Government by an elaborate system of administrative departments and officials which generally tend to become unwieldy and laborious in its operation. It produces red tape or over-systematization. Its most frequently charged defects are its rigidity, conservatism and spirit of routine.

*Coalition*—is a combination of political parties having different or opposed interests, effected with the object of carrying through or resisting a particular policy.

*Consul*—is a public officer authorised by the State to manage commercial affairs of its subjects in a foreign country.

*Contraband*—Primarily articles sent from neutral to belligerent country in time of war for military and naval use. Under generally recognised laws of war, merchandise may be seized and confiscated if taken upon the high seas or within enemy territory.

*Conscription*—A system of compulsory enrolment for Naval or Military service.

*Communism*—Represents revolutionary socialism, hostile to the slow progress or gradual reform and progressive compromise. Communism believes in the dictatorship of the proletariat for a transitional period, after which a free society would come into existence in which every body would contribute to the common weal according to his capacity and receive a reward according to his need—Communism proclaims the equality of all peoples and races and believes in the final establishment of an international order.

*Collective Security*—means that all countries should together guarantee the security of each individual country.

*Coup D'etat*—a sudden change of government by force effected by holders of government or military power.

*Constituent Assembly*—is an assembly convened for the purpose of drawing up a constitution, but it only comes and this is the vital point —after there is a breakdown in the existing machinery of Government and a change has been brought about in the *status quo*.

*Camouflage*—It is the art and science of concealment applied to warfare. In the last war, hiding all objects of military importance became necessary and many ingenious methods were adopted for concealing vehicles, buildings, guns and so on.

*Condominium*—A common rule of two or more nations in a territory such as Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

*Conscientious objector*—Person who refuses to enlist in the military service on moral or religious grounds.

*Caucus*—A meeting or conference of members of a political party or group to determine upon the candidate or policy to be supported in an ensuing election or other political contest.

*Civil Disobedience*—Refusal to co-operate with government without however using violence.

*Comintern*—is the abbreviation of Communist International and efers to wide-world Communist Organisation, the headquarters of which was Moscow. This has been recently dissolved by Stalin.

*Demarche*—Term used in diplomacy to indicate a change in or deviation from an existing policy in foreign relations.

*Détente*—Diplomatic term denotes a lessening in or relief from, a state of strained relations or diplomatic tension between two countries.

*Democracy*—"Government of the people, by the people, and for the people"—*Lincoln*. It is distinguished from monarchy. It is based upon freely elected representative institutions and upon an executive responsible to the people. It is based upon the fundamental assumption of the equality of all individuals and of their equal right to life, liberty (including the liberty of thought and expression) and the pursuit of happiness. As the term is used today, it does not mean direct government by the people itself through a popular primary assembly. It means indirect form of popular government through popularly elected parliament, representative of the people.

*Diarchy*—Government by two elements in the State.

*Diehards*—extremely orthodox and unbending members of a party. it was specially applied to the members of the Conservative party.

*Dictatorship*—Control of Government or ruling power by a minority or by an individual. In ancient Rome the dictator was recognised as a ruler. In modern times, Dictatorship flared up in Europe after the World War. Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany seized power unconstitutionally but with the support of the people. They legalised their status.

*Dominion Status*—The expression refers to the constitutional status enjoyed by the self-governing Dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Eire as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. These dominions "are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, united by a common allegiance to the Crown."

*Diplomacy*—Art of negotiation specially between countries. Each country possesses a diplomatic service to carry on negotiations with foreign countries. Some diplomats such as ambassadors, ministers, envoys, etc., go abroad and live in a foreign capital to keep in touch with the Government. Their business is to watch over interests of their country and to send regular reports upon all that concerns it.

*Extra-Territoriality*—is a term for immunities enjoyed by certain persons, properties, or places from the jurisdiction of the State in which they are situate.

*Embargo*—Government order preventing ships leaving port.

*Extradition*—Surrender of a fugitive from justice by one country or state of the authorities of another.

*Encirclement*—Term used by Hitler in denouncing any foreign alliance against Nazism, and to justify his repeated acts of aggression against small neighbouring states.

*Ersatz*—German word for 'substitute' used to denote artificial substitutes for raw materials and foodstuffs lacking in Germany.

*Espionage*—A French word which expresses more than English word spying, it implies an organised system.

*Fuehrer*—This is the German word for 'leader' or 'guide' and the title is given to Herr Hitler, the German Chancellor.

*Fascist*—Nationalist party of Italy.

*Falangists*—Spanish fascists with a programme similar to that of Italian fascism.

*Federalism*—A system of government wherein political powers of the state are constitutionally distributed between National Government and the local Governments of members units which are called 'States', 'Provinces', etc. The division of powers between Federal government and separate states is laid down in the constitution and varies between one another.

*Fifth Column*—This phrase, now used for Germany's traitor gangs, passed into English language in the Spanish civil war, when it was used for the adherents of General Franco in a town besieged by his followers. The Fifth Column lies low until an opportunity comes for a rising.

*Fascism*—is a term derived from Latin *Fasces*—the bundle of birch rods bound together by a red thong and containing an axe in the middle, which was carried by Lictors before the higher Roman Magistrates as a symbol of executive authority. The term Fascism is now applied to the principles and organisation of a Italian Nationalist Political Party, founded and led by Signor Mussolini which in October 1922 assumed control of the Government of Italy. It means any body of belief backed by a party which insists on National Unity and executive authority, more particularly in opposition to communistic principles and propaganda. The principles of Fascism begin in a strong sense of the need and the value of executive authority and therefore in opposition to Parliamentary Democracy. The basis of a single and powerful executive authority is sought in a single party, which permits no other parties by its side, which fills the legislature with its adherents and which makes its leader and his associates the mainspring of the action of the State. The simple party system is thus an essential element of Fascism. It seeks to control the whole body politic and whole of its range of life by one principle of National Unity and National Power. Fascism is also "corporative" and seeks to institute the corporative State. It believes that masters and men in each branch of production should be organised in a joint corporation or guild and should regulate through that guild their mutual relations and their common effort of production.

*Four Freedoms*—as enunciated by President Roosevelt are as follows —(1) Freedom of Speech, (2) Freedom of Religion, (3) Freedom from Want and (4) Freedom from Fear.

*Guerilla*—Irregular warfare. Guerilla warfare consists in attacks upon a regular army by bands of irregular troops, usually the inhabitants of an invaded country.

*Gestapo*—An abbreviation of the German words Geheime (search) Staatspolizei (State-Police). The chief work of the Gestapo is the enforcement of the decrees against non-Aryans and the suppression of any criticism of the Nazi doctrines. It is the most feared force in Germany. It fills all Germany with spies and every home with fear.

*Gold Standard*—is a state of affairs in which a country keeps the value of a defined weight of gold at an equality with each other.

*Habeas Corpus*—A writ issued by a Court of Justice commanding the person to whom the writ is directed to bring before the Court body of a person detained or in custody. Failure to appear with the person of a prisoner places an officer in 'Contempt of Court' and makes him liable to the summary imposition of fine or punishment.

*Imperialism*—The desire on the part of the civilized nations to rule over the weaker or backward peoples, like Negroes of Africa or the races of Asia is called Imperialism.

*Isolationism*—a political opinion of U. S. A. Isolationists who advocate non-intervention in continental or east continental politics.

*Indirect Taxation*—This is levied on things, not persons, so that all who buy the taxed things pay the tax indirectly, whether they know it or not. The two chief methods of raising indirect taxes are through the Customs and the Excise.

*International*—Socialist movement in which socialists from many countries are united. There have been three such movements or Internationals, and each has held several Congresses. *First International*—accepted a programme drawn up by Karl Marx and has lasted from 1866 to 1874. *Second International* in which there was trade union element was organised in 1889. It sought to compass the aims of Socialism by constitutional, not revolutionary action and it held several congresses between 1882 and 1930. *The Third International* was organised in Moscow and was revolutionary in its aims. It declared in favour of establishing communism by force.

*Lease & Lend*—A measure of the U. S. Government passed in March 1941 empowering the President to sell, exchange, transfer, lease or lend any defence article to any government whose defence the President regards essential to the defence of U. S. A.

*Low-countries*—Collective name for Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg.

*Lebensram*—German word for 'living space', a new word for German imperialism. It is used to stress that population is too dense and to claim such territories as agricultural regions towards Black Sea and Colonies overseas.

*Lock out*—refusal by employers to re-employ the workers on strike.

*Leissez Faire*—In Economics, a policy of 'hands off', the French phrase meaning literally "let people do as they please". It expresses the attitude of the individualist as against the collectivist, advocating non-interference by government in politics and trade.

*Marxism*—the Socialist doctrine following the theories of Karl Marx (Germany). His ideas are that all wealth is produced by Labour and should go to labour, and that as this leaves nothing for the capitalist, who can therefore never accept the system, the worker must prepare for a class war in which capitalism will be destroyed. An essense of his theories is that history is largely determined by economic forces.

*Mandate*—a system of colonial administration adopted after the last war for the former German colonies and certain Turkish territories. The rights to the territories were transferred to the League of Nations which entrusted their administration to certain allied powers.

*Moratorium*—A period during which no business engagements are completed or debts or liabilities enforced. A moratorium is declared by the government in times of a financial crisis.

*Military Attache*—In time of war neutral powers often send officers to be attached to the field staff of each belligerent for the purpose of making independent reports to their government.

*M. R. A.*—Moral re-armament—a new movement started at Oxford for a renewed religious outlook on international affairs.

*National Recovery Administration*—popularly known as NRA. the bureaus, committees, supervisers, etc., brought into being to carry out the provisions of National Industrial Recovery Act passed by American Congress on June 13, 1933. Declaring a national emergency to exist, caused by economic depression and unemployment, the act empowered the President of U. S. A. to establish codes of fair competition, with regulations as to wages and hours of labour and wide powers of limitation of production, price control, etc. An extensive programme of pubilc works was also provided for.

*Naturalisation*—The word is used for the admission of a person of foreign nationality into that of a country he desires to adopt. An oath of allegiance has to be taken.

*Non-belligerency*—This word is used for sympathetic attitude, short of fighting, which a country adopts towards one side in war time. It therefore differs from the strict impartiality called for in neutrality.

*No man's land*—Ground between trenches of opposing forces.

*Nationalisation*—Taking management by the state of trades and industries, etc., with or without compensation; change from private to state ownership.

*Nordic*—a race of tall, blonde blue-eyed and long-headed people living generally in Scandinavia. Political theory puts Nordics as superior to any other race in the world and all European civilisation is due to them. Nazis have upheld the theory of Nordism to trace the theory that all Germans are Nordics, hence pure and superior.

*Nazi*—National Socialist Party of Germany led by Herr Adolf Hitler. It grew out of a German Worker's Party following the economic chaos after the world war.

*Neutrality*—In international law, condition of a state abstaining from participating in a war between other states and maintaining an impartial attitude in its dealings with the belligerent states, with the recognition of this impartiality by the warring states.

*Oslo Powers*—are Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg, Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, from whose capital the group takes its name.

*Popular Front*—a political collaboration of communists, socialists, and other democratic parties against Fascism, put forward by Communist International in 1935.

*Prisoner of War*—A member of hostile force who falls during the course of armed hostilities into the hands of the opposite side. Rules regarding their treatment are laid down by a Hague Convention of 1917.

*Profiteering*—the word used for taking advantage of a national crisis to raise prices unduly in the manufacture, distribution and sale of goods.

*Prize Court*—This is a court of law set up in time of war to decide whether a ship and its cargo captured by the navy is a lawful prize or not. If it is decided that a captured ship is enemy property or a cargo is contraband, they are sold and the proceeds are distributed to all members of the navy at the end of the war.

*Privy Purse*—In England allowance from civil list for personal use of the Sovereign.

*Prohibition*—Government action which prohibits by law the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors except for medical or sacramental use.

*Proportional Representation*—is the method used in an election by which the votes are so counted that each party has representation in the elective body in proportion to its strength.

*Plebiscite*—An expression of the will of the whole people, sought in rataification or disapproval of a particular measure, already decided upon but regarding which their elected representatives hesitate to act. The word comes from the Latin *plebs*, the common people.

*Protocol*—The rough-draft of a diplomatic document on which diplomatic transactions tentatively commenced.

*Pourparler*—An informal preliminary conference of representatives of different groups, functions or countries looking to a formal agreement settling disputed questions between the parties.

*Picketing*—Walking up and down in front of a place of business in an effort to keep other persons from patronising or working in it.

*Pacifism*—opposition to war or military force in any form. Pacifists believe that all international disputes should be settled by arbitration. The various movements toward world peace are not necessarily wholly pacifistic, as they often advocate defensive war and oppose only aggresisve war.

*Progrom*—A Russian word which means 'devastation'; it is used to denote anti-Jewish outrages.

*Total War*—denotes the present form of war in which the distinction between combatants and non-combatants are fast disappearing.

*Public utilities*—Electric light, gas, telephone, street car and other services of use to all members of the community.

*Proletariat*—The wage-earning class of a community collectively. Socialists distinguished this class from the capitalists and middle classes often termed *bourgeois*.

*Quislings*—Local traitors, named after the Norwegian traitor, Major Quisling, who betrayed his country to the Germans; specially those who quietly prepare the way for Germany in her neighbouring countries.

*Radicals*—persons of political views quite different from those held by the majority of persons who, in politics, are in favour of sweeping reforms or other changes in government or laws.

*Reciprocity*—Exchange of commercial privileges. It is usually experienced when two nationsl make tariff concessions to each other.

*Republic*—State in which the sovereign power resides in the electorate, which is the body of the people having a voice in electing representatives to rule them. There is no hereditary sovereign to rule.

*Right and Left*—In the Legislative bodies, it is the fixed habit of the conservative groups and parties to seat themselves on the right hand side of the Speaker or President and of the liberal or radical element to seat themselves on the left. The term 'centre' is used for middle parties or groups.

*Reconnaissance*—This word is used to describe the use of troops or aircraft to obtain information about the nature or resources of an enemy country or of the movements or dispositions of its forces.

*Regent*—One who rules on behalf of a sovereign, when a sovereign is a minor, or is insane, or in any other way incapable of ruling, it is usual to appoint a regent to act for him.

*Racketeer*—One who levies blackmail on industry by threats or interference.

*Reparations*—Payments or other amends made for damages caused by the aggressor in a war.

*Referendum*—Bringing a proposed law before the people as a whole for decision.

*Syndicalism*—A movement to secure a transfer of the means production and distribution to industrial workers.

*Sabotage*—At first this word was confined in its meaning to malicious waste or destruction of an employer's property by workmen, as a means of enforcing demands in labour disputes. Now it is being applied more broadly, to define any malicious crippling or destruction of property, especially as practiced by foreign secret agents or sympathisers for the purpose of damaging military equipment.

*Sanctions*—This word is used to mean the powers that nations may use as laid down in the covenant of the League of Nations (Articles XII, XIII, XV and specially XVI) against any nation resorting to war. These powers include refusing to trade with the nation, refusing to lend money to it.

*Scuttling*—A ship is scuttled by letting the sea in to fill her, usually by leaving open the sea cocks or valves and all water-tight bulkheads.

*Spy*—one who collects information against enemy in time of war.

*Semitic*—strictly means pertaining to the semites, an ancient branch of the Caucasian race; so-called because of their supposed decent from Shem, one of Noah's three sons. Semites included not only the Jews, but also the Assyrians, Babylonians, Phoenicians and various other peoples of the South-West Asia. *Anti-Semitic* means, in the popular sense, anti-Jewish or opposed to the Jews.

*Self-determination*—The principle that every distinct people or nation ought to have the right to determine the question of its independence, its form of government and its political destiny.

*Socialism*—A principle whereby private ownership of land and all other 'productive capital' would be extinguished in favour of ownership by the state.

*Soviet*—The republics which form the Greater Russia over which Stalin rules as dictator are known as Soviets. The word being Russian for Council. It became popular in Russia after the revolution of 1905 when there was a plan to set up a representative system in which votes would be given only to workers and soldiers. The Soviet system is a system of delegates sent from small representatives until there are series of councils representing complete provinces which body or council to form a bigger body for a bigger area, and so on, and send delegates to a Congress.

*Third Reich*—It used to denote Nazi regime in Germany Medieval Germany was the 'First Empire';' Hohenzollern Empire (1871—1918) was the 'Second Empire'; we have now the Third Empire or Reich.

*Tariff*—Is used to designate the scale of customs duties imposed upon foreign products entering home territory.

*Third Degree*—In political circles, the severe treatment of a prisoner in order to extract confession. The severity of the third degree is open to question, since it is conducted in secret.

*Totalitarian*—Means single party, dictatorial system of government. It is based on the theory of the 'totality of the state' which extends sphere of the state influence over the whole life, private as well as public.

*Tammany Hall*—Political organisation of New York. The party was founded in 1789. It has played important part in city and State politics.

*Veto*—Executive refusal to approve an Act particularly a legislative enactment.

*Whip*—A member of a political party assigned to the task of rounding up members of that party to ensure their votes and to hold them in line with party policy.

*White paper*—is a report issued by government to give information.

*Zionism*—Jewish nationalist movement. In 1897 the Zionist Organisation was established to create for the Jewish people a home in Palestine secured by public law, but not till 1921 was the definite step taken of setting up in Palestine a national home for the Jews.

## PLANS, TREATIES, ALLIANCES, CONFERENCES, ETC.

*Atlantic Charter*—A joint declaration was made by Roosevelt-Churchill on August 14, 1941 stating (1) no aggrandisement territorial or other. (2) No territorial changes without expressed wish of the people concerned. (3) Right of all people to choose the form of their own government. (4) Restoration of sovereign rights and self-government to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. (5) Access on equal terms to trade and to raw materials of the world. (6) Fullest collaboration between all nations in economic field. (7) Final peace of the whole world after destruction of Nazi tyranny.

*Balfour Declaration*—A declaration by late J. A. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary in 1914 promising the establishment of a Jewish National Home for all Jewish people of the world in Palestine.

*Balkan Entente*—Is an instrument of co-operation of Greece, Rumania, Turkey and Yugoslavia for the maintenance of peace in the Balkan Peninsula. It was primarily aimed against the revisionist claims of Bulgaria which demanded the return of territory lost to Rumania, Greece and Yugoslavia.

*Berlin-Rome Axis*—Political collaboration between Germany and Italy. It began in 1935, when the proposed annexation of Abyssinia had alienated Italy from the western democracies. With its aid Mussolini completed the conquest of Abyssinia, and later annexed Albania. Hitler occupied the Rhineland, annexed Austria and Czechoslovakia. Both powers supported Franco in the Spanish Civil War. The Axis, which was associated with Japan and supported Spain and Hungary developed into a full political and military alliance by the signing of the German-Italian Treaty of Alliance in May, 1939.

*Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis*, Sept. 27, 1940—A ten year military and economic treaty—Treaty of Berlin—by which these powers decided to stand by and co-operate with one another in regard to their efforts in Greater East Asia and regions of Europe respectively wherein it is their prime purpose to establish and maintain a new order of things calculated to promote mutual prosperity and welfare of the peoples concerned. Hungary joined the Axis, Nov. 20, 1940; Rumania Nov. 23; Slovakia Nov. 24; Bulgaria March 1, 1941; Yugoslavia March 25, 1941.

*Brest-Litovsk, Treaty of*—The peace concluded on March 9, 1918 between Russia on the one hand and Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey on the other.

*Bucharest, Treaty of*—The peace concluded on May, 1918 between Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria on the one side and Rumania on the other.

*Bancor or International Clearing Union*—The proposal sponsored by Lord Keynes is that nations might help each other by becoming members of a new international bank, specially set up to assist the payment of accounts between them. At present no such union or bank exists, and the clearance of accounts is more difficult than it should be. Moreover, it is highly necessary that the nations should, by establishing such an institution, enable each other to buy and sell as liberally as possible, and thus enable the world's wealth to be brought freely to market.

The proposal is that an entirely new bank-money called "Bancor" should be made, fixed by agreement in terms of gold. This new money would not appear in ordinary trade, but be used solely in international settlements, and accepted as the equivalent of gold. The position of any nation, member of the Union, would depend upon the balance of its exports and imports. If a member-country imported more than it exported, it would obtain a credit from the Union to pay for its excess of imports. On the other hand, if a member-country exported more than it imported, it would accumulate a fund with the Union. One country would be able, through the Union, to set off a favourable balance in one direction against an unfavourable balance in another. A nation, in need of imports for which it could not immediately pay, could be granted a bancor credit to enable it to get the imports it needs to do its work.

*Beveridge Plan*—Sir William Beveridge's Social Security plans for Britain contains proposals for complete and compulsory insurance against every form of personal want and insecurity, pensions in old age, funeral expenses, medical treatment, children's allowances, unemployment benefits, etc., to be administered by a Minister of Social Security.

The main features of the scheme are as follows :—

1. It covers all persons, irrespective of age, sex, income or job and provides a flat rate of benefit for a flat contribution.
2. Contributions to the fund would be 5s. per week per head.
3. Employers as well as employees would contribute.
4. The scheme would cost the Exchequer about £800 million.
5. Everybody would get retirement pensions, men at the age of 65 and women at 60. Housewives are included in the scheme as a class of the community perfoming special services and possessing special needs.
6. All persons excepting children and old people are covered in respect of riks which threaten them with hardships and wants, such as sickness, unemployment, maternity, widowhood and death.

The Beveridge Plan is a domestic plan for Great Britain and has nothing to do with Europe or outside world.

*Dawes Plan*—The scheme provided for the payment by Germany of certain sums yearly, the total amount to be fixed later. It was operative until superseded by the Young Plan in 1929. This plan was drawn up by Charles Gates Dawes, the U. S. diplomat.

*Fourteen Points*—The terms laid down by President Wilson in January, 1918 to liquidate the world war.

*Five Years Plan*—In 1928 began a process momentous for Russian life. Under the dominating influence of Stalin, a five year plan of industrialization was initiated. This embraced both agriculture and manufacturing. With a combination of effective propaganda and compulsion, individual farming was transformed into large co-operative or State-enterprizes. Huge factories were built, sources of power were developed and transportation facilities were constructed on a scale and with a speed unmatched in the history of the world. First five year plan was substantially completed in a little over four years.

*Geneva Convention*—Signed at Geneva on August 22, 1864 by 12

European States and Persia, established rules to be observed in warfare with regard to the treatment of wounded and of military hospitals and their staffs. It adopted a red cross on a white ground for hospitals, ambulances and helpers.

*Imperial Conference*—A gathering in which ministers representing the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Austrlia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, Newfoundland and India discuss matters relating to the Empire as a whole. Imperial Conferences which have been held in 1911, 1917, 1918, 1921, 1923, 1926 and 1930 carry on the purpose of earlier "Colonial" Conferences. In July and August, 1932, an Imperial Economic Conference was held at Ottawa to stimulate trade between the various parts of the Empire.

*Kellogg Pact*—was signed in Paris on August 22, 1928. By it 51 nations renounced war as an instrument of policy. All the members of British Empire, U. S. A., France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland and Czechoslovakia signed it. Russia and China joined latter and also many smaller Nations. The name is derived from Mr. Kellogg, the U. S. Secretary of State, who took prominent part in it.

*International Red Cross*—The International Red Cross Committee is an eminent body composed of Swiss citizens whose chief characteristic is absolute neutrality. Its permanent headquarters are in Geneva. It is entrusted with overseeing the observance of the treaty of Geneva.

The international policies of the Red Cross are determined by the International Red Cross Conference. This, the highest deliberating authority of the organisation normally meets every four years. It is composed of delegations from all the national secretaries, delegates from the States which had signed Geneva Convention, delegates of the International Red Cross Committee and delegates of the League of Red Cross Society. This Conference has the mission of assuring unity of effort among the national societies.

Under the terms of Geneva Prisoners of War Convention of 1929, the International Red Cross Committee maintains a Central Agency of Prisoners of War at Geneva, and each nation comes to set up a central bureau for prisoners of war information to co-operate with it. Names of prisoners and civil internees are assembled by these bureaus, cabled to the Central Agency at Geneva, listed and filed these for permanent reference, and transmitted at once to the central information bureau of the country interested. Delegates of the International Red Cross Committee carry on their humanitarian work among prisoners and internees and visit the camps to see that they comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

*Locarno, Treaty of*—Concluded in Nov. 16, 1925 between France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Germany, France and Belgium agreed to respect their present mutual frontiers and to abstain from the use of force against each other. By this pact Germany recognised the dimilitarisation of the Rhineland.

*London Naval Conference of 1930*—It was agreed between Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, U. S. A., that precedent of Naval Limitation of armament should be carried further. Battleship tonnage of U. S. A. and Great Britain were further reduced to about 460,000 and Japan to 290,000. Limitation agreement was extended also to cruisers and other classes of ships.

*Munich Agreement*—Signed by Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy on September 29, 1938 at Munich. It provided for the cession to Germany of the Sudetan-German districts of Czechoslovakia; the new frontiers were guaranteed by all the signatories. The agreement was violated in March, 1939 by Hitler seizing what was left of the country.

*Monroe Doctrine*—An important declaration of policy by President Monroe of U. S. A. on Dec. 2, 1823 in which he declared "that American continents by free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained are henceforth not to be considered as subjects of future colonisation by any European Powers."

*National Recovery Administration*—popularly known as N.R.A. the bureaus, committees, supervisers, etc., brought into being to carry out the provisions of National Industrial Recovery Act passed by American Congress on June 13, 1933. Declaring a national emergency to exist, caused by economic depression and unemployment, the act empowered the President of U. S. A. to establish codes of fair competition, with regulations as to wages and hours of labour and wide powers of limitation of production, price control, etc. An extensive programme of public work was also provided for.

*Nine Powers Treaty*—was signed by the representatives of U. S. A., Belgium, British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands—the nations who were more interested in the Far East. It provided essentially for recognition of the territorial integrity of China and for an open door policy in respect of economic rights and privileges.

*Oslo Conventions*—Agreement sign in 1937 at Oslo between seven northern nations: Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg. The purpose behind it was economic, and articles were drawn up aiming at the facilitation of mutual trade. The convention was nevertheless considered to be the first step in forming a bloc of the North European Neutral Powers.

*Ottawa Conference*—An economic Conference of delegates from all parts of the British Empire held at Ottawa in July and August, 1932, to consider means of improving the internal trade of the Empire, generally by mutual concessions as regards tariffs and preferences.

*Panama Declaration*—established a neutrality zone round the American Continent.

*Pan-American Union*—An international body created by the 21 American republics for the fostering of mutual understanding and co-operation, with the essential duty of making effective the resolutions adopted by the successive Pan-American Conferences. A general Conference of the member Republic is held quinquennially known as *Pan-American Conference.* The Union is financed by its 21 members on the basis of population.

*Pan-Arabic Movement*—the movement for an all-Arab State or a federation of Arabic countries.

*Stressa Front*—the grouping of powers at the Stressa Conference in 1934, called by Mussolini to discuss the problem of the Danubian Basin.

*Versailles, Treaty of*—the peace treaty ending the war of 1914-18; concluded between the Allies and Associated Powers and Germany on June 29, 1919. It imposed terms on Germany in regard to the occupation of Rhineland territory for a period of years, the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine to France and parts of East Prussia to Poland, the handing over to the Allies of Germany's colonial possessions. An important feature of those treaty was the establishment of League of Nations.

*Westminster, Statute of*—passed by the House of Commons, Nov.

24, 1931, gave formal ratification to the declarations of the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930 which were participated in by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the Prime Ministers of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State and the Dominion of Newfoundland. The Conference of 1926 defined Dominions as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to British Commonwealth of Nations. . . . Every self-governing member of the Empire is master of its destiny. In fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no more compulsion whatever."

*Washington Naval Treaty*—President Harding, U. S. A., arranged an International Conference upon limitation of armaments and invited Great Britain, British Empire, France, Italy, Japan..

Conference met in Washington in Nov., 1921. Agrement upon any limitation upon military armaments proved impossible and it was confined to placing limitations upon the building of capital ships. Seven treaties embodied the result of the works of the Conference, by which capital ship strength of U. S. A. and Great Britain was fixed at 525,000 tons each, that of Japan 315,000 tons, that of France and Italy 175,000 tons each.

*Young Plan*—after the failure of Dawes Plan, the Young Plan fixed the German reparations at 37 milliard marks payable in 59 annual instalments.

## SALARIES OF PARLIAMENT MEMBERS

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain | £600 per annum. |
| United States (*Federal*) | £2,000 per annum. |
| France | £550 per annum. |
| Germany | 619 Marks per month. |
| Italy | 15,000 Lire per annum. |
| Japan | 3,000 Yen per annum. |
| Norway | £300 per annum. |
| Spain | 6,000 pesetas per annum. |
| South Africa | £400 per annum. |
| Egypt | 480 Egyptian £ per annum. |
| Sweden | £140 per session. |
| Great Br., Leader of the Opposition | £2,000 per year. |
| Switzerland | £1 5*s*. per day. |
| Netherlands | £420 per annum. |

## POLITICAL PARTIES

*Wafd*—The nationalist party of Egypt.

*Zionists*—The supporters of movement to restore Jewish State in Palestine.

*Nazi*—Members of the Nationalist Socialist Party of Germany.

*Kuomintang*—The Chinese Nationalist Party formed originally by the followers of Sun-Yat-sen.

*Falangists*—The Spanish Fascist Party led by General Franco.

*Fascist*—Italian National Party led by Mussolini but now eclipsed due to the downfall of Mussolini.

*Comintern*—the short name of Communist International.

*I. L. P.*—Independent Labour party in England—a small semiradical group in British Labour with a Marxist programme—stands between Labour Party and Communism.

*Communist Party*—was the world organisation of Marxist Socialists operating through branch national parties very loosely affiliated to the Communist International or 'Comintern', but now abolished by the order of Stalin.

*Fianna Fail*—De Valera's radical Nationalist party in Ireland.

*Conservative Party*—The right wing party of the British Parliament, successor of the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries. National and Imperial feeling are the themes of its party politics.

*Labour Party*—It is the British Socialist Party composed of Trade Union, Socialist and Co-operative Societies which came into official existence in 1906. It aims bringing about, by legislation, changes which will benefit the poorer classes.

*Liberal Party*—Progressive Party of England, stands for free trade, was known as Whig Party in the 18th and 19th centuries, once a great political force, but now an insignificant party.

*Popular Front Party*—Political Party in different countries composed of communists, socialists and other democratic parties against Fascism.

*Democratic Party*—One of the two great parties in U. S. A. It is the liberal party of U. S. A.

*Republican Party*—A great Political Party of U. S. A. The party is largely isolationist and is more right-wing of the two parties.

*Isolationists*—Political Parties in different countries mainly in U. S. A., who advocate non-intervention in and non-interference in European affairs.

*Hitler Youth*—A compulsory organisataion of all Germans aged 14 to 21. It is a branch of the Nazy Party.

## FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

| *Country.* | |
|---|---|
| Afghanistan | Constitutional Monarchy. |
| Argentina | Federal Republic. |
| Belgium | Constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy. |
| Brazil | Dictatorship. |
| Bulgaria | Constitutional Monarchy. |
| China | Republic. |
| Denmark | Constitutional Monarchy. |
| Egypt | Constitutional Monarchy. |
| France | Authoritarian State. |
| Great Britain | Limited Monarchy with Democratic Constitution |
| Germany | Totalitarian State. |
| Greece | Constitutional Monarchy. |
| Hungary | Monarchy. |
| Italy | Corporate or Totalitarian State. |
| Iran | Constitutional Monarchy. |
| Japan | Constitutional Monarchy. |
| Mexico | Democracy. |
| Nepal | Military Oligarchy of Nobles. |
| Norway | Constitutional Hereditary Monarchy. |
| Netherlands | Constitutional Hereditary Monarchy. |
| Portugal | Republican Government. |
| Spain | Totalitarian State. |

## FORMS OF GOVERNMENT—*Contd.*

| *Country.* | |
|---|---|
| Sudan | Condominium. |
| Sweden | Constitutional Monarchy. |
| Switzerland | Federal Republic. |
| Thailand | Limited Monarchy. |
| Tibet | Theocracy. |
| Turkey | Republic. |
| U. S. A. | Federal Republic. |
| U. S. S. R. | Communist State with federal form of Government under Dictator. |
| Yugoslavia | Constitutional Monarchy. |

## THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The League of Nations formally came into existence on January 10, 1920 through the coming into force at the date of the treaty of Versailles. Its object is to promote international co-operation and achieve world peace. The nations who are members of the League bind themselves not to employ force for the settlement of any dispute till they have first submitted it to the League. They have to wait at least six months for the award and then to allow at least three months more to elapse.

The official language of the League is English and French.

*Qualifications of the Membership*—Not every country may join the League, certain conditions for membership being set down in the first article of the covenant. This section provides that the original members shall be the allies who signed and ratified the treaty of Versailles and a group of Nations who had been neutral in the World War. Article II declares also that any fully self-governing state, dominion or colony may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the assembly. Switzerland became a member under a special resolution drawn up to comply with her insistence on her right to neutrality.

From 42 members the League grew to 60 nations in 1935 and at present includes 45. Germany withdrew from the League in October 19, 1935; Japan also withdrew on March 27, 1936; Italy in 1939; Soviet Union was expelled from the League because of her agression against Finland. The League has established a branch of its Economic and Financial Department in Princeton (America) because of the difficulties of commmunication in Switzerland.

### The Primary Organs of the League

1. The *Assembly*—consists of 3 representatives from each Member-State, each State having one vote. It meets at Geneva in September.
2. The *Council*—consists of Permanent and non-Permanent members elected each year by the Assembly as members for three years.
3. The *Secretariat*—is a permanent organ composed of Secretariat-General and a number of officials selected from among citizens of all member States and from U. S. A.
4. International Labour Organisation.
5. Permanent Court of International Justice (at the Hague).

### The Secondary Organ of the League

1. Technical organisations.
2. Advisory Committees.
3. Committee of Intellectual co-operation, to help in the exchange of knowledge through ideas between different countries.
4. International Institutions.
5. Administrative organisation.

*Headquarters*—Geneva, Switzerland.

### World Courts

Permanent Court of International Justice at Hague consists of 15 Judges elected by the Assembly and by Council. It deals with all disputes of an international character which the parties submit to it and also the matters specially provided for in treaties and conventions.

### International Labour Organisation

The permanent organisation consists of an annual conference of representatives of members of nations and an International Labour office controlled by a governing body. The annual conferences are composed of four representatives of each member state, one representing employers, one the workers, and two the government. The International Labour Office is established at Geneva and is independent of the League Secretariat as respects policy and administration.

The conference is the legislative body of the organisation and represents what may be termed the legislative method as against the diplomatic procedure of formulating treaties.

## MANDATED TERRITORIES

The African and Pacific possessions of Germany and certain territories of the Turkish Empire were added by these countries at the end of the war to the Allied, and associated powers.

*Under Mandate of France.*—(1) Lebanon; (2) Syria; (3) Tanganyika; (4) The Cameroons.

*Under Mandate of United Kingdom.*—(1) Palestine; (2) Trans-Jordan; (3) Togoland; (4) The Cameroons, (5) Tanganyika; 6) Nanru.

*Under the Mandate of Belgium.*—Ruanda-Urundi.

*Under the Mandate of S. African Union.*—South-West Africa.

*Under the Mandate of Japan.*—(1) The Marianas and Caroline Islands; (2) The Islands of Yat and the Marshall Islands.

*Under the Mandate of Australia.*—(1) New Guiana; (2) New Ireland; (3) New Britain; (4) Solomon Islands.

*Under the Mandate of New Zealand.*—Samoa.

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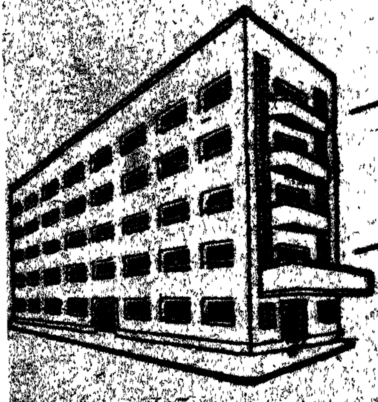

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# INDIAN INFORMATION

## INDIAN PROVINCES

| | Area (sq. miles) | Population | | Area (sq. miles) | Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madras | 126,166 | 49,341,810 | Orissa | 32,198 | 8,728,544 |
| Bombay | 76,443 | 20,849,840 | Sind | 48,136 | 4,535,008 |
| Bengal | 77,442 | 60,306,525 | Ajmer-Merwara | 2,400 | 583,693 |
| U. P. | 106,247 | 55,020,617 | Andamans & Nicobars | 3,143 | 33,768 |
| Punjab | 99,089 | 28,418,819 | Baluchistan | 54,456 | 501,631 |
| Bihar | 69,745 | 36,340,151 | Coorg | 1,593 | 168,726 |
| C. P. & Berar | 98,575 | 16,813,584 | Delhi | 574 | 917,939 |
| Assam | 54,951 | 10,204,733 | Panth Piploda | 25 | 5,267 |
| N. W. F. P. | 14,263 | 3,038,067 | | | |

## POPULATION OF INDIAN CITIES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 2,108,981 | Agra | 284,149 | Jubbulpore | 178,339 |
| Bombay | 1,489,883 | Benares | 263,100 | Jaipur | 175,810 |
| Madras | 777,481 | Allahabad | 260,630 | Patna | 175,706 |
| Hyderabad | 739,159 | Poona | 258,197 | Surat | 171,443 |
| Lahore | 671,659 | Bangalore | 248,334 | Meerut | 169,290 |
| Ahmedabad | 591,267 | Madura | 239,144 | Trichinopoly | 159,566 |
| Delhi | 521,849 | Dacca | 213,218 | Baroda | 153,301 |
| Cawnpur | 487,324 | Sholapur | 212,620 | Mysore | 150,540 |
| Amritsar | 391,010 | Srinagar | 207,787 | Jamshedpur | 148,711 |
| Lucknow | 387,177 | Indore | 203,695 | Ajmer | 147,258 |
| Howrah | 379,292 | Bareilly | 192,688 | Multan | 142,768 |
| Karachi | 359,492 | Lashkar | 182,492 | Moradabad | 142,414 |
| Nagpur | 301,957 | Rawalpindi | 181,169 | | |

## DISTRICTS IN INDIA

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madras | 26 | U. P. | 48 | Assam | 12 | Coorg | 1 |
| Bombay | 21 | Punjab | 29 | N. W. F. P. | 5 | Delhi | 1 |
| Sind | 7 | Bihar | 16 | Baluchistan | 6 | Andamans & Nicobars | 2 |
| Bengal | 28 | C.P. & Berar | 22 | Ajmer-Merwara | 1 | | |
| | | Orissa | 5 | | | | |

## WEALTH OF INDIA

*Average income per annum in India according to :—*

| | Income per head | | | | Income per head | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D. Naoroji (1870) | 20 | 0 | 0 | Atkinson (1895) | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| Sir D. Barbour & Major E. Baring (1882) | 27 | 0 | 0 | Wadia & Joshi (1913-14) | 44 | 5 | 6 |
| Digby (1898-99) | 18 | 9 | 0 | Shah & Khambatta (1921-22) | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Lord Curzon (1900) | 30 | 0 | 0 | V. K. R. V. Rao (1925-29) | 77 | 14 | 6 |
| Digby (1900) | 17 | 4 | 0 | Findlay Shirras (1921) | 107 | 0 | 0 |
| Atkinson (1875) | 25 | 0 | 0 | Findlay Shirras (1922) | 116 | 0 | 0 |

## ARTILLERY SALUTES FIRED IN INDIA

| | *No. of Guns* |
|---|---|
| Imperial Salutes (when Sovereign is present) | 101 |
| Royal Salute (on the anniversary of Birth, Accession, Coronation, Birth day of Consort of Sovereign, Birth day of Queen Mary, Proclamation day) | 31 |
| Viceroy & Governor General of India | 31 |
| Members of the Royal Family | 31 |
| Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families (including Maharaja of Nepal and Sultan of Muskat) | 21 |
| Sultan of Zanzibar | 21 |
| Ambassadors | 19 |
| Governor General of Portuguese India | 19 |
| Prime Minister of Nepal | 19 |
| Governor-General of French Settlements of India | 17 |
| Governors of His Majesty's Colonies | 17 |
| Convoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentaries | 17 |
| Lt. Governors of His Majesty's Colonies | 15 |
| Plenipotentaries and Envoys | 15 |
| Maharaja of Bhutan | 15 |

| | *No. of Guns* |
|---|---|
| Governor of Damaun | 9 |
| Governor of Dieu | 9 |
| Governor of Presidencies & Provinces of India | 17 |
| Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief holding the rank of Air Marshal | 15 |
| Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief holding the rank of Vice-Marshal | 13 |
| Residents First Class | 13 |
| Residents Second Class | 13 |
| Chief Commissioner, Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 13 |
| Commander-in-Chief of India (if Field Marshal) | 19 |
| Commander-in-Chief (if General) | 17 |
| Political Agents | 11 |
| Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron | 15 |
| Flag Officer, Commanding, R. I. N. (if Vice-Admiral) | 15 |
| G. Os. C-in-C. Commands | 15 |
| Flag Officer, Commanding R. I. N. (if Rear-Admiral) | 13 |
| Major-General Commanding District | 13 |
| Major Generals & Brigadiers Commanding Brigades | 11 |

## TABLE OF SALARIES

| | *Per annum*<br>Rs. |
|---|---|
| Viceroy and Governor General | 2,50,800 |
| Commander-in-Chief | 1,00,000 |
| Chief Justice, Federal Court of India | 84,000 |
| Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council | 66,660 |
| Judges, Federal Court of India | 66,000 |
| Secretary to His Excellency the Crown Representative | 48,000 |
| Secretaries of Government of India—<br>External affairs, Finance, Home, Defence, Commerce, Industries and Labour, Legislative and Education, Health and Lands | 48,000 |
| Reforms Commissioner | 48,000 |
| Joint Secretary & Draftsman, Legislative Department | 3,600 to 48,000 |
| Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court | 72,000 |
| Chief Justices, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore H.C. | 60,000 |
| Chief Justice, Nagpur H. C. | 50,000 |
| Puisne Judges, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore, Chief Judge of Oudh Chief Court | 48,000 |

### **Table of Salaries**—(*Concld.*)

| | *Per annum*<br>Rs. |
|---|---|
| Judges of Chief Courts of Oudh, Judicial Commissioner of Sind | 42,000 |
| Puisne Judges, Nagpur | 40,000 |
| Judicial Commissioner, N. W. F. P. | 39,000 |
| Solicitor, Government of India | 36,000 |
| Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 36,000 |
| Chief Commissioner, Delhi | 36,000 |
| Director General, Indian Medical Service | 42,000 |
| Director General Posts and Telegraphs | 42,000 to 48,000 |
| Chief Commissioner of Railways | 60,000 |
| Financial Commissioner of Railways | 48,000 |
| Members, Railway Board | 48,000 |
| Agents, Indian State Railways | 42,000 |
| Governors, Madras, Bengal, U. P., Bombay | 1,20,000 |
| ,, Punjab, Bihar | 1,00,000 |
| ,, C. P. and Berar | 72,000 |
| ,, Assam, N. W. F. P., Orissa, Sind | 66,000 |

## NOTABLE ENGINEERING SCHEMES IN INDIA

*Lloyd or Sukkur Barrage at Sukkur, Sind*—The greatest irrigation scheme in the world, which ensures the vast area of about 5½ million acres of most fertile land of Sind. It was constructed at a cost of over 20 crores of rupees to irrigate the dry lands of Sind where rainfall is not more than 5″ a year. The barrage is one mile length with 66 spans, being 60′ in width.

*Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar, Bombay*—the largest dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 21½ million cubic ft. of masonry, whereas the Assuan Dam in Egypt which is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence contains 19 million cubic ft. The Dam is 5,300 ft. in length. An idea of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 ft. high and 15 inches thick were constructed from masonry in the Dam it would stretch a distance of 520 miles, say from Calcutta to Allahabad.

*Mettur Dam on the Cauvery River*—5,300 ft. long 176 ft. high, It has a volume of 1,825,000 cubic feet. It contains 54·6 million cubic feet of masonry weighing 3,640,000 tons—and the water storage capacity is 93·500 million cubic feet. It has cost 197 lakhs and supplies energy to about 80 villages.

*Nizamsagar Dam*—Second largest dam in India stretches across the river Manjira, a tributary of Godavari, for two miles with a motorable road 14 ft. wide along the top. It is one of the largest gravity dams in the world. The reservoir can hold 30,000 million cubic ft. of water at a depth of 106 ft. at the dam site, forming a huge lake spreading over an area of fifty square miles.

*The Pykara Hydro-Electric System*—is the first one of its kind to be opened in South India. The project has cost 2,36 lakhs and fetches a revenue of about 25 lakhs annually, but ample provision has been already made for future developments. By means of the diversion dam the waters of the Pykara river are taken through a 7,000 ft. long flume to the forebay where 84 million cubic feet of water is stored.

From the forebay the water is taken down through penstock pipes to the power house 3,086 ft. below where the force of the water turns the turbine to produce electromotive force. This is said to be one of the highest in the world.

*Elevated Reservoir at Tallah* (Calcutta)—is considered as the biggest in the world, consists of a steel tank 16 ft. deep, 321 ft. square, supported on steel column, the height from the ground level to the top of the tank being 110 ft. It has capacity of 9 millions gallons. The tank is divided into four compartments, which can be used independently each other. It was constructed in 1865.

*The Papanasam Scheme*—is the third major unit in Madras. In 1938 the Congress ministry sanctioned an expenditure of 179 lakhs for constructing a dam below the junction of Kariar and Tambraparni, diversion weirs near Kalyantirtam falls as part of the Papanasam Hydro-Electric Thermal Scheme.

*Periyar Dam*—is 155 feet high, 1,200 ft. long and 166 ft. wide as its base and was constructed across the Upper Valleys of the Periyar river. A large artificial lake was thus formed in Western Ghats, the water of which was carried in a deep channel for nearly a mile northward through a tunnel pierced in the mountain through which it was led towards the Vaigai river to flow east and the water distributed over a vast region in Madura and Ramnad district.

## HILL STATIONS

*Nainital*—Hill sanatorium in Kumaun Hills, is the summer headquarters of U. P. Government, picturesquely situated on the shores of a beautiful lake. A favourite summer resort. Altitude 6,400 ft. above sea level. It is reached from Kathgodam on the R. & K. Railway 22 miles distant.

*Mussoorie*—Is a hill sanatorium, on the southern slopes of the Himalayas, 14 miles from Dehra Dun. From Dehra Dun to Mussoorie by motor cars. Altitude 6,600 ft. above sea level. Nearest railway station is Dehra Dun.

*Mount Abu*—About 115 miles from Ahmedabad and 17 miles from Abu Road on the B. B. C. I. Ry. The range is about 50 miles in circumference. The climate is very healthy and delightfully cool. The average temperature is 60°. There is a motor service from Abu Road to Mount Abu. Altitude 3,800 ft. above sea level.

*Almora*—In Kumaun Hills. Altitude 5,500 ft. above sea level. Mean annual rainfall 45·55 inches; fine views of snows. Almora to Pindari glacier is 6 marches. Nearest railway station is Kathgodam.

*Bangalore*—The cantonment is the largest in South India Altitude 3,000 ft. above sea level.

*Coonoôr*—Altitude 6,740 ft. above sea level. Nearest railway station is Coonoor.

*Gulmarg*—is at a distance of 28 miles from Srinagar, is an ideal summer resort, is also a centre of winter sports.

*Dalhousie*—Altitude 7,687 ft. above sea level and 51 miles from Pathankot railway station (N. W. R.) reached by motor road.

*Lansdowne*—Is situated in Garhwal about half way between Mussoorie and Naini Tal. It commands a wonderful view of snows, the Badrinath block being nearest. It is reached by E. I. R. to Kotdwara *via* Najibabad Junction and there is good service of motor cars, a distance of 26 miles; altitude 6,060 feet.

*Darjeeling*—Summer headquarters of the Government of Bengal. Altitude 7,168 ft. above sea level, magnificent snow views of Mount Everest (29,002 ft.) and Kanchanjungha (28,104 ft.) is the centre of a large tea district.

*Kalimpong*—Hill station near Darjeeling. Nearest railway station is Siliguri, 4,000 ft. high.

*Mahabaleswar*—Principal hill station of the Bombay Presidency and summer retreat of the Bombay Government. Altitude 4,500 ft. above sea level. Nearest railway station is Poona, 75 miles.

*Murree*—Altitude 7,700 ft. above sea level. Situated 39 miles along the motor-road from Rawalpindi to Srinagar. Nearest railway station is Rawalpindi.

*Kasauli*—A cantonment and Convalescent Depot in the Simla District situated on the crest of a hill overlooking Kalka Valley, 22 miles from Kalka by motor road. Famous for Pasteur Institute, altitude 6,200 feet.

*Panchmarhi*—in Hosangabad, C. P.; is 32 miles from Pipariya Station on G. I. P. Ry. summer resort of the Government of C. P. The maximum height is 4,500 ft.

*Kadaikanal*—A hill station in Southern India on the upper range of the Pulney Hills in the Madura District. It is 7,000 ft. above the sea level. The nearest railway station is Kadaikanal Road on S. I. R.

*Ootacamund*—Summer headquarters of the Government of Madras. Altitude 7,490 ft. above sea level. Mean annual day temperature is 57·50°F.

*Quetta*—Headquarters of Baluchistan. Altitude 5,500 ft. above sea level. Very severe winter and hot summer. Nearest railway station is Quetta.

*Ranchi*—Altitude 2,100 ft. above sea level. Mean annual day temperature is 74·9°F. Nearest railway station is Ranchi.

*Shillong*—Headquarters of the Assam Government. Altitude 4,987 ft. above sea level. Average temperature in midsummer rarely reaches 80°F. Cherrapunji, 30 miles south of Shillong holds the world record for rainfall, average 426 inches per annum (in 1861 the rainfall at Cherrapunji was 905 inches). Nearest railway station is Pandu (68 miles).

*Simla*—Summer headquarters of the Government of India and of the Punjab government. Altitude 7,057 ft. above sea level. It is reached by mountain railway connecting Kalka and Simla. Mean temperature is 55°F, and annual rainfall is 70″.

*Srinagar* (Kashmir)—Capital of Kashmir State. Altitude 5,250 ft. above sea level. Mean annual day temperature is 55·°F. The best period to visit Kashmir is April to November. Nearest railway station is Rawalpindi, 196 miles. It is situated on the river Jhelum and is easily approached by motor roads *via* Rawalpindi, Jammu and Havelian Railway Stations.

## PLACES OF INTEREST IN INDIA

*Abu*—Is a hill station between Bombay and Delhi, at a height of above 3,800 ft.—Nearby is Dilwara, famous for wonderful Jain Temples noted for their interior marble work

*Agra*—Famous for Taj Mahal and Agra fort which contain all the glories of Mughal Empire, such as Dewani Khas, Moti Masjid, Jasmine Tower, Dewan-i-am, also tomb of Akbar at Sekandra and Itmud-ud-Dowla.

*Ajanta*—A village in Nizam's Dominions is reached by motor from Jalgaon Station on G. I. P. Rly.—It is 38 miles from the station, celebrated for cave hermitages and halls in a wooded and rugged ravine. There are 32 caves and they date back to 231 B.C. and they are famous for paintings on the walls.

*Amritsar*—Famous for Sikh golden temple. It is also famous for gold and silver thread, carpets, silks and *pashmina materials.* It derived its name from the sacred tank on which the golden temple is situated. The town stands on the main route of the N. W. Railway.

*Ajmer*—A City of antiquity and celebrity. Ana Sagar Lake is famous for its picturesque surroundings. The place is famous for Dargah of Saint Khwaja M. Chisti in whose memory a great fair is held every year. At seven miles distance, there is Pushkar, the most sacred lake of India.

*Benares*—Sacred City of the Hindus, contains numerous temples. The view of the ghats is magnificent, close by is the famous Hindu University. Six miles from the city is the Sarnath which contains the finest Buddhist ruins in India.

*Chittorgarh*—Famous for the Tower of Victory—contains wonderful Rajput ruins. It is the old capital of Sisodhiya Rajputs, the proud descendants of the sun-god who now rule at Udaipur. The Tower of Victory was built by Rana Kumbha in commemoration of his many victories of Mughal invaders.

*Delhi*—Capital of India since 1911, was the capital of seven Empires. Some of the famous relics are—Fort and Palace of Shah Jehan with Pearl Mosque, Jumma Masjid, Kutub Minar, Ferozabad, Indraprastha, Tuglukabad, etc. It occupies a strategic position, standing at the head of the plains of the Ganges and the Indus, the headquarters of all important railway lines of India.

*Ellora*—These famous caves can be conveniently reached from Aurangabad on Nizam's State Railway—and it is 71 miles from Manmad on G. I. P. Ry. Ellora cave temples, thirty-four in number, are perhaps the largest and most varied in India. There are three classes of caves, Hindu, Buddhist and Jain. Pictured here are some of the heroic sculptures—Siva with Parvati, Siva in dancing posture, Siva in his many manifestations dominate courts, niches and friezes. The most interesting is the Kailasa Temple which is carved entirely out of rock standing in a court 276 ft. long and 154 feet broad and the back wall of the court is over 1000 ft. high.

*Jaipur*—The most typical Hindu City built of pink stone, was founded in 1728 by Jai Singh II. Most famous is the deserted City of Amber, 5 miles away where Rajput architecture can be seen at its best. There is also the famous observatory of Man Singh built about 1718.

*Madura*—Famous for the Minakshi (Fish-eyed Goddess) temple decorated with big Gopuram or Pagoda. The great Temple is 847 ft. by 729 ft. and surrounded by 9 Gopurams, the highest of which is 152 ft. The most elaborate stone carving is found in the Hall of 1,000 pillars.

*Jubbulpur*—616 miles from Bombay with an elevation of 1,362 ft. The Marble Rocks are situated 11 miles from Jubbulpur.

*Aurangabad*—Famous district and town in the Nizam's State where world-renowned temples and monastic caves of Ellora and Ajanta are located. There is also the historical fort of Daulatabad, the town of Raoza which contains the tomb of the great Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb and the magnificent tomb of Aurangazeb's wife, Bibi-ka-Naghara, a replica of the Taj Mahal of Agra. From the city of Aurangabad all these places can be visited. It is a station on Nizam's State Railway and 71 miles from Manmad on G. I. P. Ry.

*Pushkar*—is famous for its lake and fair which is held in October-November. The lake is regarded as most sacred in India and the temple of Brahma close to the lake is supposed to mark the spot where the incarnation of the God took place.

*Sanchi*—In Bhopal State noted for Buddhist Stopes (*Stupas*) *i.e.*, memorial mounds standing on the level top of small sandstone hill about 300 ft. high. The most imposing stupa is a solid dome of stone about 103 ft. in diameter and now about 42 ft. high. Round the base is a pathway surrounded by stone railing and entered at the four points of the compass by gateways some 18 ft. high. Both gateways and railings are elaborately carved with bas reliefs and inscriptions.

*Harappa*—an extensive prehistoric site, dating back from about 3,500 B.C. is situated on the dry bed of the Ravi in the Montgomery District of the Punjab. It is 15 miles from Montgomery on Lahore-Karachi line of the N. W. Ry. The ruins which are spread in a circumference of about three miles comprise high mounds; but much of the ancient city lies buried beneath the surrounding alluvium. The most important monuments so far excavated are (1) Great granary, (2) Two series of workmen's quarters, (3) Eighteen circular platforms of mysterious purpose, (4) A large house, a well-built street gutted in pits, and a large number of drains, baths and several ancient wells. There is also a prehistoric cemetery. Here is also a museum containing antiquities excavated from the site.

*Hampi* (or Vijayanagar)—The ruins of this ancient city covering an extent of about 10 sq. miles on the south bank of Tungabhadra river near Hospet railway station on the Guntakul-Hubli section of the M. S. M. Railway is a witness to the rise and fall of this forgotten Hindu Empire which is said to be the finest and grandest in South India. Hampi was the birthplace and the capital of the glorious Hindu Empire of the Vijayanagar Kings whose temples, monasteries and palaces were praised by many a foreign traveller.

*Mohenjo-Daro*—The best preserved Indian city of the prehistoric times dating back from about 3300-2700 B.C. is situated eight and-a-half miles from Dokri Station on the Kotri-Dadu-Larkana branch of the North Western Railway on the right bank of the river Indus. The ruins cover a very large area (about 240 acres) of a series of towns built in successive ages one on the top of another. Mohenjo-Daro, the "Mound of the Dead", was once a strikingly well-planned city with broad streets, commodious and well-built houses, a good water supply and an astonishingly modern form of drainage. Great bath, is one of the most striking buildings of the ancients and its annexes with smooth brick pavements made watertight with an economical use of gypsum bitumen. Only about a fifth of the entire area of the city has been so far exposed. The broad streets, which could accommodate several lines of traffic, the impressive high walls lining the narrow lanes, the tall chimney-like steeming of the wells as now exposed, produce an abiding impression of India's oldest city. Antiquities discovered include hundreds of pottery vessels of every shape and size from large-sized storage jars to beautiful miniature vases, a few millimetres in diameter, pottery painted with various designs, model and toy animals in clay, beads and ornaments with which womenfolk loved to bedeck their bodies, artistic seals and sealings with inscriptions in a forgotten pictographic script which has baffled all attempts to decipher it and with beautiful designs of animals such as bulls, rhinos, elephants, tigers, buffaloes, etc., etc. Copper and stone statuettes, stone weights, shell and ivory objects, copper utensils and objects of every day household use are amongst the innumerable objects discovered at Mohenjo-Daro.

*Taxila*—Is situated 200 miles from Lahore. Less than half a mile from the station is the archaeological museum. The archaeological remains spread over an area of about twenty-five square miles. They contain three separate cities. These cities contain remains built by Bactrian Greeks, Scythians, Parthians and Kushans. Besides these three cities there are many outlying monuments, mainly Buddhist stupas and monasteries.

*Kashmir*—Altitude varies from 5,000 to 6,000 ft. Srinagar is the summer capital. It is 5,200 ft. with an area of 11 sq. miles; mean temperature in January and February is 25°F. Srinagar is easily reached by two motor roads, *i.e.*, *via* Rawalpindi and *via* Jammu. It generally takes one day to reach Srinagar by motor car *via* Rawalpindi. Following are the heights of some prominent places of Kashmir—Srinagar 5,200 ft.; Gulmarg 8,700 ft., Phalgam 7,000 ft.; Amarnath 12,729 ft. Places worth seeing in Kashmir are—Phalgam, 60 miles from Srinagar; Dal Lake; Wular lake. Amarnath—97 miles from Srinagar.

*Lucknow*—The capital of Oudh, ranks fourth in size among Indian cities. The grandeur of the City dates from Asaf-ud-daula, the fourth Nawab. The principal places of interest are Residency the Machchi Bhawan, the Imambara, and the Hussainabad, the Dilkush, Kaiser Bag.

*Poona*—City is famous as having been the capital of the Peshwas' dominions. It is the seat of Bombay Government during monsoon.

*Konark*—On a desolate waste of sand dunes, roughly 24 miles from Puri, stands the Black Pagoda, devoted to Surya, the sun-god, the stupendous relics of the thirteenth century. Carved from enormous blocks of granite, it is the wonder of artistic creation.

*Fatehpur Sikri*—Short distance of 24 miles from Agra, founded by Akbar in A.D. 1569 in a lonely eminence. After Akbar's death, the city was deserted within fifty years of its foundation, the reason being lack of water. Interesting places are, imposing pile of great mosque measuring 542 feet each and 438 ft. north and south, the tomb of Saint Shaik Salim Chisti, houses of Akbar's wives, Miriam and Jodhbai, *Panch Mahals*—the building of five storeys, Hiran Minar, Buland Darwaza, the famous sandstone chamber of *Diwani Khas* etc. This is the city of sand stone, the specimen of finest Mughal architecture.

*Hardwar*—It is situated at the place where the Ganges issues forth from the hills on its fertilizing career. *Hari-ki-Pari* is a place of worship, which is a footmark of Vishnu imprinted on a stone set into the upper wall of the ghat.

*Sarnath*—A few miles outside Benares. This is the place where Gautama Buddha preached his First Sermon on *Nirvana* and where a latter day Buddhist centre is growing up.

*Budh-Gaya*—is seven miles from Gaya in Bihar, where Gautama found enlightenment and where Hindus regard the appropriate place at which to offer *pindas* to the spirits of dead ancestors.

## ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL LANDMARKS

*Kailasha Temple*—In the Ellora Caves in Aurangabad in the Hyderabad State—a colossal monolith which must have taken nearly a century (6—8 century A.D.) to excavate from the cliff face.

*Ajanta Frescoes*—Famous frescoes in the Buddhist caves of Ajanta in Hyderabad State. These caves are situated in the horse-shoe valley These frescoes are now ranked among the masterpieces of the world's art. There are 29 caves altogether (temples and cells) connected by paths or steps.

*Marble Rocks*—Near Jubbulpur where Nerbada River runs through a white chasm.

*Sanchi Tope*—Famous Buddhist stupa in the Bhopal State. Stupa is a hemispherical monuments of bricks or stones. Sanchi Stupa is one of the oldest (third—first century B.C.) and best preserved Stupas of India. Stupa stands on the top of a small hill and enclosed by the finest and oldest stone railing in India.

*Tower of Victory, Chitore*—A famous Hindu monument raised by Rana Kumbha in 1450 to commemorate his victory over the combined armies of Malwa and Guzerat. It consists of nine stories and is 122 ft. high.

*Black Pagoda*—In Konark, 24 miles from Puri. This is 1000 years old; famous on account of its remarkable carvings, one of the glories of the Indian architecture.

*Golden Temple*—At Amritsar, the famous Sikh Temple. The temple stands on a raised plinth 65 ft. square in the centre of the tank and is surrounded by verandas.

*Pushkar Lake*—The famous sacred lake and fair of the Hindus at Pushkar, near Ajmer.

*Amber Palace*—The deserted capital of Jaipur, where the Palace is considered to include the finest specimens of Rajput architecture.

*Sirguya Frescoes*—are the earliest dateable Indian paintings. These are a group of Buddhist frescoes (100 B.C.) on the walls of a cave in Sirguya in the Central Provinces..

*Temples of Vimala and Tejahpala*—are the greatest achievements of Jaina architecture in Mount Abu. These temples are built entirely of marble. Crowned by cupolas.

*Temple of Bhubaneswara*—Near Puri, most famous of these are *Rajrani* and *Lingaraj* Temples. Rajrani Temple, erected in the 11th century is a gigantic tower covered with statuary and surmounted by receding layers of stone, the whole inward-curving tower ending in a great circular crown and a spire. Lingaraj Temple is the most perfect example of North Indian architecture.

*Brahut*—Central India. The sculptures on the stone railing surrounding the Brahut stupa (second century B.C.) represent, with most careful exactitude episodes in the life of the Buddha and the former lives.

*Buddhist caves at Karli.*—One of the most famous of rock-cut temples. It is the largest and most harmonious.

*Buddha-Gaya*—The temple (200 ft. high) is built on the site of a shrine erected by the Emperor Asoka. It commemorates the moment when Gautama mediating under the tree of Bodhi attained enlightenment and acquired the quality of Buddha.

*Kajuraho Temples*—At Kajuraho in Bundelkhand are grouped about thirty temples dedicated to Siva, Vishnu or Jina. They date from about 950 to 1050.

*Elephanta Caves*—Saiva temples in Elephanta Island in Bombay Harbour contains an important Saiva rock-cut shrine. The famous Trimurti figure of Siva is situated in a niche.

*Mahabalipuram*—or Seven Pagodas is situated on the coast south of Madras. Its temples are bas-reliefs and are cut from living rocks. The most famous is the 'Descent of the Ganges'. This giant image dating from the seventh century is cut in a granite rock 90 ft. long and 43 ft. high. Another famous sculpture is "Vishnu reclining on the snake Ananta", "Arjuna's Penance" is also another bas-relief and it is the lagest bas-relief in the world.

*The Temple at Madura*—The huge Temple at Madura (early 17th century), the most famous of South Indian Temples, is dedicated to Siva and his espouse Minakshi (the Goddess with fish eyes). It extends over an area of 15 acres and contains nine Gopurams, of colossal dimension. It is surrounded by nine Gopurams or gateways, and contains outstanding examples of elaborate stone carving, particularly in the Hall of Thousand Pillars and along its many corridors.

*The Temple of Sri Rangam*—At Trichinopoly. The great Vaishnava Temple at Sri Rangam with a hall of thousand columns.

## MUSLIM ARCHITECTURE

*Gol Gumbaz*—At Bijapur, is the largest dome in the world with an area of 18,225 square feet.

*Kutub Minar* (280 ft. high) at Delhi—Is one of the masterpieces of Indian technology and art. It is the largest minaret in the world. It was built by Altamash in 1232 A.D.

*Mausoleum of Sher Shah*—At Sasaram, is a gigantic solid and masculine example of Moslem architecture.

*Fort at Agra*—Containing ruins of Pearl Mosque, Hall of Public and Private Audience, the Throne Palace, King's Baths, Hall of Mirrors, Jasmine Palace, Jasmine Tower.

*Taj Mahal*—Most famous tomb built by Shah Jahan in memory of his young wife—rises with its slender minarets in the midst of magnificent gardens. It is the result of collaboration between Indian Turkish and European artists. The height of the dome is about 230 ft. It is the most perfect example of Mughal architecture.

*Fatepur Sikri*—Few miles from Agra, the city of palaces and temples built of red sand stone by Akbar in 1569-1584. Most important piece of art is Buland Darwaja, 126 ft. high built in commemoration of the conquest of Khandesh.

## PLACES TO SEE

*Bhubaneswar Temple*—The finest example of Hindu Temple in India.

*Ellora*—The largest cave temples in India.

*Buland Darwaja*—At Fatepur Sikri, is the noblest example of Mughal gateways and is the highest Indian portal.

*Sanchi Tope*—is the largest and best preserved Buddhist Stupa in India.

*Sravana Belgola*—Contains the figure of Jain Saint Gomateshvara. A largest statue in Asia which is 56½ feet in height.

*Rameswaram Temple*—Contains longest and the most imposing

## Places to See —*Concld.*

gate corridors in the world—4,000 ft. of double colonnades, exquisitely curved.

*Hyderabad*—Ajanta and Ellora caves, the Mausoleum of Rabia Durani, wife of Emperor Aurangzeb, Tomb of Aurangzeb at Raoza, great Fort of Daulatabad, Falaknama Palaces, Fort of Golconda.

*Mysore State*—Gold mines, Brindaban Gardens, Chamundi Hills, Gersoppa Falls.

*Amritsar*—The Golden Temple.

*Jaipur*—Jai Singh's Observatory, Hill Fortress of Amber.

*Lahore*—Shalmer Gardens, Tomb of Jehangir, Zamzama, the famous gun, Ranjit Singh's Mausoleum, Lawrence Gardens.

*Gwalior*—Fort Palace enclosing five Palaces.

*Madras*—The Aquarium, the Marina, Museum, Adyar.

*Calcutta*—Victoria Memorial, Botonical Gardens, the Indian Museum, the Belur Temple, Eden Gardens, the Maidan, The Zoo, Kalighat Temple, Dhakuria Lakes.

*Bombay*—Gateway of India, Rajbai Tower, Malabar Hills, Juhu, Elephanta Caves, Prince of Wales Museum, Victoria Gardens, Parsi Tower of Silence.

*Trichinopoly*—Rock-cut Temple and Tank, Temple of Srirangam.

*Ajmer*—Ana Sagar Lake, Daulat Bagh, the Durgah of Khawaja Sahib, Pushkar Lake.

*Lucknow*—The Residency, Machchi Bhawan (Fish Palace), Imambara, Husinabad.

*Udaipur*—Tower of Victory, Lakes and Palaces.

*Budh Gaya*—Scene of Buddha's great Renunciation and enlightenment.

*Benares*—Sarnath which contains some of the most interesting Buddhist ruins ever discovered.

*Poona*—The Parvati Temple, Hirabagh.

*Muttra*—35 miles above Agra, Archaeological Museum.

*Karachi*—the nearest Indian Port to Europe, the Beaches of Clifton, the Airport at Drigh Rd., the Manga Pir with Sulphur Springs.

# TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

## 1. RAILWAYS

### Railway Board

Throughout India Government exercises direct or indirect control over all railways through the Railway Board. Prior to 1905 Railways formed a section of Public Works Department but the first Railway Board consisting of a Chairman and two Members was then appointed. It was however subordinate to the Department of Commerce and Industry. This arrangement proving unsatisfactory, a separate Railway Department was formed in 1908, and the head of the Board was thenceforward designated the President and given enhanced powers including direct access to the Viceroy. There was also an Accountant-General for Railways and a Chief Engineer and Chief Mechanical Engineer to advise the Board on Technical matters. The Board was still under the administrative charge of the Hon. Member of Commerce and Industry in the Viceroy's Council. On 1st April, 1924 in accordance to the recommendations of the Acwarth Committee, the President was designated Chief Commissioner of Railways and a Financial Commissioner was also created and there were two members. This is the existing formation of the Board. The Chief Commissioner is the Secretary to the Government in the railway department. In 1924 the Railway Finances were separated from the General Finances of the Government.

With the formation of the Communications Department in 1937, the Railway Board came under the Hon. Member for Railways and Communications and the Secretary to Government in the Department of Communications became *Ex-officio* member of the Railway Board in addition to the existing members.

The Railway Board functions as a department of the Central Government. It is, as distinct from Railway Department, a Statutory Authority invested, under the Indian Railways Act of 1890, with certain powers and functions for the whole of India by the Indian Railway Board Act of 1905. In addition, it is the direct controlling authority of the State managed railways.

The Chief Commissioner of Railways is solely responsible to the Government of India for arriving at decisions on technical questions and advising the Government in matters of railway policy; he is not liable to be overruled, as the President was, by his colleagues in the Railway Board. He is *ex-officio* the Secretary to the Central Government in the Railway Department with the right of direct access to the Governor-General.

*Functions of Members*—The *Financial Commissioner of Railways* is the direct representative of Finance Department in the Railway Board. He is vested with the full powers of the Government of India to sanction railway expenditure subject to general control of the Hon. the Finance Member. *The Member, Transportation and Member, Staff* assist Chief Commissioner of Railways in the day-to-day administration. *The Secretary, Communications Department,* functions at Board meetings along with other members of the Board.

*Technical Staff*—The Railway Board is assisted by a technical staff of Directors and Deputy Directors who are in direct charge to the work of the various branches of the Department and are responsible for the disposal of all but the work of highest importance. These posts are as follows—*Director of Civil Engineering, Director of Mechanical Engineering, Director of Establishment, Director of Traffic.*

There is also a *Director of Finance* who is responsible for all financial matters.

*Management of Railways*—Each of State-managed railways is under the control of a General Manager who reports to the Railway Board. The State-owned railways which are company managed have at their head an Agent and general manager who reports either to his Board of Directors or to the Railway Board as required.

*Growth of Indian Railways*—

First stage of development dates from 1844 when at the time of East India Company, proposals were made by a body of persons for railway construction in India. These proposals resulted, five years later in a contract for construction by the E. I. Ry. Co. of an experimental line of 100 miles from Calcutta towards Mirzapur. A similar contract was made in the same year with G. I. P. Ry. for a line from Bombay to Kalyan.

But a definite railway construction policy was adopted by the East India Company only after 1859 on the recommendation of Lord Dalhousie's historic minute on the question. This date is the first important landmark in the history of Railway construction in India. Lord Dalhousie preferred the agency of companies under supervision and control of the Government instead of the construction of lines on behalf of the Government by its own officers. He also held that "the conduct of commercial undertakings did not fall within the proper functions of any government."

The second stage of railway construction in India can be stated to begin from 1880 when the importance of railways to protect the country from famine was clearly recognised. The Famine Commissioners appointed after the great famine of 1878 urged for the grant and rapid extension of the railway system in India. They recommended the giving of full scope to the extension of railways by private enterprise or modified form of guaranteed system without involving the government in financial or other liabilities of an objectionable nature.

The next period of railway development in India began in the present century and continued till the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. This can be termed a period of economic prosperity for India. The railways helped to develop the trade and commerce of the country. The exportable primary goods of India were brought to great ports of embarkation and thence taken by steamers to the western countries. In the second, the manufactures of the west, after their arrival at the ports were carried and distributed by the railways to the several upcountry consuming centres.

The outbreak of first Great War in 1914 produced certain inevitable reactions on the main lines of development of Indian Railways. Imports gradually declined, while exports progressively rose ultimately to very huge proportions. Thus the port-wise traffic increased, while the outward traffic from the ports showed a declining tendency. The latter factor was more than made up by the increased distribution within the country of commodities grown or manufactured in India.

The period after the Great War witnessed some marked tendencies in the economic structure of the country with the consequent result of railway developments. During the war great industries of Europe could not find their way to India, hence development of industry in this country was taking root. India diverted her attention to the manufacture of articles so long imported from Europe in large quantities. So internal traffic consequent on the industrial development of the country greatly developed the Indian railways.

The year 1924 can be stated to be very important landmark in the history of Indian railways. In that year *Separation Convention* regarding railway finances was introduced by which Railway finance was separated from general budget. This was intended to free general budget from fluctuations of uneven Railway earnings and at the same time to enable the Railways to carry on a continuous policy based on the necessity of making a definite return to general revenues. The reorganised Railway Board in its present form came into existence. Following the recommendation of the Acworth Committee, the Railway Depreciation fund was instituted.

The year 1924 is important from the economic point of view also. In India post-war difficulties had been overcome, foreign trade recommenced to catch up its former stride, the policy of discriminating protection with a view to ensuring the rapid industrial development of India was adopted as a result of the Fiscal Commission's recommendations.

Soon after 1929, however, the economic prosperity ended in the world as well as in India and Railways began to reflect the adverse effects of this great depression. This position continued more or less until the outbreak of the present war.

But the outlook changed definitely for the better only from the commencement of the present war. Thus during the present war, the railways have carried more passengers, carried more goods and earned more.

*Important Functions of Indian Railways—*

Most of the railways serve important agricultural tracts. For instance, the Bengal and Assam Railway serves Eastern Bengal and Assam and thus provides transport for important jute and tea areas.

Oudh and Trihut Railway traverses some of the most important sugarcane and grain districts of India. The Great Indian Peninsular Railway, besides connecting Deccan and Central India with the important port of Bombay, serves an area which is rich in cotton and oil seeds.

East Indian Railway runs through the rich coal fields of Bengal and Bihar and connects some of the most fertile regions of the U. P. and Bihar with the Port of Calcutta.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway can be stated to be the most important mineral line in the country, since it traverses areas working coal, manganese and iron ore mines. It links these areas with the new port of Vizagapatam.

South Indian Railway is an important line for pilgrim traffic.

*First beginning and progress of Railways in India—*

On April 18, 1853, first Indian Railway was opened from Bombay to Thana—a mere 21¾ miles under the management of Great Indian Peninsular Railways.

Although Railway construction had started in 1853, there was by 1880 only, 8,996 miles of Railway for the country as a whole. A programme of rapid construction increased the total mileage to 14,379 by 1888. In 1890—16,404; in 1900—24,707; in 1910—32,099; in 1920—36,735; in 1930—41,724; in 1940-41—41,052. The increase of passengers is equally remarkable. In 1888 number of passengers were 103 millions. 1900—175 millions; 1910—372 millions; 1920—533 millions; 1930—634 millions; 1940-57—510 millions. Gross receipts in 1888 was 20 crores; 1900—32 crores; 1910—51 crores; 1920—89 crores; 1930—116 crores; 1937—108 crores.

*Kinds of Railways—*

(1) State ownership and State management as E. I. R.

(2) State ownership and Company management as B. N. R.

(3) Company ownership and Company management.

(4) Indian State Railways as Nizam's Railways.

(5) Railways owned by District Boards and other bodies but managed by the State or by Companies.

*Objective of Indian Railways—*

(1) *Commercial Railways*—for the development of trade and industry of the country and also movement of traffic both inward and outward.

(2) *Protective Railways*—constructed in areas liable to famines for the purpose of protecting them in the event of an outbreak of famine by cheap and speedy transport of foodstuffs from important grain centres in India.

(3) *Strategic Railways*—connect specially by good system of Railways those places of strategic importance from point of view of the effective defence of the country.

*Three Classes of Railways—*

Class I consists of Railways with gross earnings of Rs. 50 lakhs and over a year.

Class II consists of Railways with gross earnings of less than Rs. 50 lakhs a year but exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs a year.

Class III consists of Railways with gross earnings of Rs. 10 lakhs and under per year.

### Some Railway Organisations

*Central Standards Office*—A separate self-contained organisation called Central Standards Office, for the conduct of all work connected with the production of standard design and specifications for all materials, plant and rolling stock in use on Indian Railways was formed in 1930. Three separate branches of this office deal respectively with mechanical engineering standards, civil engineering standards and specifications, while a separate research branch, constituted at a later date undertakes civil and mechanical engineering research.

*Indian Railway Conference Association*—This Association was first organised in 1879 mainly for the interchange of rolling stock between Broad Gauge Railways. The present non-official organisation was inaugurated in 1902 when a formal resolution was passed, establishing the permanent Conference, independent of Government, with the name of the "Indian Railway Conference". The Association's main function has been to frame rules for the carriage and interchange of the passenger and goods stock, as well as to regulate the rates and fares and conditions under which the traffic shall be carried.

*Gauges—*

The standard gauge on Indian Railways is 5′ 6″ but in 1870 chiefly for reasons of economy, the metre gauge of 3′ 3⅜″ was adopted provisionally for certain new lines and has since been a permanent feature of the Railway system.

## History of Railways

*Oudh and Tirhoot Ry.*

Was formerly known as B. & N. W. Ry. Original Contract 1882. It took over Tirhoot Railways in 1890. Government of India has taken the Railway in 1943. This Railway system serves that area of Bihar lying north of the Ganges and the eastern part of U. P. between Benares and the Nepal border and as far west as Sitapur and Katarnianghat at which points it meets the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway.

*B. N. Ry.*

This railway starts from Howrah, serves the east coast of India as far south as Vizagapatam in the northern tip of the Madras Presidency. Inland, the line serves Eastern States and the eastern section of the Central Provinces to as far west as Katni and Nagpur where it meets G. I. P. Ry. line, thus providing the shortest link between Calcutta and Bombay. The line was started in 1887. This railway is probably the most important mineral line in the country.

*B. B. C. I. Ry.*

The B. B. C. I. Ry. is the main line connecting Bombay with Gujarat, Rajputana and Delhi. The former Company was first registered in 1855 and its property was purchased by the Secretary of State in 1905 and was worked by a new Company and it was purchased by the Government in 1943.

*B. & A. Ry.*

The present name of Bengal and Assam Railway began from 1942. E. B. Ry. was acquired from a Company by the State in 1884 and subsequent extensions was worked by Government ever since. In 1942 it has been amalgamated with A. B. Ry. which was started in 1892 and purchased by Government.

*E. I. Ry.*

Original Company was registered in 1849. It was purchased by State in 1879 but was worked by a Company until 1924. Now it is under direct State management. The Railway serves not only some of the most fertile agricultural areas in the world but also an extremely dense population, plus the industrial towns of U. P. and Bihar. Its main line runs west from Howrah to Moghalsarai on the right bank and from Moghalsarai to Delhi and Saharanpur along both banks of the Ganges. South-westward it connects the Great Indian Peninsular Railway at Naini, Cawnpore and Agra, thus linking upper India with the west coast.

*G. I. P. Ry.*

Original two Companies, G. I. P. proper and Indian Midland. It was amalgamated and purchased by the State in 1900. The system was worked by a Company until 1925 when the State took over its operation. The main lines extend north and east from Bombay, one running through the C. P. and Central India to Agra and Delhi, while others stretch as far as Juhi (Cawnpore), Naini (Allahabad) and Nagpur. The southern section of the Railway runs up to the Western Ghats to

Poona and across the Deccan to Raichur whence M. S. M. Railway connects to Madras.

*Rohilkhand and Kumayun Railways*

R. and K. Railway proper is owned and worked by a Company registered in 1882 which also works the Lucknow and Bareilly Railways under Government guarantee. It is the shortest of all Railways in Class I. It serves an area of U. P. lying to the west of the territory of O. T. Ry. and to the north-east of E. I. system.

*S. I. Ry.*

Various Companies were amalgamated and purchased by Government in 1891. The system so formed is now worked by a Company under guarantee. It serves southern section of the peninsula from Mangalore and Madras to Cape Comorin including Indian States of Travancore and Cochin.

*N. W. Ry.*

The largest Railway system in India, is entirely State-worked and owned, though from time to time it absorbed 1,900 units of private owned Railways. It serves the Punjab, N. W. F. P., Sind and Baluchistan—a huge territory in which spectacular developments have taken place as a result of the growth of irrigation colonies.

*M. S. M. Ry.*

Old Madras Company's line was registered in 1852, but was purchased by the State and amalgamated with Southern Marhatta Line. The combined system as now known came into being in 1908—then and still is a State-owned Railway but worked by a private Company. This line serves central and northern Madras Presidency and also the southern districts of Bombay Presidency.

*Nizam's State Railways.*

Early sections were variously worked and were taken over for working by a Company under State guarantee, registered in 1833. In 1930, however the system passed over into the hands of the Government of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hydrabad.

*Mysore State Railways.*

It is the property of the Mysore Government. The first sections were built between Bangalore and Mysore in 1881-82 and a series of extensions now link most areas in the State.

*Jodhpur Railway.*

It is one of the three Indian State-owned railways which fall within Class I railways. It is the property of the H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur. First section of the line was opened in 1882. It is the main line of communicaton of Rajputana.

## RECENT RAILWAY DISASTERS IN INDIA

July 17, 1937—Bhita, 126 killed, 200 injured.

January 16, 1938—Bamrauli, 7 killed, 15 injured.

June 7, 1938—near Madhupur, 2 killed, 34 injured.

October 16, 1938—Moghulsarai, 3 killed, 40 injured.

January 12, 1939—near Hazaribagh, 49 injured.

April, 1939—Dacca Mail collision, Majdia, 34 killed.

June 28, 1939—Delhi-Dehra Dun mixed passenger, 8 killed, 22 injured.

1940—Dacca Mail derailed.

## RAILWAY BUDGET OF STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS (in crores)

| | 1941-42 | 1942-43 | | 1943-44 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Accounts* | *Budget* | *Revised* | *Budget* |
| Gross traffic receipts | 135·17 | 130·27 | 149·25 | 150·00 |
| Total working expenses | 79·55 | 54·74 | 62·73 | 61·86 |
| A. Net traffic receipts | 55·62 | 54·74 | 62·73 | 61·86 |
| B. Net miscellaneous receipts | 0·90 | 1·56 | 1 71 | 2·17 |
| Net revenue (A & B) | 56·52 | 56 30 | 64·44 | 64·03 |
| Interest charges | 28·44 | 28·35 | 28 16 | 27·99 |
| Surplus | 28·08 | 27·95 | 36·28 | 36·04 |
| Contribution to general revenues | 20·17 | 20·13 | 20·13 | 27·10 |
| Contribution to Ry. Reserve Fund | ... | ... | 0·07 | 8·94 |
| Repayment of loans from Depreciation fund | 7 91 | 7·82 | 22·38* | . |
| Total exp. charged to capital | 0·84 | 23·50 | 15·51 | 13·00 |
| Total exp. charged to Depreciation fund | 5 35 | 7·00 | 5·01 | 11 00 |
| Capital at charge at the end of year | 754·73 | 781·46 | 770·24 | 783·24 |
| Depreciation Reserve Fund | 36 60 | 51 24 | 51·84 | 82·19 |
| Net accretions during the year | 7·33 | 5·68 | 7·97 | 1·84 |
| Closing Balance | 51·84† | 64 74‡ | 82·19‖ | 84·03 |

* Includes 6·30 crores from Railway Reserve Fund.

† Including temporary loan of Rs. 7·91 crores repaid.

‡ Including temporary loan of Rs. 7·82 crores repaid.

‖ Including temporary loan of Rs. 22·38 crores repaid.

## CLASSES OF RAILWAYS

| Class I— | *Owned by* | *Worked by* |
|---|---|---|
| O. T. R. | State | State |
| B. N. R. | State | Company |
| B. B. C. I. | State | State |
| B. & A. Railway | State | State |
| E. I. R. | State | State |
| G. I. P. R. | State | State |
| Jodhpur | State | Indian State |
| M. S. M. | State | Company |
| Nizam's State Railway | State | Nizam's State Rly. |
| N. W. R. | State | State |
| Rohilkhand & Kumaon | State | State |
| S. I. R. | State | Company |

Class II—Barsi Light (Company subsidised by Government of India and Indian State); Bengal Dooars (Company subsidised by District Board), Bhavnagar State (owned by Indian State); Bikaner State (owned by Indian State); D. H Railway (Company subsidised by Local Government); Dibru Sadiva (Company subsidised by Local Government); Gaekwar's Baroda State (Indian State); Gondal (Indian State); Jamnagar Dwarka (Indian State); Shahadara (Company subsidised by Local Government).

Class III—Ahmedpur Katwa; Sasaram Light; Bankura-Damodar River; Baraset-Basirhat Light, Bengal Provincial; Buktiarpur-Bihar Light; Burdwan-Katwa; Cutch State; Dehri-Rohtas Light; Dholpur State; Futwah-Islampur; Gwalior Light; Howrah Amta Light; Howrah

Sheakhala Light; Jagadhri Light; Jessore-Jhenidah; Jorhat Provincial; Kalight Falta; Kulasekurapatnam Light; Matheran Light; Porbandar State; Tezpur Balipara Light, Trivellore Light; Udaipur-Chitorgarh.

## RAILWAY FIRST OPENED

| | *Opened to Traffic* | | *Opened to Traffic* |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. N.W .R. (now O. T. R.) | 2-4-1844 | B. B. C. I. | 10-2-1860 |
| B. N. R. | 6-4-1880 | Burma Rys. | 1-5-1877 |
| E. B. R. (now B. & A.) | 2-1-1862 | Jodhpur | 24-6-1862 |
| E. I. R. | 15-8-1854 | M. S. M. | 1-7-1856 |
| G. I. P. R.—First section | | Nizam | 9-10-1874 |
| opened from Bombay | | N. W. R. | 13-5-1861 |
| to Thana | 18-4-1853 | Rohilkhand Kumaon | 12-10-1884 |
| A. B. R. (now B. & A.) | 1-7-1895 | S. I. R. | 23-5-1860 |

## TOTAL ROUTES

| | *Miles* | | *Miles* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 42,961 | 1937-38 | 41,076 |
| 1933-34 | 42,952 | 1938-39 | 41,134 |
| 1934-35 | 43,021 | 1939-40 | 41,156 |
| 1935-36 | 43,058 | 1940-41 | 41,052 |
| 1936-37 | 41,068 | 1941-42 | 40,477 |

## CAPITAL OUTLAY (000 Rs.)

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 8,84,90,68 | 1937-38 | 8,45,68,20 |
| 1933-34 | 8,84,41,23 | 1938-39 | 8,47,82,21 |
| 1934-35 | 8,85,47,18 | 1939-40 | 8,52,59,94 |
| 1935-36 | 8,44,66,01 | 1940-41 | 8,53,78,00 |
| 1936-37 | 8,45,43,67 | | |

## ACCIDENTS

| | *Killed* | *Injured* | | *Killed* | *Injured* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933-34 | 2,826 | 10,982 | 1938-39 | 3,474 | 15,809 |
| 1934-35 | 3,301 | 10,252 | 1939-40 | 3,537 | 18,282 |
| 1935-36 | 3,009 | 10,634 | 1940-41 | 3,752 | 19,833 |
| 1936-37 | 3,153 | 11,164 | 1941-42 | 3,783 | 22,151 |
| 1937-38 | 3,370 | 14,111 | | | |

## GROSS EARNINGS

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 96,20,56 | 1937-38 | 1,07,57,00 |
| 1933-34 | 99,57,65 | 1938-39 | 1,07,14,96 |
| 1934-35 | 1,02,81,07 | 1939-40 | 1,11,50,28 |
| 1935-36 | 1,00,22,66 | 1940-41 | 1,15,84,154 |
| 1936-37 | 1,04,36,51 | | |

## WORKING EXPENSES (000 Rs.)

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 68,89,62 | 1937-38 | 69,62,55 |
| 1933-34 | 69,54,15 | 1938-39 | 71,18,49 |
| 1934-35 | 70,60,18 | 1939-40 | 72,20,18 |
| 1935-36 | 68,10,52 | 1940-41 | 66,28,35 |
| 1936-37 | 67,28,29 | | |

## NET EARNINGS (000 Rs.)

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 27,30,94 | 1936-37 | 37,08,22 |
| 1933-34 | 30,03,50 | 1937-38 | 37,94,45 |
| 1934-35 | 32,20,89 | 1938-39 | 35,96,47 |
| 1935-36 | 32,12,14 | 1939-40 | 39,30,10 |

## NO. OF PASSENGERS (000)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 501,895 | 1937-38 | 521,285 |
| 1933-34 | 489,613 | 1938-39 | 530,623 |
| 1934-35 | 496,591 | 1939-40 | 529,675 |
| 1935-36 | 483,132 | 1940-41 | 576,000 |
| 1936-37 | 479,606 | 1941-42 | 623,000 |

## 3rd CLASS PASSENGERS (000)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 481,051 | 1937-38 | 505,347 |
| 1935-36 | 467,804 | 1938-39 | 514,825 |
| 1936-37 | 473,830 | 1939-40 | 513,523 |

## P.C. OF NET EARNING ON CAPITAL OUTLAY

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 3·09 | 1936-37 | 4·39 |
| 1933-34 | 3·04 | 1937-38 | 4·49 |
| 1934-35 | 3·64 | 1938-39 | 4·24 |
| 1935-36 | 3·08 | 1939-40 | 4·61 |

## TONS CARRIED (000)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1933-34 | 76,513 | 1938-39 | 88,361 |
| 1934-35 | 84,506 | 1939-40 | 92,179 |
| 1935-36 | 82,949 | 1940-41 | 92,780 |
| 1936-37 | 82,406 | 1940-4- | 97,000 |
| 1937-38 | 87,289 | | |

## MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS

| *Class I.* | *Miles.* | *Class I.* | *Miles.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. B. Ry. | 1,308·12 | Jodhpur | 1,125·69 |
| O. T. Ry. | 2,092·20 | M. S. M. | 2,939·47 |
| B. N. Ry. | 3,380·06 | Mysore State | 728·22 |
| B. B. C. I. Ry. | 4,482·80 | Nizam State | 1,359·91 |
| E. B. Ry. | 2,147·67 | N. W. Ry. | 6,814·78 |
| E. I. Ry. | 4,106·20 | R. K. Ry. | 569 88 |
| G. I. P. Ry. | 3,564·86 | S. I. Ry. | 2,348·30 |

## NET YIELD ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

| | P.C. | | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | 3·0 | 1937-38 | 4·2 |
| 1932-33 | 2·9 | 1938-39 | 4·1 |
| 1933-34 | 3·1 | 1939-40 | 4·4 |
| 1934-35 | 3·4 | 1940-41 | 6·2 |
| 1935-36 | 3·5 | 1941-42 (Revised) | 7·2 |
| 1936-37 | 4·1 | 1942-43 (Budget) | 7·2 |

## RAILWAY CONTRIBUTION TO GENERAL REVENUE

| | *Crores* | | *Crores* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1939-40 | 4·33 | 1941-42 | 18·12 |
| | 12·16 | 1942-43 (Estimated) | 20·31 |

## PROFITS OF RAILWAYS

| | *Contribution to General Fund* Rs. | *Transfer to Reserve Fund* Rs. | *Loss or Gain* Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1936-37 | — | — | 1,21,00,000 |
| 1937-38 | 2,76,00,000 | — | 2,76,00,000 |
| 1938-39 | 1,37,00,000 | — | 1,37,00,000 |
| 1939-40 | 4,33,00,000 | — | 4,33,00,000 |
| 1940-41 | 12,16,00,000 | 6,30,00,000 | 18,46,00,000 |
| 1941-42 | 20,17,00,000 | — | 28,08,00,000 |

## RAILWAY FACTS

Of the total route milage of railways in India roughly about one-half is in the Indo-Gangetic valley.

* * * *

The *longest* Indian Railway is North-Western Railway with milage of 6,900 miles.

* * * *

The busiest Indian Railway is E. I. Ry.

* * * *

The first railway lines in India were from Calcutta towards Mirzapur and Bombay to Kalyan.

* * * *

The first proposals for Railway construction in India were made in 1844.

* * * *

The first Electric train in India ran between Victoria Terminus and Kurla in February, 1925.

* * * *

The first Air-conditioned Coach to run in public service in India was attached to an Indian train in 1937 between Bombay to Delhi.

## 2. MOTOR VEHICLES

(*Running in India*)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937 | 171,463 | 1939 | 159,242 |
| 1938 | 146,429 | 1940 | 140,461 |

### LEADING PROVINCES

| | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 21,362 | 21,133 | 22,467 |
| Bombay | 27,852 | 31,738 | 27,957 |
| Madras Province (ex-city) | 15,110 | 15,020 | 14,838 |
| U. P. | 16,717 | 17,416 | 18,112 |
| N. W. F. P. | 11,295 | 11,898 | 3,025 |

### NO. OF MOTOR CARS IMPORTED

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 15,697 | 1939-40 | 9,972 |
| 1938-39 | 11,058 | | |

### NO. OF MOTOR OMNIBUSES OR VANS, ETC., IMPORTED

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 15,077 | 1939-40 | 14,537 |
| 1938-39 | 7,808 | | |

## 3. ROADS IN INDIA ✓

The importance of roads and the facilities of transport in a vast country like India can scarcely be exaggerated. A system of well-kept and well-constructed roads is essential for country's economic and cultural progress. India's backwardness in the matter of roads has contributed very largely to her agricultural, commercial and industrial backwardness to-day. Importance of road communications was first appreciated during the administration of Lord Dalhousie when Public Works Departments were created in each province.

The roads in India can be classed in four heads—Trunk, Main, District and Village roads.

There exist at present four great trunk roads with which most of the feeder roads of the country are linked. The most important of these roads is the Grand Trunk Road between Calcutta and Jamrud at the mouth of the Khyber Pass. It passes through Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Delhi and Peshawar and the traffic which has passed that way across the centuries makes cavalcade of Indian and British history. There is another road between Bombay and Delhi, the whole of which is metalled and is open virtually throughout the year. Between Bombay and Madras there is also a good metalled road. Besides these metalled roads, there are village or district *kuccha* roads stretching throughout the country but conditions of these roads, specially in rainy season are precarious.

With the introduction of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms 'Roads' became a provincial transferred subject and were financed wholly from provincial revenues. The report of the Indian Road Development Committee in 1927-28 resulted in the Government of India creating the Central Road Development Fund in 1929, which derives its proceeds from a tax on petrol for the construction and improvement of roads. This sum is distributed to Provinces and States on the basis of petrol consumption and has contributed a large part of the available resources for road improvement and development as opposed to maintenance. A small reserve of 15 p.c. is retained by the Government of India for administration, research and special grants in aid and the rest is allocated for expenditure in the different provinces, Indian States, etc., in the ratio of petrol consumption in the various areas.

The important trunk roads in Provinces are generally maintained from provincial revenues through Public Works Department, and local roads being in charge of District Boards, including unmetalled rural roads.

The motor transport revenue is maintaining its upward trend and reached the figure of 11¼ crores in 1940-41.

| | *length of Total Metalled Roads.* (miles) | *length of Total Unmetalled Roads.* (miles) | | *length of Total Metalled Roads.* (miles) | *length of Total Unmetalled Roads.* (miles) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930-31 | 74,048 | 179,089 | 1934-35 | 77,110 | 198,850 |
| 1931-32 | 74,541 | 189,971 | 1935-36 | 82,276 | 224,385 |
| 1932-33 | 75,309 | 190,534 | 1936-37 | 82,299 | 231,882 |
| 1933-34 | 76.982 | 192.796 | | | |

## EXPENSES FOR ROADS IN INDIA

| | (lakhs Rs.) | | (lakhs Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 | 565·6 | 1937-38 | 641·05 |
| 1936-37 | 601·3 | 1938-39 | 762·02 |

* Includes the amounts spent from the Road Development fund, the total expenditure on extra municipal roads.

### Total Mileage of Extra Roads

| | miles. | | miles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1938 | 347,132 | 1940 | 285,313 |

## 4. SHIPPING INDIA

Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels including their repeated voyages, that entered and cleared with cargoes at each of the principal ports of India.

| | *No. of vessels* | *Tonnage.* | | *No. of vessels* | *Tonnage.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 5,708 | 14,232,046 | 1936-37 | 6,508 | 16,921,974 |
| 1933-34 | 5,767 | 15,069,956 | 1937-38 | 7,167 | 18,541,073 |
| 1934-35 | 6,343 | 16,166,662 | 1938-39 | 7,440 | 19,088,143 |
| 1935-36 | 6,281 | 16,549,955 | 1939-40 | 7,660 | 18,290,566 |

### Shipping at Principal Ports (tons)

| | *Calcutta* | *Bombay* | *Karachi* | *Madras* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1936-37 | 8,224,000 | 13,480,000 | 5,242,000 | 5,029,000 |
| 1937-38 | 8,651,000 | 13,852,000 | 5,596,000 | 5,177,000 |
| 1938-39 | 9,286,000 | 14,386,000 | 5,701,000 | 5,295,000 |
| 1939 40 | 9,061,000 | 12,724,000 | 5,155,000 | 5,104,000 |

## 5. AIRWAYS IN INDIA

Under the International Air Conference of 1919 every State was recognised to have full sovereignty of the air above its territory and territorial waters and all contracting parties agreed to give freedom of innocent passage to private aircraft of other contracting parties.

The Government of India's policy regarding civil aviation was enunciated in March, 1927 when Sir Basil Blackett stated in the Assembly that "the direction in which civil aviation should be developed in India, should be by the use, if we can do it, of a company which would receive a subsidy from government. . . . . The government's definite intention is that, if it is possible, the company should be an Indian company with rupee capital and a majority of Indian directors."

The first air service in India was started between Karachi and Bombay by Government and since then there has been continued progress. The problem of civil aviation in India is now under the Director of Civil Aviation.

Within recent years there has been remarkable progress of aviation in India as a means of air transport. Foreign and Indian airways have established their air stations. Foreign air services such as Air France, K. L. M. (Dutch), British Overseas Airways Corporation passed over India *en route* to Indo-China, East Indies and Australia before present war.

British Airways Corporation and Calcutta-Chungking Air Service managed by China National Airways are now carrying regular service.

There are three air routes from Karachi, which is the principal air-port of India—one goes to Delhi *via* Jodhpur—other to Calcutta *via* Jodhpur, Gwalior and Allahabad—the third line goes to Lahore.

Bombay and Madras have air connections with Colombo *via* Trivandrum, Bombay is also connected with Delhi. The mileage of regular air routes in India is about 6,500 miles. Tata Company Ltd., is the leading company in India to operate internal air routes. There are also several flying clubs in India subsidised by Government for progress of aviation in India. There are 151 landing grounds in India. Twenty-three civil aerodrômes and landing grounds in British India are open to aviators.

Much progress have has been made recently towards aviation in India. An *Aeuronautical Technical Institute* was opened in 1937 at Jamnagar for training a limited number of ground engineers. *Hindustan Aircraft Company* has been started in 1940 for aircraft manufacture in India at Bangalore. The Government of India has taken over the Company for the duration of war.

## Indian Air Services

(1) *Tata Sons Ltd.*, from Madras to Karachi *via* Bellary, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Karachi to Colombo; Bombay to Trichinopoly; Bi-weekly service from Bombay to Delhi.

(2) *Indian Nataional Airways* carries operations between Delhi-Lahore-Karachi; Karachi-Calcutta.

(3) *Air Services of India Ltd.*, from Bombay to Kolhapur *via* Poona. But this service is now suspended.

(4) *Nizam's Airways* between Hyderabad and Madras.

## Flying Clubs of India

Aero Club of India and Burma is the parent Club to which all Flying Clubs are affiliated. It is also representative in India of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain and the Automobile Association. Government of India pays subsidy to flying clubs in the following manner (1) fixed annual subsidy to each club according to the number and types of aeroplanes maintained for the use of members, (2) Bonus for pilots trained.

(1) Bengal Flying Club Ltd.—Dum Dum.
(2) Bombay Flying Club Ltd.—Juhu, Bombay.
(3) Delhi Flying Club Ltd —New Delhi.
(4) Hyderabad State Aero Club—Hyderabad, Deccan.
(5) Jodhpur Flying Club—Jodhpur.
(6) Jaipur Flying Club—Sanganer.
(7) Karachi Aero Club Ltd.—Air Port, Drigh, Karachi.
(8) Madras Flying Club Ltd.—St. Thomas Mount, Madras.
(9) Northern India Flying Club—Lahore.
(10) United Provinces Flying Club—Cawnpore and Lucknow.
(11) Bihar Flying Club—Patna.

All these Clubs are affiliated to the Parental body, The Aero Club of India and Burma formed in 1927.

# BANKS IN INDIA

*Classes of Banks in India*: (1) Imperial Bank of India, (2) Exchange Banks whose head office are located outside India, (3) Indian Joint-Stock Banks, registered under the Indian Companies Act, (4) Indian Co-operative Banks, registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912, (5) Reserve Bank of India, (6) Indigenous bankers who form an intermediate but a very important group.

## (1) IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Imperial Bank of India was established in 1921 after amalgamation of three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras originated in the days of East India Co. It is a commercial bank with private shareholders. The capital of the three Presidency Banks at the time of their amalgamation was Rs. 3,75,00,000 in shares of Rs. 500 each fully subscribed. The additional capital authorised under the Imperial Bank Act, 1920 was Rs. 7,50,00,000 in shares of Rs. 500 each of which Rs. 125 per share has been called up making the present capital and reserve of the Bank Rs. 11,50,53,000 of which 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The management of the Bank is under a Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras. With the establishment of Imperial Bank, Government handed over all its general banking business to the Imperial Bank which was gradually to take over the treasury balance; the new bank understood to open 100 branches within five years and the Governor-General was given power to issue instructions on vital matters to the Imperial Bank. The position of the Imperial Bank as a banker to the Government of India was altered with the setting up of the Reserve Bank of India. Since the advent of the Reserve Bank, the Imperial Bank while functioning as agent of the Reserve Bank of India in those places where Reserve Bank has no branches, is no longer the official Bank to the Government, and the terms of its charter have been amended to permit it to expand its activities in the field of deposit and exchange banking.

Following are its main business—(1) it is sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India at places in Br. India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India and there is no branch of the banking department of the Reserve Bank. (2) Imperial Bank is now free to engage in foreign exchange business and also to do industrial banking.

The position of the Imperial Bank is as follows:—

**(In Lakhs of Rupees)**

| | Paid up capital | Reserve | Deposits | Cash balances | Investments | Loans & Advances |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | 5,63 | 5,53 | 83,97 | 13,04 | 29,25 | 49,58 |
| 1931 | 5,63 | 5,14 | 72,18 | 11,04 | 30,27 | 41,58 |
| 1932 | 6,63 | 5,43 | 75,43 | 20,97 | 32,04 | 30,60 |
| 1933 | 5,63 | 5,49 | 80,57 | 18,60 | 47,03 | 22,99 |
| 1934 | 5,63 | 5,66 | 81,00 | 18,97 | 41,56 | 29,02 |
| 1935 | 5,63 | 5,47* | 79,10 | 19,59 | 46,88 | 21,58 |
| 1936 | 5,63 | 5,50* | 78,80 | 8,56 | 52.59 | 26,76 |
| 1937 | 5,63 | 5,50* | 81,08 | 13,43 | 47,62 | 29,37 |
| 1938 | 5,63 | 5,55* | 81,51 | 8,99 | 43,72 | 38,30 |
| 1939 | 5,63 | 5,60* | 87,84 | 11,09 | 38,02 | 48,28 |
| 1940 | 5,63 | 5,62* | 96,03 | 24,83 | 48,57 | 32,31 |
| 1941 | 5,63 | 5,62 | 1,08,92 | 15,27 | 64,39 | 38,88 |

* Excludes balance of Profits.

## (2) EXCHANGE BANKS

The merchants engaged in the export and import trade of India as in other countries take part in very large transactions from which they cannot at once realise a return. They do not themselves possess sufficient command of capital to finance such transactions but depend on a special class of Banks which specialise in foreign trade. So came in the Exchange Banks in India. They are all European Banks with branches and agencies in India. The bulk of India's external trade is financed by these foreign Exchange Banks.

The main business of the Exchange Banks is financing the foreign trade of India by the purchase and discount of foreign bills of Exchange.

The Exchange Banks furnish the immediate link with the outside world of trade and commerce. Primarily the exchange banks specialise in the finance of foreign trade and their beginning dates back to the Oriental Banking Corporation in 1842.

The big Exchange Banks are—National Bank of India, Lloyds Bank, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Messrs Grindlay & Co., Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Mercantile Bank of India, Eastern Bank, Yokohama Specie Bank, National City Bank of New York.

**Exchange Banks**

| As on 31st Dec. | No. of Banks. | Capital and Reserves. | Deposits in India & Burma. | Cash Balances in India & Burma. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £(1000) | Rs (1,000) | Rs (1,000) |
| 1931—A | 6 | 18,277 | 44,36,20 | 6,62,71 |
| B | 11 | 167,687 | 23,11,06 | 2,18,02 |
| 1932—A | 7 | 18,750 | 48,31,00 | 5,78,66 |
| B | 11 | 155,096 | 24,75,56 | 3,81,33 |
| 1933—A | 7 | 18,816 | 45,32,28 | 5,30,39 |
| B | 11 | 124,264 | 25,46,14 | 1,41,57 |
| 1934—A | 7 | 19,000 | 45,66,76 | 4,35,55 |
| B | 10 | 122,618 | 25,73,21 | 3,32,73 |
| 1935—A | 7 | 19,004 | 50,49,65 | 7,73,22 |
| B | 10 | 118,030 | 25,68,68 | 4,81,86 |
| 1936—A | 6 | 12,386 | 34,34,47 | 6,34,07 |
| B | 13 | 115,906 | 40,88,08 | 4,01,24 |
| 1937—A | 6 | 12,377 | 33,68,33 | 6,51,74 |
| B | 12 | 115,935 | 39,52,68 | 4,06,31 |
| 1938—A | 5 | 9,457 | 28,33,97 | 3,77,27 |
| B | 13 | 122,059 | 38,86,45 | 2,67,14 |
| 1939—A | 5 | 14,230 | 30,32,52 | 3,08,62 |
| B | 14 | 111,035 | 43,75,30 | 4,30,14 |
| 1940—A | 5 | 8,425 | 35,45,48 | 4,59,78 |
| B | 15 | 120,261 | 50,11,99 | 11,93,50 |

A—Banks doing a considerable portion of their business in India or Burma, *i.e.*, having 25 per cent. or more of their deposits in India or Burma.

B—Banks which are merely agencies of large banking corporations doing a major portion of their business abroad, *i.e.*, having less than 25 p.c. of their deposits in India or Burma.

## (3) JOINT-STOCK BANKS

The Joint Stock Banks are sub-divided into two classes, namely and (*b*) those banks with paid-up Capital and Reserves between one lakhs and less than Rs. 5 lakhs.

These banks finance the internal trade of the country and generally do not deal in foreign exchange and do not finance foreign trade. Their business is the usual one of receiving deposits, advancing loans or mortgages or against securities, negotiating or collecting bills, etc.

Joint-Stock Banks are mainly Commercial Banks and give short term credit only. Indian Joint Stock Banks provide India's internal banking facilities. They receive deposits, discount local bills, open cash credit accounts, advance loans against stock exchange securities, grain or cloth, buy and sell shares and transact other banking business.

CLASS 'A'—*Banks having a paid-up Capital and Reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs and over.*

**(In Thousands of Rupees)**

| | | No. of Reporting Banks | *Total Paid-up Capital and Reserves* | *Deposits* | *Cash Balance* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931 | ... | 34 | 12,08,44 | 62,26,44 | 71,71,03 |
| 1932 | ... | 34 | 12,21,14 | 72,34,00 | 9,75,76 |
| 1933 | ... | 34 | 12,33,52 | 71,67,43 | 10,91,64 |
| 1934 | ... | 36 | 12,67,23 | 76,77,26 | 11,14,26 |
| 1935 | ... | 38 | 13,19,85 | 84,44,61 | 19,12,15 |
| 1936 | ... | 42 | 13,95,33 | 98,14,26 | 15,28,37 |
| 1937 | .. | 39 | 12,78,26 | 1,00,26,50 | 16,81,80 |
| 1938 | ... | 43 | 13,14,42 | 98,08,27 | 14,00,29 |
| 1939 | ... | 51 | 13,56,24 | 1,00,73,49 | 16,72,12 |
| 1940 | ... | 58 | 14,65,62 | 1,13,98,45 | 26,26,19 |
| 1941 | ... | 63 | 16,19,00 | 1,37,64,08 | 25,69,27 |

CLASS 'B'—*Banks having a paid-up Capital and Reserves between Re 1 lakh and Rs. 5 lakhs.*

**(In Thousands of Rupees)**

| | | No of Report- Banks. | *Total Paid-up Capital and Reserves* | *Deposits* | *Cash Balance* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931 | ... | 54 | 1,27,72 | 3,92,16 | 47,27 |
| 1932 | ... | 52 | 1,29,35 | 3,92,54 | 67,60 |
| 1933 | ... | 55 | 1,30,71 | 4,74,84 | 81,86 |
| 1934 | ... | 69 | 1,48,83 | 5,11,12 | 71,51 |
| 1935 | .. | 62 | 1,38,74 | 5,27,67 | 82,15 |
| 1936 | ... | 71 | 1,46,78 | 5,46,41 | 99,54 |
| 1937 | ... | 108 | 2,16,70 | 8,28,89 | 1,32,78 |
| 1938 | ... | 120 | 2,41,18 | 8,72,42 | 1,28,90 |
| 1939 | ... | 119 | 2,32,47 | 9,27,26 | 1,37,39 |
| 1940 | ... | 122 | 2,43,86 | 11,03,96 | 2,24,47 |
| 1941 | ... | 125 | 2,56,20 | 11,45,17 | 2,67,19 |

CLASS 'C'—*Banks having paid-up Capital and Reserves between Rs. 50,000 and Re.* E *lakh.*

**(In Thousands of Rupees)**

| | No. of Reporting Banks | *Total Paid-up Capital and Reserves* | *Deposits* | *Cash Balance* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939 ... | 112 | 77,15 | 2,98,17 | 51,98 |
| 1940 .. | 121 | 83,96 | 2,85,82 | 58,72 |
| 1941 ... | 124 | 89,69 | 3,93,32 | 97,58 |

CLASS 'D'—*Banks having paid-up Capital and Reserve less than Rs. 50,000.*

**(In Thousands of Rupees)**

| | No. of Reporting Banks | *Paiad-up Capital and Reserves* | *Deposits* | *Cash Balance* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939 ... | 400 | 75,79 | 2,63,23 | 38,03 |
| 1941 ... | 332 | 60,21 | 2,71,90 | 46,69 |

Of India's Joint Stock Banks the following are well known —Allahabad Bank, Central Bank of India, Bank of India, Bank of Baroda, Punjab National Bank.

## (4) CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

The Co-operative Banking organization owes its origin to the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904. This Act was further amended by the Act of 1912. At the head of the organization, there is the Central Co-operative Banks at important places and District Head-quarters which guide and supervise primary societies. At the bottom of the organization come primary societies consisting of two types, the Agricultural and Non-agricultural Societies. The Government takes prominent part in the matters of audit, propaganda and supervision but usually do not give a financial assistance or accommodation. At every Provincial Government, there is a Co-operative Department with a Registrar at the head.

Co-operative Banks are taken to include all Co-operative societies, —Principal co-operative Banks, the Central Banks, Agricultural Societies and non-Agricultural Societies.

The functions of Co-operative Banks are as follows :—

(1) Attracting deposits from money-lenders and professional classes. (2) Lending money to the primary co-operative societies. (3) Taking away the excess fund of a Co-operative Society and utilising it for making up the deficiency of others. (4) Supervising and guiding the actions of affiliated Societies.

*Class—A (Capital and Reserve of 5 lakhs or over)*

| | *No. of Banks* | *Capital and Reserves* (Rs. 000) | *Deposits and Loans held* (Rs. 000) | *Cash Balances* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | 34 | 3,07,02 | 15,01,60 | 1,14,57 |
| 1932-33 | 36 | 3,58,82 | 18,09,77 | 2,46,80 |
| 1933-34 | 35 | 3,53,05 | 17,11,99 | 1,90,51 |
| 1934-35 | 41 | 4,22,46 | 17,93,94 | 2,07,37 |
| 1935-36 | 44 | 4,81,63 | 19,89,56 | 2,79,48 |
| 1936-37 | 45 | 5,09,91 | 20,56,71 | 2,41,06 |
| 1937-38 | 40 | 4,80,28 | 19,79,05 | 1,72,08 |
| 1938-39 | 43 | 5,35,30 | 22,92,48 | 1,27,78 |
| 1939-40 | 41 | 5,48,22 | 22,94,33 | 1,01,35 |
| 1940-41 | 42 | 5,50,56 | 22,66,03 | 2,33,55 |
| *Class B—(One lakh and below 5 lakhs)* | | | | |
| 1931-32 | 197 | 3,77,62 | 17,75,04 | 97,73 |
| 1932-33 | 215 | 4,28,04 | 20,64,73 | 1,51,83 |
| 1933-34 | 226 | 4,51,74 | 15,99,84 | 1,16,67 |
| 1934-35 | 229 | 4,64,80 | 15,40,51 | 1,22,35 |
| 1935-36 | 244 | 4,91,37 | 14,94,12 | 1,52,01 |
| 1936-37 | 255 | 5,15,00 | 14,76,41 | 1,36,65 |
| 1937-38 | 256 | 5,20,20 | 15,43,86 | 1,18,28 |
| 1938-39 | 261 | 5,33,86 | 15,85,86 | 1,05,69 |
| 1939-40 | 277 | 5,68,03 | 16,14,43 | 1,26,52 |
| 1940-41 | 279 | 5,64,25 | 15,51,81 | 1,48,76 |

## ALL INDIA CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

| | *Total No. of Societies* | *Supervising & Guaranteeing Unions* | *Number of Societies* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Central* | *Agricultural* | *Non-Agricultural* |
| 1934-35 | 103,872 | 533 | 614 | 91,452 | 11,237 |
| 1935-36 | 105,807 | 503 | 615 | 92,699 | 11,990 |
| 1936-37 | 108,780 | 512 | 611 | 94,412 | 13,245 |
| 1937-38 | 111,139 | 534 | 609 | 95,909 | 14,087 |
| 1938-39 | 122,196 | 525 | 604 | 105,528 | 15,539 |
| 1939-40 | 136,879 | 521 | 610 | 118,988 | 16,760 |

| | *All-India members* | *All-India Working Capital* (Rs. 1,000) | | *All-India members* | *All-India Working Capital* (Rs. 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 4,337,421 | 94,47,14 | 1937-38 | 4,849,874 | 1,03,01,73 |
| 1935-36 | 4,434,519 | 97,71,63 | 1938-39 | 5,374,112 | 1,06,55,75 |
| 1936-37 | 4,643,636 | 99,38,73 | 1939-40 | 6,081,570 | 1,07,09,87 |

## (5) RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Reserve Bank has been established in India from the 1st of April, 1935. It has very important functions which were performed so long by the Government as well as the Imperial Bank of India.

(1) It has the sole right of note issue and will manage the currency. (2) It is the banker to the Government and to all the banks in the country. (3) It safeguards the financial credit of the country and it guides the banking and financial development of the country. (4) It has obligation to sell and buy sterling with a view to main-

taining stability of the exchange value of the rupee with sterling fixed at 1s. 6d. to the rupee. (5) Every bank included in the Second Schedule of the Act is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank a balance the amount of which shall not be less than 5 per cent. of its demand liabilities and 2 per cent. if its time liabilities in India at the close of business on any day. (6) It fixes the Bank rate, *i.e.*, the standard rate at which the Reserve Bank will buy and re-adjust bills of exchange of other legible commercial paper. (7) Bank has created a special Agricultural Credit Department for studying all questions of Agricultural credit and for co-ordinating the operations of the bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative Banks and any other bank or organisation engaged in the business of Agricultural credit.

It brings India into line with other important countries where the currency and credit system is controlled and regulated by Central Banks of Issue. It is a Shareholders' Bank. It eventually takes over most of the functions of the currency department, including the management of the note issue and reserve.

It is the bankers' bank of India and is in a position to take an actual part in influencing and controlling general banking activities in India. As the Imperial Bank of India has transferred to the Reserve Bank the responsibility for the Government Account, the public debt, and certain other functions which it performed for the Government, an amending Act has been passed by the Legislature, changing some of the limitations imposed on the Bank in the original Imperial Bank Act. Of these one by the Legislature, changing some of the limitations imposed regarding exchange. It is provided in the Reserve Bank Act that Imperial Bank of India will continue to be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank in places where there is no branch of the latter Bank. The main and the most visible function of the bank is the note issue. The bank took over the currency and gold standard reserve of the Government of India on the 1st April, 1935. The Reserve Bank also carries out the loan operations of the Government.

### Constitution of the Reserve Bank

The main provisions of the constitution of the bank are—

(1) Reserve Bank is a shareholders' Bank.

(2) The share capital is Rs. 5 crores, divided into 500,000 shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up.

(3) The shareholders must be either British subjects of India or subjects of Indian States, domiciled in India, British subjects ordinarily resident n India, domiciled in any such part of the British Empire as does not discriminate against Indians or companies registered in India or in any such other part of the British Empire as does not discriminate against Indians.

(4) The Bank has offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a number of branches.

(5) The management of the bank is in the hand of a Central Board of Directors consisting of :—(*a*) Governor and two Deputy Governors are appointed by the Governor-General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board in that behalf; (*b*) four Directors nominated by Governor-General in Council; (*c*) eight Directors elected by the shareholders; (*d*) one government official nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

The Deputy Governors and the nominated government officials have no vote and thus 13 Directors have a vote each, *i.e.*, 5 nominated and 8 elected Directors.

(6) There are Local Boards in each of the above-mentioned 5 cities. The members of the Local Board are (*a*) partly elected (five members) by the shareholders of the respective areas and (*b*) partly nominated (up to three members) by the Central Board.

A shareholder holding five shares has one vote, subject to a maximum of ten votes. The elected Directors of the Central Board are elected by the elected members of the Local Boards from amongst themselves. Bombay, Calcutta and Madras elect two and Delhi and Rangoon one Director respectively.

*Governor of the Bank*—C. D. Deshmukh.

*Dy. Governor of the Bank*—Wajahat Hussain.

### Banking Department

#### Liabilities (Rs. 000)

| | *Paid-up Capital* | *Reserve* | *Govt. Deposits* | *Other Deposits* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935 ... | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 | 6,04,51 | 28,60,68 |
| 1936 ... | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 | 7,14,12 | 16,14,32 |
| 1937 .. | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 | 9,76,31 | 21,42,82 |
| 1938 ... | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 | 11,18,53 | 13,01,80 |
| 1939 ... | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 | 12,58,00 | 20,03,00 |
| 1940 ... | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 | 12,07,00 | 22,43,00 |
| 1941 ... | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 | 22,45,00 | 32,39,00 |
| 1942 ... | 5,00,000 | 5,00,000 | 22,00,00 | 66,64,00 |

#### Assets (Rs. 000)

| | *Notes and Coins* | *Balances held abroad* | *Invest-ment* | *Loans to Govt.* | *Bills Dis counted* | *Other Assets* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935 | 21,57,43 | 17,38,78 | 5,29,25 | 1,00,000 | .. | 21,86 |
| 1936 | 11,96,50 | 14,86,23 | 6,16,32 | .. | ... | 1,08,26 |
| 1937 | 29,41,06 | 3,63,76 | 6,24,08 | 2,00,000 | .. | 58,25 |
| 1938 | 18,53,89 | 1,14,08 | 5,26,16 | 1,06,000 | 8,26,46 | 89,39 |
| 1939 | 17,74,00 | 6,98,00 | 6,42,00 | 1,20,000 | 10,11,00 | 1,06,00 |
| 1940 | 11,20,00 | 20,19,00 | 7,70,00 | 900 | nil | 1,16,00 |
| 1941 | 13,18,00 | 20,19,00 | 5,27,00 | 15 | 4,08,00 | |
| 1942 | 14,46,90 | 80,38,00 | 8,23,00 | ... | 6,00 | |

| | | | *Net Profit* Rs. | *Surplus* *Rs. | *Dividend* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935 | ... | ... | 56,05,744 | 42,93,244 | 3½ |
| 1936 | ... | ... | 53,42,100 | 35,92,100 | 3½ |
| 1937 | ... | ... | 27,91,200 | 10,41,200 | 3½ |
| 1938 | ... | ... | 38,45,137 | 20,95,147 | 3½ |
| 1939 | ... | . . | 22,50,355 | 5,00,355 | 3½ |
| 1940 | ... | ... | 279,26,447 | 2,61,76,447 | 3½ |
| 1941 | ... | ... | 341,53,681 | 3,24,03,681 | 3½ |
| 1942 | ... | ... | 769,80,740 | 7,49,80,740 | 4† |

* Surplus payable to Governor-General in Council in accordance with section 47 of the Reserve Bank Act.

† By ordinance 20 of 1943, Government of India has limited the rate of dividend at 4 p.c. so long as this ordinance remains in force.

### Issue Department

*(In Lakhs of Rupees)*

| | *Notes issued in circulation & held* | *Total gold coin, Bullion & Sterling Securities* | *Rupee coin* | *Govt. of India Rupee Securities* | *Ratio of Gold Coin, Bullion and Sterling Securities to Total Liabilities* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Liabilities* | *Assets* | | | |
| 1935 | 1,93,27 | 1,10,61 | 57,12 | 25,54 | 57·231% |
| 1936 | 2,03,87 | 1,15,73 | 64,76 | 23,38 | 56·768% |
| 1937 | 2,14,70 | 1,24,72 | 62,57 | 27,41 | 58·092% |
| 1938 | 2,06,43 | 1,03,92 | 70,19 | 32,32 | 50·339% |
| 1939 | 2,54,30 | 1,51,92 | 64,04 | 38,34 | 59·739% |
| 1940 | 2,55,19 | 1,75,92 | 29,66 | 49,61 | 68·936% |
| 1943 (June) | 7,46,16 | 6,12,20 | 15,54 | 118,41 | 82·047% |

### No. of Shareholders

| | *No. of Share holders* | *Average No. of Shares held by each subscriber* | | *No. of Share holders* | *Average No. of Shares held by each subscriber* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935 | 92,047 | ... | 1940 | 56,057 | 8·9 |
| 1936 | 66,273 | ... | 1941 | 53,468 | 9·4 |
| 1937 | 62,570 | 8·0 | 1942 | 51,171 | 9·8 |
| 1938 | 59,777 | 8·4 | 1943 | 49,402 | 10·1 |
| 1939 | 57,192 | 8·7 | | | |

*Scheduled Bank*—Any bank included in the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act is known as Scheduled Bank. A Bank is included in the list of Scheduled Bank if it has a paid up capital and reserves of the aggregate value of not less than 5 lakhs and is a company as defined in Clause (2) of S. 2 of Indian Companies Act, 1913 or a Corporation or a Company incorporated by or under any law in force in any place outside India.

Scheduled Banks are to keep with Reserve Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of any business day be less than 5 per cent. of the demand liabilities and 2 per cent. of the time liabilities. Every Scheduled Bank shall have to send a weekly return, at the close of business on each Friday to the Central Government and to the Reserve Bank a return signed by two responsible officers showing various items.

### Scheduled Banks Consolidated Position

(In thousand of rupees)

| | 1942 | 1943 | *Difference* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand liabilities in India ... | 267,15,00 | 417,99,39 | +150,83,89 |
| Time liabilities in India ... | 97,30,58 | 131,23 39 | + 33,92,81 |
| Cash in hand in India ... ... | 14,51,76 | 17,72,79 | + 3,21,03 |
| Balance with the Reserve Bank ... | 60,92,78 | 54,71,76 | − 6,21,02 |
| Advances in India ... ... | 94,30,20 | 141,30,17 | + 46,99,97 |
| Bills discounted in India ... | 1,46,98 | 4,64,70 | + 3,17,72 |

### List of Scheduled Banks

(1) Ajodhia Bank; (2) Allahabad Bank; (3) American Express Co., Inc.; (4) Banco Nacional Ultramarino; (5) Bank of Baroda; (6) Bank of Behar; (7) Bank of China; (8) Bank of Communications; (9) Bank of Hindustan; (10) Bank of India; (11) Bharat Bank; (12) Bengal Central Bank; (13) Calcutta Commercial Bank; (14) Calcutta National Bank; (15) Canara Bank; (16) Canara Banking Corporation; (17) Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate; (18) Central Bank of India; (19) Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; (20) Comilla Banking Corporation; (21) Comilla Union Bank; (22) Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris; (23) Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co.; (24) Dinajpur Bank; (25) Eastern Bank; (26) Grindlay and Co.; (27) Habib Bank; (28) Hind Bank; (29) Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; (30) Imperial Bank of India; (31) Indian Bank; (32) Indian Overseas Bank; (33) Indo-Commercial Bank; (34) Industrial Bank of Western India; (35) International Bank of India; (36) Jwala Bank; (37) Karnani Industrial Bank; (38) Laxmi Bank; (39) Lloyds Bank; (40) Mercantile Bank of India; (41) Mohaluxmi Bank; (42) Nadar Bank; (43) Nath Bank; (44) National Bank of India; (45) National City Bank of New York; (46) National Savings Bank; (47) Nedungadi Bank; (48) Netherlands India Commercial Bank N. V.; (49) Netherlands Trading Society; (50) New Bank of India; (51) New Citizen Bank of India; (52) New Standard Bank; (53) Noakhali Union Bank; (54) Oudh Commercial Bank; (55) Palai Central Bank, (56) Pioneer Bank; (57) Punjab and Sind Bank; (58) Punjab Co-operative Bank; (59) Punjab National Bank; (60) Thos. Cook and Son (Bankers); (61) Traders Bank; (62) Union Bank of India; (63) United Commercial Bank; (64) United Industrial Bank.

*Burma Scheduled Banks*—(1) Bank of Upper Burma; (2) Oversea Chinese Banking Corporation; (3) U. Rai Gyaw Thoo & Co.

*Latest Report.*—The report of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended June 30, 1943, reveals a record net profit of Rs. 7,69,80,740-3. Of this amount, Rs. 20,00,000 has been set aside for payment to shareholders of a dividend at 4% being the maximum rate fixed by an Ordinance issued by the Government of India. The balance of Rs. 7,49,80,740-3 is to be paid to the Central Government.

There were increases during the year of 62% and 56% respectively in note circulation and scheduled banks' demand liabilities, while wholesale prices (Economic Adviser's index) went up by 50% during the 11 months ended May 1943.

The rupee-sterling exchange market was steady throughout the year, and the net sterling purchases by the bank were higher at £97·7 million as compared with £81·6 million in previous year. The total sterling liabilities redeemed by the bank during the year under review amounted to £112·80 million.

The number of scheduled banks rose from 59 to 64, while applications from 12 banks for inclusion in the second schedule were under consideration at the end of the year.

## (6) INDIGENOUS BANKS

The indigenous banks are not required to register themselves under any law and as such there is no legal definition of the term available. The special feature that distinguishes indigenous bankers from mere money-lenders is that they receive deposits and deal in *hundis* in addition to making loans. Agriculturists, traders, merchants and small industrialists have to depend largely on indigenous bankers and money-lenders in places where joint stock banks do not exist. The indigenous bankers are found to render valuable services in connection with financing of internal trade and middle-sized and small industries and inland remittance work.

## (7) LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

Royal Commission on Agriculture in India in 1928 and Banking Enquiry Committee in 1930 recommended that Land Mortgage Banks based on Co-operative principles are desirable in many parts of India. The principal objects of these banks should be the redemption of the land and houses of the Agriculturists and Liquidation of old debts. Other objects are improvements of land and of methods of cultivation and the building of houses of agriculturists and purchase of land in special cases

Land Mortgage Banks have been started under the auspices of the Co-operative movement in the Punjab, Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Assam, but the beginning is very small.

### BANK RATES

| | *Imp. Bank* | *Federal Reserve Bank of New York* | *Bank of England* | | *Reserve Bank* | *Federal Reserve Bank of New York* | *Bank of England* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | 5·89 | 3·04 | 3·42 | 1937 | 3·00 | 1·33 | 2·00 |
| 1931 | 7·94 | 2·12 | 3·93 | 1938 | 3·00 | 1·00 | 2·00 |
| 1932 | 5·03 | 2·81 | 3·01 | 1939 | 3·00 | 1·00 | 2·75 |
| 1933 | 3·56 | 2·56 | 2·00 | 1940 | 3·00 | 1 00 | 2·00 |
| 1934 | 3·50 | 1·54 | 2·00 | 1941 | 3·00 | 1 00 | 2·00 |
| 1935 | 3·46 | 1·50 | 2·00 | 1942 | 3·00 | ... | .. |
| 1936 | 3·00 | 1·50 | 2·00 | 1943 | 3 00 | .. | ... |

### FAILURE OF INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANKS

| | No. of Failures | | No. of Failures | | No. of Failures |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | 14 | 1931 | 18 | 1936 | 88 |
| 1927 | 16 | 1932 | 24 | 1937 | 65 |
| 1928 | 13 | 1933 | 26 | 1938 | 73 |
| 1929 | 11 | 1934 | 30 | 1939 | 86 |
| 1930 | 12 | 1935 | 51 | 1940 | 60 |

### BRANCHES OF BANKS, 1941

| | *No.* | | *No.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reserve Bank | 8 | Non-Scheduled Banks having Capital and Reserve of Rs. 5,000 or over | 717 |
| Imperial Bank | 401 | | |
| Exchange Banks | 99 | | |
| Other Scheduled Banks | 954 | | |

### CHEQUE CLEARANCES

| | *In crores of Rs.* | | *In crores of Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 1,950·7 | 1940-41 | 2,055·9 |
| 1938-39 | 1,954·2 | 1941-42 | 2,645·8 |
| 1939-40 | 2,238·4 | | |

## COMPARATIVE POSITION OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BANKS

| | *Year* | *No. of Reporting Banks* | *Paid-up Capital and Reserves* | *Deposits* | *Cash Balance* | *P.C. of Cash to Deposits* | *Investments* | *P.C. of Investment to Deposit* | *Loans and Advances* | *P.C. of Loans & Advances to Deposit* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. *Scheduled Banks* | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Imperial Bank ... | 1940 | 1 | 11,25 | 76,03 | 24,83 | 25·9 | 48,57 | 50·6 | 32,31 | 33·6 |
| | 1941 | 1 | 11,25 | 1,08,92 | 15,27 | 14·0 | 64,39 | 59·1 | 38,88 | 35·7 |
| (*b*) Exchange Bank ... | 1940 | 20 | 1,70,99 | 24,91,04 | 8,29,00 | 33·3 | 9,33,79 | 37·5 | 7,87,61 | 31·6 |
| | 1941 | 17 | 1,41,27 | 22,96,25 | 6,55,86 | 28 6 | 10,84,18 | 47·2 | 6,10,07 | 26·6 |
| (*c*) Other Scheduled Banks* ... .. | 1940 | 41 | 12,67 | 1,06,10 | 25,02 | 23 6 | 42,45 | 40 0 | 48,95 | 46·1 |
| | 1941 | 44 | 13,60 | 1,29,04 | 24,21 | 18·8 | 58,52 | 45·4 | 62,78 | 48·6 |
| 2. *Non-scheduled Banks* | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Banks with paid-up capital & Reserve over 1 lakh . | 1940 | 139 | 4,42 | 18,92 | 3,48 | 18·4 | 4,83 | 25·5 | 13,63 | 72·0 |
| | 1941 | 144 | 5,15 | 20,05 | 4,16 | 20 7 | 5,80 | 28·9 | 14,58 | 72·7 |
| (*b*) Banks with paid-up capital & Reserve between Rs. 50,000 to 1 lakh ... ... | 1940 | 121 | 84 | 2,86 | 59 | 20·6 | 44 | 15·4 | 2,59 | 90·6 |
| | 1941 | 124 | 90 | 3,93 | 98 | 24·9 | 65 | 16·5 | 3,09 | 78·6 |
| (*c*) Banks with paid-up-capital & Reserve below Rs. 50,000 ... | 1939 | 400 | 76 | 2,63 | 38 | 14·4 | 23 | 8·7 | 2,86 | 108·7 |
| | 1940 | 332 | 60 | 2,72 | 47 | 17·3 | 25 | 9·2 | 2,32 | 85·3 |
| 3. *Co-operative Banks* | | | | | | | | | | |
| (*a*) Banks with paid-up capital & Reserve of over 5 lakhs .. | 1940 | 41 | 5,48 | 22,94 | 1,01 | 4·4 | . | .. | 18,91 | 82·4 |
| | 1941 | 42 | 5,51 | 22,66 | 2,34 | 10·3 | ... | .. | 17,92 | 79·1 |
| (*b*) Banks with paid-up capital & Reserve between Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 5 lakhs ... | 1940 | 274 | 5,64 | 16,14 | 1,27 | 7·9 | .. | ... | 14,63 | 90·6 |
| | 1941 | 249 | 5,68 | 15,52 | 1,45 | 9·6 | ... | ... | 14,01 | 90·3 |

# INSURANCE IN INDIA

The number of insurers registered under the Insurance Act 1938 up to 1st April, 1943 is 302, of which 209 insurers are constituted in India, 91 outside India and 2 have standing contracts with members of the Society of Lloyds. 77 have their head offices in Bombay, 49 in Bengal, 32 in Madras, 18 in Punjab, 13 in Delhi, 8 in U. P., 4 in C. P., 3 in Sind, 1 each in Assam and Ajmer-Merwara.

### Number of Companies

| | *Indian* | *Non-Indian* | *Total* | | *Indian* | *Non-Indian* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 | 169 | 150 | 319 | 1937 | 219 | 149 | 368 |
| 1933 | 194 | 147 | 341 | 1938 | 217 | 143 | 360 |
| 1934 | 217 | 149 | 366 | 1939 | 197 | 98 | 295 |
| 1935 | 234 | 147 | 381 | 1940 | 198 | 94 | 294 |
| 1936 | 232 | 147 | 379 | 1943 | 209 | 93 | 302 |

### Indian Life Offices

| | *New business sums insured in crores (Rs.)* | *Total business sums insured in crores (Rs )* | | *New business sums insured in crores (Rs.)* | *Total business sums insured in crores (Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | 16·50 | 88·66 | 1936 | 37·80 | 174·67 |
| 1931 | 17·76 | 88·66 | 1937 | 41·74 | 196·74 |
| 1932 | 19·66 | 105·02 | 1938 | 46·68 | 218·86 |
| 1933 | 24·83 | 118·77 | 1939 | 45·96 | 232·42 |
| 1934 | 28·92 | 136·65 | 1940 | 35·23 | 243·91 |
| 1935 | 32·81 | 151 63 | | | |

### Life Insurance Business

| | *New Business (No. of Policies)* | *Total businness in Force (No. of Policies)* |
|---|---|---|
| *Total Policies* | | |
| 1938 | 322,000 | 1,516,000 |
| 1939 | 300,000 | 1,497,000 |
| 1940 | 206,000 | 1,553,000 |
| 1941 | 200,000 | 1,592,000 |
| *Indian Companies* | | |
| 1938 | 296,000 | 1,240,000 |
| 1939 | 289,000 | 1,331,000 |
| 1940 | 196,000 | 1,372,000 |
| 1941 | 189,000 | 1,427,000 |
| *Non-Indian Companies* | | |
| 1938 | 26,000 | 276,000 |
| 1939 | 11,000 | 166,000 |
| 1940 | 10,000 | 181,000 |

### Life Insurance Sums

| | *New business (in crores)* | *Total business (in crores)* |
|---|---|---|
| *Total Sums* | | |
| 1938 | 51·7 | 298 |
| 1939 | 46·62 | 271 |
| 1940 | 36·11 | 285·63 |
| 1941 | 39·51 | 291·65 |
| *Indian Companes* | | |
| 1938 | 43·3 | 204 |
| 1939 | 42·51 | 215 |
| 1940 | 32·32 | 225·51 |
| 1941 | 36·68 | 256·68 |
| *Non-Indian Companies* | | |
| 1938 | 8·4 | 94 |
| 1939 | 4·11 | 56 |
| 1940 | 5·37 | 60·12 |

# INDIAN AGRICULTURE

India is mainly an agricultural country. It is the life-blood of India. Almost 90 per cent. of the people are in intimate touch with this industry. It gives employment to about 2/3rd of the total population of the country.

*India's supremacy in Agriculture—*

1. India is the largest cane-sugar producing country in the world.
2. Three-fourths of the people of India are directly engaged in or dependent on agricultural or pastural pursuits.
3. India shares with China the primacy for production of rice.
4. In cotton it ranks next only to U. S. A.
5. It leads the world in the production of groundnuts and occupies second position in regard to linseed.
6. In jute and in lac it possesses world's monopoly.
7. Next to China, India is the world's biggest producer of tea.
8. India holds record for its cattle population.
9. Rice is by far the most important crop in India.
10. Wheat is the most important commercial grain in India.
11. India is the largest producer of tea in the world.
12. Cotton is the most important commercial crop in India.

*Crop Seasons*—There are two well-marked seasons in India, or more properly in northern India. First crop begins with the commencement of monsoon and is harvested in autumn. This is known as *kharif crop.* The second crop begins in the autumn and is harvested in spring. This is known as *Rabi crop.*

Principal *Kharif* crops are—wheat, rice, jawar, bajra, maize, cotton, etc. Principal *Rabi* crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rapeseed and mustard. But in Southern India, the *Kharif* or *Rabi* crops have practically no distinction, because of the absence of any marked distinction between various seasons.

Government Agricultural Departments were first started as a result of the recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1880. Agricultural Departments were started in the various provinces under the Directors of Agriculture. But practically no work was done excepting certain amount of statistical work. In 1901 an Inspector-General of Agriculture was appointed to advise the Imperial and Provincial Governments. This post was however abolished in 1912 and its duties were entrusted to the Director of Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, who up to 1929 was the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India. The Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa was established in 1905. In 1905, this Department was greatly expanded due to the activities of Lord Curzon. It remained there until 1934, when the great Bihar earthquake damaged the buildings beyond repair. The Pusa Institute was removed to Delhi. The Institute's principal work has been the improvement of wheat and sugarcane. The Institute is divided into six main sections : Agriculture, Chemistry and Soil Science, Botany, Mycology and Plant Pathology, Sugarcane Breeding and Entomology. With gradual expansion, Agricultural Colleges were started in Poona, Cawnpore, Nagpur, Lyallpur, Coimbatore and Mandalay. In 1905 All-India Board of Agriculture was founded with the object of bringing provincial Agricultural Departments more in touch with one another. The control of the Government of India over provincial governments was considerably relaxed as a result of the Government of India Act of 1919, and in 1921 agriculture became a transferred subject under a minister. The Imperial Department of Agriculture now deals with All-India Agricultural problems and maintains the following institutions (1) Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, (2) Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Mukteswar; (3) Imperial Institutions of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore and Wellington; (4) Cattle-breeding farm, Karnal; (5) Creamery at Anand; (6) Imperial Cattle Breeding Station, Coimbatore; (7) Sugar Bureau, Cawnpore.

The Agricultural Departments carry on experiment and research on Agricultural farms and laboratories and organise propaganda to secure the adoption of new methods and improved implements and also distribute seeds, manures, etc.

Another important development of the Agricultural Commission's recommendation is the establishment of the *Central Agricultural Marketing Department* in 1935 for (1) grading and standardisation of products, (2) establishment of regulated markets, (3) organisation of producers for bulking produce and disposing of them, (4) improvement in rural communications and provision of subsidiary roads. The Agricultural Produce (grading and marketing) Act was passed in 1937 providing for the grading and marketing certain articles of agricultural produce. Up to now 14 commodities have been brought under the operation of this Act. These graded products bear the seal *"Agmark"*.

*Animal Husbandry*—Closely associated with agriculture is the animal husbandry upon which agricultural prosperity of a country depends and it includes *cattle breeding* and *dairy farming*. The general efficiency of cattle in India is very poor, though cattle population of India is the largest in the world. India contains some excellent breeds of cattle, such as, *Harina* (Punjab), *Kankrej* (Guzrat), *Amritmahal* (Mysore), *Malwi* (C. I.) good for draught; and *Red Sindhi* (Sind), *Sahiwal* (Punjab), *Gir* (Kathiawar), *Ongole* (Madras) good for milking breeds. But at present, standard of Indian cattle is the poorest due to (1) shortening of grazing land due to the enormous increase of population and cultivation, (2) encroach of cultivation upon better pastures, (3) unscientific method of rearing animals, (4) want of cross-breeding.

## Leading Crops in India

Crops of India may be classified as follows :—

(1) *Food Crops* such as (*a*) Rice, (*b*) Wheat, (*c*) Barley, (*d*) Millets, (*e*) Pulses and Grains, (*f*) Sugarcane, (*g*) Spices.

(2) *Fibres*—(*a*) Linseed, (*b*) Jute, (*c*) Silk, (*d*) Hemp and Flax.

(3) *Oilseeds*—(*a*) Linseed, (*b*) Mustard, (*c*) Rape, (*d*) Groundnut, (*e*) Cocoanut, (*f*) Castor, (*g*) Sesamum.

(4) *Drugs and Beverages*—(*a*) Poppy, (*b*) Tobacco, (*c*) Tea, (*d*) Coffee, (*f*) Cinchona, (*g*) Indigo.

*Rice* is the leading crop of India and occupies 30 per cent. of the total cultivated area of India. Southern and north-eastern India are the home of rice. It is generally regarded as winter crop being mainly harvested in December and January. Rice is a special crop of monsoon lands. Sufficiently high temperature, high rainfall and fertile alluvial plains are necessary for the growth of the crop. It is sown in the months of May to August. There are two other varieties of comparatively small importance, namely, autumn rice and summer rice. Autumn rice is sown in May and June and harvested in September, and summer rice is sown in January and February and harvested in May and June. India produces more than 50 per cent. of world's total production of rice. Transplanting, while common in many parts of India, is not the only method of rice cultivation, and broadcasting direct into puddled fields is also used. All India average yield per acre is about 800 lbs. An average of eighty million acres are under rice cultivation. The term 'coarse' and 'fine' in the case of rice refer to grain shape, the long thin types which are considered rather a delicacy being the fine ones. There are also certain types which have peculiar scent. The principal seats of cultivation of rice are Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madras. Rice is also grown fairly in C. P., Assam, Bombay and United Provinces.

*Wheat* which is a *rabi* (spring) crop in India is sown from October to December and is harvested from March to May. It stands next to rice in importance. Northern India is the home of wheat. It is a staple food of the people in the Punjab, U. P. and N. W. F. Province. India produces about one-tenth of world's wheat. There are two principal species grown in India, one of these being normal 'bread' wheat of Europe and the other so-called 'marconi' wheat. It is grown extensively in the Punjab and U. P. and also in small scale in C. P., Bombay, Bihar, Orissa and North-West India. It is also grown in the Indian States of Central India, Gwalior State, Punjab States, Rajputana States.

*Sugarcane* crop is usually planted from February to May and is harvested from November to January. In Madras, the crop is harvested between December and May. The northern provinces of India are responsible for 97 per cent. of the total cane-production of India. The chief cane-growing provinces are—U. P., Punjab, Bihar, Orissa, Madras, Bombay and Assam.

*Barley* is chiefly grown in U. P. and Berar *Spices* are of numerous varieties grown throughout India and mainly in extreme south but certain varieties are cultivated every where. Indian spices are ***pepper*** (grown in Bengal, Malabar, Coorg, Canara and Travancore); ***Chillies*** (in Bengal, Madras and Bombay); *Ginger* (in Bombay, Bengal, U. P. and Malabar), *Cardamom* (in the forests of Southern and Western India, Mysore, Madras, Travancore and Canara); ***betelnuts*** (in Bengal and S. India); *Cinnamon* (in Western Ghats of S. India).

*Millets*: *Jowar* (in Madras called *cholam*) and *Bajra* are two varieties of millets and they constitute an important group of food crops for masses of Madras, Deccan, Hyderabad. *Bajra* is a ***kharif*** crop while jowar is a ***kharif*** as well as ***rabi*** crop. *Bajra* is small pearly grain and makes a nutritious unleavened bread. There are other species of millets; one of importance is ***ragi*** with forked head and small grain.

*Pulses*—There are many kinds in India and they play an important role in nutrition and help to balance the diet. These pulses are often grown mixed with cereals. Of these grown in the rainy season ***arhar*** is most important, while of the pulses grown in the ***rabi*** or dry season, ***gram*** (channa) is by far the most important.

*Tobacco*—About 40 per cent. of the total quantity of tobacco produced in the world grows in India. The principal tobacco growing areas are Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Orissa, U. P., Punjab, C. P.

Berar and Assam. The bulk of tobacco grown in India is consumed locally.

*Poppy* is grown in the following places—Bihar, U. P., Indian States of Indore, Gwalior, Bhopal and Mewar.

*Cinchona* is mainly grown on the government plantations of Nilgiri Hills and Darjeeling.

*Tea* seeds are sown between November and March and seedlings are transplanted when they are at least six months old. The crop is plucked from May to December in Northern India and from January to December in Southern India. India is the largest producer of tea in the world. It is mainly grown in Northern India, such as Darjeeling, Dooars, Assam, Cachar, Sylhet and Terai. Southern India also produces a small percentage of total output of India. 76 per cent. of the total area lies in Assam. Most of the tea plantations in India are on hill slopes between 2,000 and 5,000 ft. above sea level.

*Coffee* is sown and transplanted in rainy season. The harvesting period is from October to January. This industry is confined to Southern India comprising Madras Presidency, Coorg and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin. Mysore produces about 50 per cent. of total Indian coffee.

*Cotton* has two crops, namely the early and late. The early cotton grows mainly in Central and Northern India and the late cotton in Southern and Western India. Taking both the crops together, the sowing season extends from March to August and the harvesting season from October to April. In parts of Southern India, sowings continue till December and harvesting till July. The major portion of Indian cotton is exported to Japan which is the largest buyer of Indian cotton. The cotton research is carried under the supervision of Indian Central Cotton Committee in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture. Bombay Presidency is the centre of cotton industry.

*Jute* is autumn crop, being sown from March to May and harvested in August and September It is practically a monopoly of Bengal. The importance of jute can be gathered from the fact that it forms about 20 to 25 per cent. of the exports from the whole of India. It is also an important fact that about 60 or 70 per cent. of the share capital of the Jute-mills is Indian-owned, but the managing agencies are mainly European.

*Silk*—Mysore is responsible for two-thirds of total output of silk in India. In Kashmir, silk is a State monopoly. The chief area of *Mulberry* silk are the (1) districts of Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi and Birbhum in Bengal, (2) Dehra Dun and Pertabgarh in U. P., (3) Kohat, Peshawar, Gurdaspur in Punjab and Kashmir. *Tassar* silk is available in Chotanagpur and Central Provinces; *Eri Silk* grows in Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Bogra in Bengal and Assam; *Muga Silk* in Assam and Manipur.

*Linseed* is a *rabi* (spring) crop, being sown from August to October and harvested from January to April. It is used in the manufacture of paints, printing ink, floor cloth, etc.

*Rape* and *Mustard* are also *rabi* (spring) crops. Mustard oil is favourite edible oil of Northern India, while *gingili* (til) oil and cocoanut oil are popular oils of Southern India. Oil-seeds are sown from August to October and harvested from January to April.

*Sesamum* is mainly autumn crop, being generally sown from May to July and harvested from October to December. A *rabi* or summer variety is also grown in certain tracts. This is sown in January and February and is harvested from May to July. Used for making margarine, soap and burning oil.

*Castor* seed is sown from May to July and harvested in January and February. A late variety is also grown which is generally sown in September and harvested in March and April.

*Groundnut* crop is sown from May to August and is harvested from November to January. A summer variety is also grown in Madras, is so called because it has pools which bury themselves under the ground in order to ripen. It is used for soap-making.

### Places where Grown

*Sesamum*—Burma, U. P., Madras, Bombay, Sind, C. P. and Berar, Bihar, and Orissa, Bengal, Punjab, Ajmer-Merwara, States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Kotah.

*Groundnut*—Madras, Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Hyderabad.

*Coffee*—Madras, Coorg, States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

*Rubber*—Burma, Madras, Coorg, States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

*Rice*—Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Bombay, Sind and Indian States such as Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Rampur State, etc.

*Wheat*—Punjab, U. P., C. P. and Berar, Bombay, Sind, Bihar, Orissa, N. W. F. P., Bengal, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Central India, Gwalior, Rajputana, Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore.

*Castor Seed*—Madras, Bombay, Sind, Bihar, Orissa, C. P. and Berar, U P. States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda.

*Sugarcane*—U. P., Punjab, Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, N. W. F. P., Assam, C. P. and Berar, Delhi, Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and some Indian States.

*Tea*—Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, U. P., Punjab, Madras, Coorg, States of Tripura, Travancore, Cochin and Mysore.

*Cotton* is grown in black cotton soil in the N. W. of Deccan, Kathiawar Peninsula, Gujarat, northern Bombay, Central India in the fertile plain of Indus and upper Ganges (U. P.).

*Jute*—Bengal (including Cooch Bihar and Tripura States), Bihar, Orissa and Assam.

*Linseed*—C. P. and Berar, U. P., Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Bombay, Punjab and Indian States, such as Hyderabad, Kotah, States of Bombay Presidency, etc.

*Rape and Mustard*—U. P., Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Bombay, Sind, N. W. F. P., C. P. and Berar, Delhi, Indian States such as Alwar, Baroda, Hyderabad.

## SEASON OF SOWINGS AND TRACTS SOWN

| *Rice* :— | *Tracts where sown* British Provinces)-- |
|---|---|
| *Winter*—April to August (sowing)—Nov. to Jan. (harvesting). | Mainly grown in British Provinces of Bengal, Madras, U. P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, C. P. and Berar, Assam, N. W. F. P. and Coorg. |
| *Autumn*—April to July (sowing)—Aug. to Dec. (harvesting). | |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Wheat*—October to Dec. (sowing) March to May (harvesting). | Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, U. P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, C. P. and Berar, N. W. F. P., Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi. |
| *Sugarcane*—Feb. to May (sowing) —Nov. to April (harvesting). | Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, U. P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N. W. F. P. and Delhi. |
| *Tea*—Seeds sown between Nov. and March and seedlings transplanted when at least 6 months old (sowing)—May to December harvesting) in Northern India and Jan. to December in Southern India. | Bengal, Madras, U. P., Bihar, Punjab, Coorg and Assam. |
| *Cotton*—March to Aug. (sowing) —Sept. to April (harvesting). | Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, U. P , Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N. W. F. P., Apmer-Merwara and Delhi. |
| *Jute*—March to May (sowing)—July to Sept. (harvesting). | Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam. |
| *Linseed*—Aug. to Nov. (sowing)—January to April (harvesting). | Bengal, Madras, Bombay, U. P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, C. P. and Berar and Assam. |
| *Rape & Mustard*—August to Nov. (sowing)—Jan. to April (harvesting). | Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, U. P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, N.-W. F. P. & Delhi. |
| *Sesamum* :—<br>Kharif—May to Aug. (sowing) —May to July (harvesting).<br>Rabi—Jan. to Feb. (sowing)—May to July (harvesting). | Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, U. P., Bihar, Orissa, Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam and Ajmer-Merwara. |
| *Castor* :—<br>Kharif—May to July (sowing)—(Jan. to Feb. (harvesting).<br>Rabi—Sept. to Nov. (sowing)—March to April (harvesting). | Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and Berar, Bihar, Orissa, Sind and U. P. |
| *Groundnut*—May to Aug. (sowing) —Sept. to Jan. (harvesting). | Madras, Bombay, U. P., C. P. and Berar, Orissa. |
| *Coffee*—Rainy season (sowing)—Oct. to April (harvesting). | Madras, Orissa and Coorg. |
| *Rubber* :— | Madras and Coorg. |

## CLASSIFICATION OF AREAS 1940-41

| | *Acres* |
|---|---|
| *Area by Professionaal Survey* | 512,923 |
| *Area under Forest* | 68,279,822 |
| *Area not available for cultivation* | 86,718,344 |
| *Other uncultivated lands excluding current fallows* | 97,859,727 |
| *Fallow Land* | 45,253,032 |
| Net area sown with crops | 213,962,667 |
| Irrigated Area | 55,788,519 |

## Area under Food & Non-Food Crops

| | Area under Food Crops (000 Acres) | Area under non-Food Crops. (000 Acres) | | Area under Food Crops (000 Acres) | Area under non-Food Crops. (000 Acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933-34 ... | 217,665 | 49,495 | 1937-38 ... | 197,322 | 49,541 |
| 1934-35 ... | 212,644 | 46,475 | 1938-39 .. | 196,171 | 47,413 |
| 1935-36 ... | 212,608 | 48,542 | 1939-40 ... | 197,451 | 47,124 |
| 1936-37 ... | 216,689 | 50,849 | 1940-41 ... | 198,446 | 49,538 |

## Net Area Sown with Crops

| | *Acres* | | *Acres* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 .. | 228,075,963 | 1937-38 ... ... | 213,493,390 |
| 1933-34 | 232,245,900 | 1938-39 ... ... | 209,399,977 |
| 1934-35 | 226,981,194 | 1939-40 ... ... | 209,959,786 |
| 1935-36 .. .. | 209,708,585 | 1940-41 ... ... | 213,962,667 |
| 1936-37 . . | 213,729,428 | | |

## Yield of Principal Crops

| | *Rice* (tons) | *Wheat* (tons) | *Sugarcane* (tons) | *Barley* (tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 25,706,000 | 9,729,000 | 5,140,000 | ...... |
| 1935-36 ... . | 23,213,000 | 9,434,000 | 5,931,000 | ...... |
| 1936-37 | 27,828,000 | 9,752,000 | 6,476,000 | ...... |
| 1937-38 ... | 26,737,000 | 10,794,000 | 5,307,000 | ...... |
| 1938-39 . | 22,612,000 | 9,985,000 | 3,148,000 | 1,981,000 |
| 1939-40 . | 25,550,000 | 8,925,000 | 4,334,000 | ...... |
| 1940-41 . | 21,843,000 | 9,969,000 | 5,720,000 | ...... |

| | *Linseed* (tons) | *Rape* (tons) | *Sesamum* (tons) | *Jowar* (tons) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 .. | 420,000 | 900,000 | 352,000 | ...... |
| 1935-36 ... . | 388,000 | 957,000 | 413,000 | ...... |
| 1936-37 .. . | 420,000 | 964,000 | 439,000 | ...... |
| 1937-38 | 457,000 | 1,021,000 | 449,000 | ...... |
| 1938-39 . | 378,000 | 915,000 | 321,000 | ...... |
| 1939-40 | 403,000 | 1,104,000 | 338,000 | 4,512,000 |
| 1940-41 | 461,000 | 1,097,000 | 417,000 | ...... |

## Area Under Crops 1940-41

| | *Acres* | | *Acres* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice ... | 68,849,020 | Gram ... ... | 12,706,498 |
| Wheat . .. | 26,446,429 | Other Food Grains & Pulses ... ... | 28,247,348 |
| Barley ... .. | 6,328,381 | | ACRES 1939-40 |
| Jowar ... ... | 21,248,850 | | |
| Bajra .. . . | 14,084,482 | *Total Food Grains and Pulses* ... | 187,147,765 |
| Ragi ... ... | 3,507,853 | *Total Oil Seeds* ... | 16,700,487 |
| Maize ... ... | 5,729,704 | *Total Fibres* ... | 19,209,797 |

# CATTLE IN INDIA

India contains more cattle than any other country in the world. It commands a third of the world's stock of bovines. It is largely used in agricultural purposes such as ploughing and also pulling wagons.

The most important cattle-rearing regions is in the north-west. It is a belt of land extending from Kathiawar through Rajputana and the Punjab to Kashmir. The finest animal is bred in Guzrat. Other areas where cattle is reared are the Malwa Plateau and tht northern Madras. Sheep and goats are reared in largest numbers among the mountains of Kashmir and on the dry pastures of the Punjab and the Deccan Hills. Camels are also used in Rajputana, Sind and other places as beasts of burden. Elephants are also used for work in Assam. But the position of Indian cattle has not improved due to the following causes : (1) Refusal of orthodox Hindus to destroy old, diseased cows on religious grounds, (2) Lack of food, (3) Proper breeding, (4) Want of grazing lands.

India has several excellent breeds of cattle, both for draught or milk or for both. For draught, the following varieties are the best—*Hissar* (Punjab), *Harina* (Punjab), *Kankrej* (Gujarat), *Amritmahal* (Mysore), *Malwi* (Central India). The following are famous for milk—*Red Sindi* (Sindh), *Sahiwal* (Punjab), *Gir* (Kathiawar), *Ongole* (Madras). The average milking capacity of Indian cow is only 525 lb. for the whole year, but the Sahiwal variety can produce 6,000 to 7,000 lb. in a year.

Indian buffalo is superior to Indian cow. The best buffalo is available at Delhi, Kathiawar and Punjab.

The Dairy industry in India is in very infant stage. It is almost cottage industry confined to households. There is an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore where are given 2 years courses for the diploma of Dairying.

There is Civil Veterinary Department in all provinces for control of diseases in livestock. There are also five Veterinary Colleges in Lahore, Patna, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The research work is undertaken by Imperial Veterinary Research Institute at Mukteswar in U. P. and its branch at Izatnagar, near Bareilly, where various sera and vaccines are prepared for animals.

### Cattle Census in Br. India

| | 1940* | 1935† |
|---|---|---|
| *Cattle* consisting of bulls, bullocks, cows, young stock ... .. | 87,674,765 | 78,755,045 |
| *Bullocks* consisting of male buffaloes, cows, young stock . | 22,415,493 | 28,395,379 |
| Total bovine | 110,090,258 | 107,150,424 |
| Sheep ... .. .. | 25,183,062 | 22,043,188 |
| Goats ... ... ... | 30,212,044 | 25,807,712 |
| Horses & Ponies ... .. | 1,000,965 | 1,352,472 |
| Poultry .. . ... | 61,128,354 | — |
| Pigs ... ... ... | 1,955,396 | — |
| Camels ... ... ... | 428,563 | 526,231 |
| Donkeys ... ... ... | 1,157,459 | 1,442,783 |
| Mules ... ... ... | 40,270 | 63,206 |

* Excluding U. P. and Orissa. † Excluding Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

# FORESTS

| | *Area in sq. miles* | *Reserved (sq. m.)* | *Protected (sq. m.)* | *Unclassed State (sq. m.)* | *P.C. of Forests to whole area* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 | 1,101,356 | 106,122 | 6,812 | 266,019 | 24·2 |
| 1936-37 | 1,106,310 | 105,612 | 6,359 | 241,743 | 21·9 |
| 1937-38 | 849,200 | 72,886 | 6,916 | 103,672 | 12·2 |
| 1938-39 | 825,424 | 71,332 | 6,532 | 94,457 | 11·1 |
| 1939-40 | 858,375 | 72,793 | 6,699 | 98,721 | 11·5 |

## Outturn of Forest Produce

| | *Timber & fuel* (c. ft.) | *Minor produce* (Rs.) | | *Timber & fuel* (c. ft.) | *Minor produce* (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1936-37 | 366,067,027 | 1,09,87,468 | 1938-39 | 298,561,019 | 1,22,83,418 |
| 1937-38 | 270,478,908 | 1,18,72,528 | 1939-40 | 293,655,916 | 1,21,09,100 |

## Forest Revenues

| | (Rs.) | | (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 | 2,73,53,216 | 1938-39 | 2,31,30,435 |
| 1936-37 | 2,84,48,825 | 1939-40 | 2,27,44,245 |
| 1937-38 | 2,22,58,608 | | |

[*For Details about Forest see page* 8]

# INDIAN IRRIGATION

Importance of Irrigation in India can easily be estimated when it is realised that agriculture maintains about nine-tenths of population in India and rainfall is unevenly distributed, precarious and uncertain in several parts of the country. The area irrigated in British India is about 60 million acres of which grain crops occupy more than 40 million acres.

Irrigation in India dates back from time immemorial and it must be said that it existed in primitive form. But within recent years development in this direction is almost phenomenal. It is seldom realised that acreage irrigated in India exceeds the combined total of that in the six countries which stand next to her in the list of the world's largest irrigation countries, including United States.

Another figure which conveys an idea of immensity of irrigation operations in India is the quantity of water used for this purpose daily. It works out to the almost unbelievable total of about 260,000,000,000 gallons equivalent to the flow of roughly 100 rivers the size of the Thames during winter. It is not in irrigated area alone that India leads the way—her irrigation projects are among the largest in the world in many respects. Much has been heard of the vastness of Sukkur Barrage system, one of the largest, if not the largest ever undertaken by man, which commands an area 1½ times that of Palestine. This however, though justly famous is only one of several schemes of almost equal magnitude—to say nothing of hundreds of smaller ones—to be found in India. In respect of canals, greatest schemes are Lower Chenab Canal in the Punjab, and the Sarda Canal in the United Provinces. Sarda Canal is the longest system in the world and comprises about 4,000 main line and distributaries and 1,700 miles drain.

As regards dams, India is also well to the front. The Lloyd dam at Bhatgarh in Bombay Presidency (which incidentally has no connection with Lloyd Barrage system in Sind) contains 21½ million cubic feet of masonry and in this respect surpasses the famous dam at Assouan in Egypt. Though some 2,000 feet shorter than the later, the Lloyd dam is 70 ft. higher than it. There is also the Wilson dam at Bhandardara in Bombay Presidency, which, though not quite a mile long, towers up for 270 feet and is one of the highest dams in the world. For length, however, pride of place must be given to the Nazamsagar dam in Hyderabad State and for cubical content to Mettur Dam in Madras.

The former is just under 16,000 feet long and the bulk of the latter is nearly 54,700,000 cubic feet. For its novelty the Periyar dam in Madras Presidency is worthy of mention. Built under great difficulty in a narrow gorge 3,000 feet up in the Western Ghats, it has diverted a river eastward from the Indian Ocean into the Bay of Bengal by means of a tunnel over a mile long or about five times the length of London Bridge, bored through solid rock. Equally remarkable are head works of Cauvery Delta system, comprising four weirs of a total length of 2¼ miles and nearly 1½ miles of embankment.

From about 10,500,000 acres in 1878-79 the area annually irrigated by State works has now risen to 32,433,000 acres—over one-seventh of total cultivated area in British India.

Punjab is practically a land of irrigation, and other places of importance are Sind, Madras, N.-W. F. Province, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa.

There are 240 irrigation schemes in operation in British India, of which 61 are of a major description. Following are the irrigated area of different provinces (1937-38).

| | *Acres irrigated* | *P.C. of irrigated area to total area sown* |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab | 12,292,000 | 38·8 |
| Madras | 7,565,000 | 20·5 |
| U. P. | 5,000,000 | ... |
| Sind | 5,000,000 | 89·1 |

In addition to Central Board of Irrigation, there is *Central Bureau of Irrigation* for the development of Indian Irrigation. It was established in 1931 for free exchange of information on irrigation and allied subjects between Engineering officers and to co-ordinate research on irrigation throughout India. There is also a *Hydro-dynamic Research Station* at Poona to study behaviour of rivers, protection of bridges, etc.

The main types of irrigation in India are as follows :—

(1) *Lift or well-irrigation*—About 20 p c. of irrigated areas of India are well-irrigated. Most of these are carried by private enterprise. Water is raised from the wells by manual labour, animal or mechanical power. There are numerous in the upper part of the basin of Ganges, specially between Delhi and Benares.

(2) *Tanks or Storage Irrigation*—These are reservoirs for collecting water by means of dams or tanks in which rain water is collected and stored.

(3) *Canal Irrigation*—This is the most important type of irrigation. Canals draw their waters from rivers or from artificial storage. They are mostly seen in Northern India. The river canals are of two classes —*Inundation canals and Perennial canals.* Inundation canals obtain water when the river rises above a certain level. The Perennial canals draw the water from rivers which have flow of water throughout the year. Some form of barrage is put across the river and its water is diverted by means of canals for irrigation. The Doabs between the rivers of the Punjab are the best examples of canal irrigation.

The irrigation is again divided in two classes by Government—

(1) *Productive;* the capital for the construction and extension of this class is provided out of borrowed money or by appropriation from Famine Insurance grant and which is expected to yield within ten years of their completion sufficient revenue to pay their working expenses as well as the interest or the capital expended on their construction.

(2) *Protective*—These are constructed as protection against famine and the cost of construction is provided out of current revenues or by appropriation from Famine Insurance grant.

### Total Productive and Unproductive Works

| | *Mileage of main Canals and Branches* | *Mileage of Distributions* | *Area of land irrigated (acres)* | *Total Capital Outlay (Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 21,021 | 59,989 | 24,974,353 | 1,50,97,73,060 |
| 1935-36 | 19,770 | 53,798 | 24,542,219 | 1,46,22,04,067 |
| 1936-37 | 19,638 | 53,875 | 25,570,938 | 1,47,05,78,598 |
| 1937-38 | 20,121 | 54,334 | 27,325,089 | 1,50,27,78,109 |
| 1938-39 | 19,976 | 54,365 | 20,593,379 | 1,52,79,76,946 |
| 1939-40 | 19,799 | 55,112 | 28,292,938 | 1,53,89,42,433 |

### Irrigation Works—Revenues

| | *Net Revenue (Rs.)* | *P.C. of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay* | | *Net Revenue (Rs.)* | *P.C. of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933-34 | 8,24,81,575 | 5 54 | 1937-38 | 8,89,65,270 | 5 92 |
| 1934-35 | 7,42,03,223 | 4 91 | 1938-39 | 9,00,14,522 | 5·89 |
| 1935-36 | 8,44,78,178 | 5·78 | 1939-40 | 10,03,48,656 | 6·52 |
| 1936-37 | 9,08,58,037 | 6·18 | | | |

### Canals

*Canals* are mostly situated in Northern India. Following are the main canals of India :—

*Punjab*

1. *Western Jamna Canal* irrigates the districts of Rohtak and Hissar, States of Patiala and Jhind.

2. *Sirhind Canal* takes water from Sutlej River and irrigates Ludhiana, Ferozpur, Hissar and Nabha.

3. *Upper Bari-Doab Canal* takes water from Ravi River and irrigates Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Lahore.

4. *Lower Chenab Canal* is the greatest canal in India and takes water from Chenab and irrigates Lyallpur.

5. *Lower Jhelum Canal*—Irrigates lands in the North-west Punjab

6. *Upper Chenab*—Lower Bari-Doab Canal.

*United Provinces*

1. *Upper Ganges Canal*—it supplies water to Agra Canal and Lower Ganges Canal. It is the most important canal in U. P.

(2) Agra Canal.

3. Lower Ganges Canal.

(4) Sarda Canal takes off from Sarda river on the borders of Nepal in the north of U. P. and irrigates Rohilkhand and western parts of Oudh. It commands some 7 million acres in Oudh and Rohilkhand. It has 4,177 miles of main canal distributaries and is the longest canal in the world. In addition some 1,500 miles of drainage channels were constructed to carry off rain-water quickly. Cost of the scheme was £7,500,000. The total cultivable area commanded by this new extension is 381,000 acres.

(5) Eastern Jamna Canal irrigates north-eastern parts of the province.

*Famous Canals are as follows* :—

*Madras*—Cauvery-Mattur Project, Godavari Delta System, Kistna Delta System, Cauvery Delta System, Pennar River Canals System, Periyar System, Chicacole Minor River System, Lower Coleroon Ancient System.

*Mattur Dam*—on the Cauvery river. It is the most massive dam in the British Empire and second only to one other in the world. It contains more than twice the volume of masonry and concrete contained in Assuan Dam on Nile. It is nearly a mile long and 214 ft. high. The reservoir above covers an area of 59 sq. miles and contains 93,500 million cu. ft. of water.

*United Provinces*—Ganges Canal, Lower Ganges Canal, Eastern Jumna Canal, Agra Canal, Sarda Canal.

*Punjab*—Upper Bari Doab Canal, Western Jumna Canal, Sidhanai Canal, Sirhind Canal, Chenab Inundation Canal, Lower Chenab Canal, Lower Jhelum Canal, Upper Chenab Canal, Upper Jhelum Canal, Lower Bari Doab Canal, Sutlej Valley Project, Haveli Project, etc.

*Sind*—Desert Canal, Fuleli Canal, Pinyari Canal, Lloyd Barrage, etc.

*Sukkur Barrage Canals*—Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur is the largest work of its kind in the world. It consists of 66 spans of 60 ft. each which can be closed by steel gates and water headed up and passed into canals. Taking off from either canal there are 7 canals in all. They have total length of 6,400 miles. The canals command gross area of 7½ million acres, of which 5¼ million acres will eventually be irrigated. The cost was over £21 million excluding interest charges.

# INDIA'S WATER POWER

India's Industrial and Agricultural developments depend on the use of cheap power. Coal is no doubt the main source of industrial power, but in region far away from the coal fields of Bengal and Bihar, the coal costs much and hence Hydro-electric power is being rapidly developed in many parts of the country.

India now promises to be one of the leading countries of the world in the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made. The biggest hydro-electric undertakings are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by the Indian Firm of Tata & Sons. These schemes have a continued normal capacity of 246,000 horse power and provide electrical energy for the city of Bombay, Thana, Kalyan and greater Poona. The scheme has also been developed in Mysore, Kashmir, Madras, United Provinces and Punjab.

The Hydro-Electric Schemes in India are of three classes—(1) Hydro-electric power for large industrial and commercial towns, such as Bombay, (2) Hydro-electric power for irrigation works, such as works connected with Upper Ganges Canal, (3) Hydro-electric works in hill stations such as Shillong.

### *Bombay*

In Western Ghats of the Bombay Presidency, there are three great Hydro-electric power stations at *Lonavla* at the top of Bhor Ghats, *Nilamula* and *Andhra Valley.*

*Lonavla works* are situated in the Bhor Ghats where rain water is accumulated in three lakes from where it is carried by canals through pipes for generating power.

*Andhra Valley Power Co.* is situated on the Andhra river where reservoir has been constructed by dam across the river.

To the south-east of Bombay on the Nila Mula river, a great Hydro-electric Scheme has been carried out. All the above three schemes give electricity to Bombay, Thana, Kalyan and Poona and operate as one unit under one management.

### *Madras*

1. *Hydro-electric Power* on the Cauvery river in Mysore supplies power to Kolar Gold fields and also to Bangalore and other towns. It is situated at Siva Samudram, 90 miles from Kolar Gold fields.

Another scheme of Mysore is *Pallivasal Hydro-electric* completed in 1940. It extends up to Alwaye on the west and up to Quilon in the south.

2. *Pykera Hydro-electric Scheme* on the Pykera river in Nilgiri District gives power to Coimbatore, Erode, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madura.

3. *Mettur Hydro-electric Scheme* below Mettur dam provides energy to Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, North Arcot, Chittor. This is one of the largest in the world.

4. *Papanasam Hydro-electric Scheme*—The scheme was sanctioned in 1938. This is to utilize the fall of about 330 feet in the passage of

the Thambraparni river in the Tinnevelly District at the foot of the Western Ghats.

### *Kashmir*

*Hydro-electric power at Baramulla,* 30 miles from Srinagar from the waters of Jhelum provides enery to Srinagar. Other two schemes are Muzaffarabad Hydro-electric Station utilising a tributary of the Kishen Ganga river and the Jammu Hydro-electric installation.

### *Punjab*

*Uhl River* or *Mandi Scheme* supplies power to the North-Western Railway and nineteen towns such as Amritsar, Lahore, Ludhiana, etc.

### *U. P.*

*U. P. Hydro-electric* works have been opened with upper Ganges area to supply power to agriculture and industries.

### *Hyderabad (Deccan)*

There are several Hydro-electric Schemes in this State, such as, *Tungabhadra Project* across the river Tungabhadra; *Davanoor Project* across the river Manjira, a tributary of the Godavary; *Nizamsagar Project; Godavary-Kaddam Project; Pudua Project; Manair Project,* across the river Manair; *Penganga Project* on the boundary between Berar and Hyderabad; *Lower Kistna Project; Upper Kistna Project.*

# TEA IN INDIA

Lord William Bentinck appointed the Tea Committee on 24th January, 1834 to investigate the possibility of cultivation of tea in India. The researches of the Committee led to the discovery that the tea plant was actually to be found in a wild state in Assam. The Committee in 1834 reported, "It is with the feelings of highest satisfaction that we are enabled to announce to His Lordship in Council that the tea shrub is beyond all doubt indigenous in Upper Assam. . . . . We are quite confident that tea plant which has been brought to light will be capable under proper management of being cultivated with complete success for commercial purposes." Between 1834-40 a number of government nurseries gardens were planted in Assam, Kumaon Hills, Dehra Dun, as well as in the Nilgiris.

The first sample of teas grown on Government plantations in Assam were sent to England in 1838 and the first Calcutta sale held three years later. It was not until 1852 that it was established that Indian tea was in a position to compete on the London market with China tea, but thereafter progress was so rapid that the government's direct connection ceased in 1865. The first private company to be formed was the Assam Company in 1839

Seventy-six per cent. of the total area under Tea in India lies in Assam and two contiguous districts (Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri) of Northern Bengal. The elevated region over the Malabar Coast in Southern India (including the States of Travancore and Cochin and the British districts of Malabar, Nilgiris and Coimbatore) contains 19 per cent. of the total

The various interests of the industry are now controlled by four sets of bodies—Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, the Indian Tea Licensing Committee, Tea Associations of Northern and Southern India and in respect of Northern India, the Tea District Labour Association. The most important of these, Indian Tea Market Expansion Board carries on collective propaganda to increase the consumption of tea throughout India.

India produces black tea only. The difference between black tea and green tea is one of method of preparation of the leaf. From 1939 Tea Restriction law has been applied to this industry. Most of the tea gardens are allowed to produce permissible crop.

In 1903 an Act known as Indian Tea Cess Act IX of 1903 was passed at the request of the trade for promoting the sale and manufacture of tea. Under this act a duty of ¼ pie per lb. was levied on all Indian tea exported up to April, 1921. In 1921 the rate was raised to ½ pie per lb.; from April, 1923 to 6 annas per 100 lb. (¾ pie per lb); from September, 1933 to 8 annas per 100 lb; and from 1935 to 12 annas per 100 lb.; from 1937 to Rs. 1/4 per 100 lb.; from March 1939 rate was further raised to Rupee one and annas 6 per 100 lb. The whole of the amount collected is made over to a fund known as Tea Cess Fund which is placed at the disposal of the Indian Tea Cess Committee appointed for the purpose and the government merely acts as a revenue collecting agency Total fund collected in 1940-41 was Rs. 50,97,000 as against Rs. 47,04,000 in 1939-40 and Rs. 42,92,000 in 1938-39.

*Tea Control*—The scheme of tea control inaugurated in 1933 is as follows :—The export of tea is restricted to a percentage of the maximum exports from each producing country in any one of the three years, 1929, 1930 and 1931. The percentage is fixed for each year by an International Committee. The scheme was made applicable to India by the enactment of Indian Tea Control Act, 1933. By this scheme, government had undertaken to restrict exports of tea by sea to consignments covered by licenses issued by Indian Tea Licensing Committee constituted under the Act. This scheme is continued for another five years from 1938 by another Act. But Indian Tea Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 1940, was passed for authorising Central Government to alter the Indian export allotment at any time during the financial year and to provide for certain situations which may arise in the event of the export quota altered to the owner of a tea estate being reduced during the financial year in consequence of an alterations of the Indian export allotment for the financial year.

## AREA UNDER TEA

| | *Acres* | | *Acres* | | *Acres* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | 803,532 | 1934 | 826,337 | 1938 | 833,771 |
| 1931 | 806,829 | 1935 | 831,688 | 1939 | 823,501 |
| 1932 | 809,455 | 1936 | 834,113 | 1940 | 832,832 |
| 1933 | 817,921 | 1937 | 834,304 | | |

## PRODUCTION

| | *Lbs.* | | *Lbs.* | | *Lbs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | 391,080,788 | 1934 | 399,250.962 | 1938 | 451,860,753 |
| 1931 | 394,083,505 | 1935 | 394,429,098 | 1939 | 452,596,306 |
| 1932 | 433,669,289 | 1936 | 395,180,430 | 1940 | 463,880,998 |
| 1933 | 383,674,443 | 1937 | 430,249,979 | | |

## EXPORTS

| | *By sea* (1000 lbs.) | *By land* (1000 lbs.) | | *By sea* (1000 lbs.) | *By land* (1000 lbs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | 341,518 | 8,598 | 1936-37 | 302,828 | 15,786 |
| 1932-33 | 379,827 | 8,651 | 1937-38 | 335,011 | 13,955 |
| 1933-34 | 318,291 | 14,441 | 1938-39 | 348,962 | 12,699 |
| 1934-35 | 325,070 | 22,117 | 1939-40 | 359,547 | 14,464 |
| 1935-36 | 313,262 | 15,838 | 1940-41 | 349,494 | 13,389 |

## AVERAGE PRODUCTION

| | |
|---|---|
| 1939 | 584 lbs. per acre. |
| 1938 | 583 ,, ,, |
| 1939 | 596 ,, ,, |

## NO. OF COMPANIES

| | *Incorporated in India* | *Incorporated in U. K. and elsewhere* | *Total No. of Companies* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 471 | 186 | 657 |
| 1933-34 | 458 | 185 | 643 |
| 1934-35 | 490 | 182 | 672 |
| 1935-36 | 488 | 183 | 671 |
| 1936-37 | 486 | 186 | 672 |
| 1937-38 | 432 | 191 | 623 |
| 1938-39 | 438 | 192 | 630 |
| 1939-40 | 440 | 186 | 626 |
| 1940-41 | 444 | 186 | 630 |

### PAID UP CAPITAL

| | *Ind. Companies* (Rs. 1,000) | *Foreign Companies* (£1,000) | | *Ind. Companies* (Rs. 1,000) | *Foreign Companies* (£1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1936-37 | 13,98,68 | 28,494 | 1939-40 | 13,30,49 | 27,460 |
| 1937-38 | 12,80,19 | 28,880 | 1940-41 | 13,05,85 | 29,357 |
| 1938-39 | 13,02,83 | 27,638 | | | |

### Average Price of Tea per lb. Sold at Auction in Calcutta

| | *per lb.* A. | P. | | *per lb.* A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 5 | 2 | 1938-39 | 4 | 0 |
| 1935-36 | 4 | 10 | 1939-40 | 4 | 4 |
| 1936-37 | 4 | 8 | 1940-41 | 4 | 1 |
| 1937-38 | 4 | 9 | | | |

## COFFEE IN INDIA

The coffee industry of India is confined to Southern India, comprising the provinces of Madras, Orissa and Coorg and States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.

The Indian Coffee Cess Act 1935 provides for the creation of fund to be expended by a Committee for the promotion of cultivation, manufacture and sale of Indian coffee. The Act provides for the levy of a customs duty on all coffee produced in India and exported therefrom to any place beyond the limits of British India at the rate of Re. 1 per cwt. or at such lower rate as the Governor-General in Council might, on the recommendation of the Coffee Cess Committee, lay down.

### Area (in acres) under Coffee

| | *Acres* | | *Acres* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | 172,160 | 1936-37 | 190,185 |
| 1932-33 | 176,645 | 1937-38 | 182,310 |
| 1933-34 | 183,923 | 1938-39 | 181,247 |
| 1934-35 | 186,656 | 1939-40 | 183,941 |
| 1935-36 | 188,161 | 1940-41 | 182,051 |

### Production (in pounds)

| | *lbs.* | | *lbs.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | 33,613,713 | 1936-37 | 34,044,627 |
| 1932-33 | 33,037,051 | 1937-38 | 33,516,114 |
| 1933-34 | 34,600,958 | 1938-39 | 40,110,639 |
| 1934-35 | 32,775,865 | 1939-40 | 34,821,717 |
| 1935-36 | 41,172,678 | 1940-41 | 31,442,520 |

### Export of Indian Coffee

| | *Cwts.* | | *Cwts.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1936-37 | 210,629 | 1939-40 | 168,002 |
| 1937-38 | 135,142 | 1940-41 | 52,324 |
| 1938-39 | 184,800 | | |

# HEALTH AND HYGIENE

*Medical Education*—The medical colleges were first opened in Madras and Calcutta in 1835 and recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons in 1845. Since then there has been gradual progress of medical education in India and there are now ten University medical colleges including one exclusively for women and twenty-seven medical schools, of which eighteen are government-owned. Practically all medical colleges offer a Doctorate of Medicine, Master of Surgery, etc. Several of the colleges are offering D.P.H. or equivalent. There is also a special provision for military medical students of the Indian Medical Department.

*Medical Council of India* was constituted in 1933 along the lines of General Medical Council of Great Britain. The Council tries to maintain uniform minimum standard of University medical qualifications for British India and tries to arrange for reciprocal recognition in British India of approved qualifications but it has no disciplinary power.

*Provincial Medical Councils* began to function from 1912 when the first Provincial Medical Council was started in Bombay. It is now functioning in all the provinces. The Provincial Councils keep register of qualified practitioners and supervise medical education and inspect examinations and exercise disciplinary powers over medical practitioners and also advise local governments in regard to recognition of various medical qualifications.

The major preventible diseases of India are small-pox, typhoid, dysentery, cholera and malaria. Malaria is the largest public health problem in India. Deaths from this disease number about a million and a number of cases is about 100 million per year. The average expectation of life in India is only 27 years against 63 of England and Germany.

Plague first appeared in India at Bombay in 1896 and within a short time the disease spread throughout the country. But there has been considerable diminution within the last decade.

## HEIGHT & WEIGHT OF AVERAGE INDIAN

| *Height* | *Minimum* | *Average* | *Maximum* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 ft. 1 in. | ... 95 lbs. | 125 lbs | 155 lbs. |
| 5 ft. 2 ins. | ... 97 ,, | 128 ,, | 158 ,, |
| 5 ft. 3 ,, | 100 ,, | 131 ,, | 161 ,, |
| 5 ft. 4 ,, | 102 ,, | 134 ,, | 164 ,, |
| 5 ft. 5 ,, | . 105 ,, | 137 ,, | 167 ,, |
| 5 ft 6 ,, | 108 ,, | 141 ,, | 171 ,, |
| 5 ft. 7 ,, | . 111 ,, | 146 ,, | 176 ,, |
| 5 ft. 8 ,, | ... 115 ,, | 151 ,, | 181 ,, |
| 5 ft. 9 ,, | .. 119 ,, | 156 ,, | 186 ,, |
| 5 ft. 10 ,, | ... 123 ,, | 161 ,, | 191 ,, |
| 5 ft. 11 ,, | ... 126 ,, | 167 ,, | 197 ,, |
| 6 ft. 0 ,, | ... 131 ,, | 173 ,, | 203 ,, |

## OBSTETRICAL TABLE

| 273 days. | | | | 280 days | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. | 1 | Sept. | 30 | Jan. | 1 | Oct. | 8 |
| Feb. | 1 | Oct. | 31 | Feb. | 1 | Nov. | 8 |
| Mar. | 1 | Nov. | 30 | Mar. | 1 | Dec. | 6 |
| Apr. | 1 | Dec. | 30 | Apr. | 1 | Jan. | 6 |
| May | 1 | Jan. | 31 | May | 1 | Feb. | 5 |
| June | 1 | Feb. | 28 | June | 1 | Mar. | 8 |
| July | 1 | Mar. | 31 | July | 1 | Apr. | 7 |
| Aug. | 1 | Apr. | 30 | Aug. | 1 | May | 8 |
| Sept. | 1 | May | 31 | Sept. | 1 | June | 8 |
| Oct. | 1 | June | 30 | Oct. | 1 | July | 8 |
| Nov. | 1 | July | 31 | Nov. | 1 | Aug. | 8 |
| Dec. | 1 | Aug. | 31 | Dec. | 1 | Sept. | 7 |

Labour occurs in most cases between 273 and 290 days from the date of last menstruation. 280 days may be taken as a mean. For instance if the last menstruation occured in July 20 the expected confinement will be at the soonest some time about March 31+20 days *i.e.*, April 20; or somewheat about April 7+20 days, *i.e.*, April 27

## RESPIRATION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 months to 2 yrs. | 35 | 12 yrs. to 15 yrs | 18 |
| 2 yrs. to 6 yrs. | 23 | 15 yrs. to 21 yrs | 16 to 18 |
| 6 yrs. to 12 yrs. | 23 | Adult age | 16 to 18 |

## PULSE RATE

| | Per minute | | Per minute |
|---|---|---|---|
| In utero | 140—150 | Adult | 72 |
| Infancy | 100—140 | Old Age | 75—80 |
| Childhood | 80—100 | | |

## BATHS

(Classified according to temperature

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cold | 40°F to 65°F | Hot | 100°F to 110°F |
| Tepid | 75°F to 90°F | Vapour | 105°F to 120°F |
| Warm | 90°F to 100°F | Hot air | 115°F to 150°F |

## FLESH MAKERS

Time taken to digest different kinds of food in the stomach.

| | H. | M. | | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rice, boiled | 1 | 0 | Eggs, fresh, soft boiled | 3 | 0 |
| Sago, boiled | 1 | 45 | Eggs, fresh, fried | 3 | 30 |
| Tapioca, boiled | 2 | 0 | Eggs, fresh, raw | 2 | 0 |
| Barley, boiled | 2 | 0 | Eggs, fresh, whipped | 1 | 30 |
| Milk, boiled | 2 | 0 | Custard, baked | 2 | 45 |
| Milk, raw | 2 | 15 | Codfish, cured, dried, boiled | 2 | 0 |
| Venison Steak, broiled | 1 | 35 | Trout, Salmon, fresh boiled | 1 | 30 |
| Turkey, roasted | 2 | 30 | Bass, striped, fresh boiled | 3 | 0 |
| Turkey, boiled | 2 | 25 | Salmon, salted, boiled | 4 | 0 |
| Goose, roasted | 2 | 30 | Oysters, fresh, raw | 2 | 55 |
| Lamb, fresh boiled | 2 | 30 | Oysters, fresh, raw | 3 | 15 |
| Eggs, fresh, hard boiled | 3 | 30 | Oysters, fresh, roasted | 3 | 15 |

## **Flesh Makers**—*Contd.*

| | H. | M. |
|---|---|---|
| Beef, fresh lean, rare roasted | 3 | 30 |
| Beef, fresh, dry roasted | 3 | 30 |
| Beefsteak, boiled | 3 | 0 |
| Beef with salt, only boiled | 2 | 45 |
| Beef, fresh lean, fried | 4 | 0 |
| Beef, old hard salted, boiled | 4 | 15 |
| Pork, steak, broiled | 3 | 15 |
| Pork, fat and lean, roasted | 3 | 15 |
| Pork, recently salted, fried | 4 | 15 |
| Mutton, fresh roasted | 3 | 15 |
| Mutton, fresh broiled | 3 | 0 |
| Mutton, fresh boiled | 3 | 0 |
| Veal, fresh broiled | 4 | 0 |
| Veal, fresh fried | 4 | 30 |
| Fowls, domestic, boiled | 4 | 0 |
| Fowls, domestic, roasted | 4 | 0 |
| Ducks, domestic, roasted | 4 | 0 |
| Ducks, wild, roasted | 4 | 30 |
| Butter, melted | 3 | 30 |
| Cheese, old, strong, raw | 3 | 30 |
| Soup, marrow bones, boiled | 4 | 15 |
| Soup, beans, boiled | 3 | 0 |
| Soup, barley, boiled | 1 | 30 |
| Soup, mutton, boiled | 3 | 30 |
| Chicken Soup, boiled | 3 | 0 |
| Oyster Soup, boiled | 3 | 30 |
| Hash Meat and Vegetables (warm) | 2 | 30 |
| Beans, pod boiled | 2 | 30 |
| Bread, wheat, fresh baked | 3 | 30 |
| Cake, baked | 3 | 0 |
| Dumpling, apple, boiled | 3 | 0 |
| Apples, sour, hard, raw | 2 | 50 |
| Apples, sour, mellow, raw | 2 | 0 |
| Apples, sweet, mellow, raw | 1 | 30 |
| Parsnips, boiled | 2 | 30 |
| Carrots, orange, boiled | 3 | 15 |
| Beets, boiled | 3 | 45 |
| Turnips, boiled | 3 | 30 |
| Potatoes, boiled | 3 | 30 |
| Potatoes, baked | 2 | 30 |
| Cabbage, head, raw | 2 | 30 |
| Cabbage, head, boiled | 4 | 30 |

## HEAT PRODUCERS

| | |
|---|---|
| ALBUMEN | Found principally in eggs, meat and milk. |
| GLUTEN | Found principally in flour. |
| FIBRIN | Found principally in fish, meat and cereals. |
| GELATINE | Found principally in gristle and bones. |
| CASEIN | Found principally in cheese, curdled milk, beans and peas. |
| LEGUMEN | Found principally in pulses. |
| SUGAR | Found in foods too numerous to mention. |
| STARCH | Found principally in vegetable matter, bread, potatoes, rice, corn flour, arrowroot, barley, sago, etc. |

## PERCENTAGE OF ALCOHOL IN LIQUORS

| | |
|---|---|
| Rum | 53·7 |
| Beer | 4·0 |
| Vermouth | 19·4 |
| Brandy | 53 4 |
| Gin | 51·6 |
| Champagne | 12 61 |
| Port | 23·3 |
| Sherry | 19·3 |
| Claret | 13·3 |
| Ale | 7·4 |
| Whiskev | 54·3 |

## FACTS RELATING TO THE BODY-TEMPERATURE

The normal average temperature under the armpit is 98·4°F.

It is one degree higher under the tongue and nearly that in the vagina and the rectum.

Ordinarily, continued temperature above 98·4° in the quiescent state or below 97·3° indicates pathological condition.

Rise of temperature (104° in acute rheumatism is generally alarming, and may cause cardiac complications.

Rise of temperature (104°) in jaundice prognosis is unfavourable.

Rise of temperature (104°) in puerperal state indicates pelvic inflammation.

Rise of temperature (104°) in tuberculosis shows an advance of disease or the incidence of complications.

## BLOOD PRESSURE

### Healthy Systolic Range

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 to 24 | 106 to 136 m.m. Hg | 45 to 54 | 115 to 145 m.m. Hg. |
| 25 to 34 | 109 to 139 m.m. Hg. | 55 to 64 | 120 to 150 m.m. Hg. |
| 35 to 44 | 111 to 141 m.m. Hg. | 65 and over | 124 to 154 m.m. Hg. |

## MILK

| | Goat | Cow | Human |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water | 86·45 | 87·40 | 86·40 |
| Dry substance | ·85 | ·75 | ·90 |
| Casein | 3·00 | 3·00 | 1·00 |
| Albumin | 1·00 | ·40 | 1·20 |
| Fat | 4·20 | 3·75 | 3·50 |
| Sugar | 4·50 | 4·70 | 7·00 |

## OUR FOOD

It is desirable that children should consume upwards of 8 ozs. of milk a day. Calcium is found abundantly in milk, cheese and green leafy vegetables. Children need relatively more calcium and other minerals than adults just as they need relatively more protein. Rice is very deficient in calcium.

If milled rice remains the basis of diet, it should be realised that milled rice needs more protective food—milk, green vegetables, fruits, etc.—than consumers of whole wheat or ragi. It is to be noted that parboiled rice, even when milled is superior in nutritive value (particularly as regards the anti-beriberi vitamin) to raw rice milled to the same degree.

Pulses are rich in protein and in some of the B vitamins; 2 to 30 ozs. per day increase the nutritive value of diet largely composed of cereals. More use could perhaps be made of groundnuts which are rich in various food factors, including some of B vitamins as human food. Half to one ounce daily helps to supply some of the elements in which poor rice diets are deficient.

Fruits should always be included in children's diets. Plaintains are good food. But tomatoes and oranges and other 'juicy' fruits are rich in vitamins.

*Vitamin A.* This is essential to growth and helps the body to resist infection. Foods having a yellow or green colour are generally rich sources of this vitamin. It is found in green vegetables, mutton fat, milk, spinach, green lettuce, green cabbage, beet leaves, carrots, sweet potatoes, peas, yellow squash, red and yellow tomatoes, apricots, musk melon, pineapples, papaya, orange, prunes, water-melon, cream, butter, egg yolk codliver oil, certain fish such as Salmon, Herring and Mackerel. A lack of vitamin A is a cause of ricket and also a cause of infections in the eyes sinuses, ears, glands of the mouth and throat, and in some instances in the kidneys and bladder. This vitamin is not lost by ordinary cooking in a closed vessel, but it is destroyed by heating with exposure to air.

*Vitamin B* is necessary for good appetite and also for normal muscles tone in the digestive tract. An absolute loss of this vitamin brings on a muscular paralysis or the disease known as beriberi. It is found in (1) green vegetables, (2) potatoes, (3) carrots, (4) dried prunes, (5) egg yolk, (6) fruits, (7) liver, (8) wholemeal flour, (9) nuts, peas, lentils, (10) yeast, (11) kidney, (12) onions, (13) turnips, (14) sweet and white potatoes, (15) grape fruit, lemons, oranges, pineapples, peaches, grapes, fresh prunes, dates, cherries, spinachs, cauliflower, lettuce.

Green vegetables and egg yolk contain both vitamins A and B. B vitamins dissolve easily in water, and so if vegetables are cooked in too much water all the vitamin B goes into the water and is thrown away. So also the vegetables should be steamed rather than boiled. Lack of B vitamins produces neurities and intestinal disorders, such as appendicitis. It also makes us liable to all infections.

*Vitamin C* found in (1) green vegetables if cooked without soda and not longer than 20 minutes, (2) potatoes, (3) cooked fruit, (4) rhubarb, (5) oranges, lemons, limes, all berries except grapes, uncooked green salads, *e.g.*, lettuce, mustard, cress, onions, tomatoes, (6) there is one cheap and common fruit, namely *amla* (gooseberry) which is probably the richest natural source of vitamin C. The fresh juice contains nearly twenty times as much vitamin C as orange juice.

Heating and drying of fresh fruits destroy vitamin C. In order to get good effect of C vitamin a certain amount of raw vegetables should be eaten. Vitamin C is also found in *germinating* grains. Germinated almonds, peas, lentils or gram (*channa*) may serve this purpose. Vitamin C helps to keep the body free of infection. Skin diseases, sores breaking out of the body can be cured by taking plenty of vitamin C. It prevents scurvy.

*Vitamin D* is a substance about which scientists as yet know very little. Its chief function is to help the body to assimilate and use the substance called calcium which is in our food and is a great bone builder. A lack of calcium causes rickets. Vitamin D is found chiefly in cod-liver oil and sunshine. Ultra-violet rays also produce vitamin D.

*Vitamin E*—Chief function of this vitamin is to help the body to assimilate iron from its food. A lack of vitamin E makes people pale and anaemic which proves that their blood is thin and lacking in iron. It contains chiefly in oil seeds, vegetable oils, such as gingelly oil, cocogem and in plaintains or bananas but the germ of the wheat grain is speciallv rich.

*Vitamin F* is a preventive of Beriberi. It is readily broken down by cooking.

*Vitamin G* is essential for well-being at all ages and specially for preventing the appearance of premature old age. A continual deficiency of vitamin G causes slowing up of growth or loss of weight, sore mouth, digestive disturbances and in time a sensitiveness and inflammation of the skin. Pellagra is caused by the absence of this vitamin. This G is available in whole milk, butter milk, cheese, eggs, meat, liver, green leaves, mustard, turnip, beet tops, spinach, bananas.

### *Food Containing No Vitamins*

Olive oil, tinned meats, soups, salt, white fish, tinned fruits and vegetables, chocolates, tea, coffee, white flour and bread, white rice, sago, syrup and jam.

## VITAMINS

Known vitamins are designated irrespectively :—A, $B_1$ (or B), $B_2$ (or G), C, D, E. All vitamins are present in natural foodstuffs on which, and not on commercial vitamin concentrates, man should ordinarily rely for their supply.

*Vitamin A* is derived directly or indirectly from carotene pigments of plants. *Principal sources*—green and yellow vegetables, fish, liver oil, egg-yolk, milk, butter, cream and cheese. *Functions*—promotes growth; necessary for reproduction; preserves structure and functions of epithelial tissues; maintains resistance to infection.

*Effects of deficiency*—failure of growth, interference with ovulation, night blindness, dry skin, 'toad'-skin and infections of eye, nasal passages, throat, lungs, stomach, intestines, skin, urinary tract, and (in females) reproductive tract.

*Vitamin $B_1$ (or B)*—*Principal sources*—yeast, whole cereals, legumes nuts, green vegetables, eggs, cheese, fish-roe, kidney, liver. *Functions*—necessary for carbohydrate metabolism and neuro-muscular efficiency.

*Effects of deficiency*—Lack of appetite, impaired growth or loss of weight, poor digestion, sluggish bowel action, cardiac disorder, fatigue, nervousness, neurities, disturbed lactation, beri-beri.

*Vitamin $B_2$ (or G)*—belongs to the flavin group of pigments.

*Principal sources*—yeast, milk, green vegetables, lean meat, liver, kidneys. *Functions*—helps to sustain health of skin, mucous membrane of alimentary tract, and nervous system *Lack or deficiency*—failure of growth, sore tongue, and mouth, skin lesions, gastro-intestinal inflammations, pellagra.

## CALORIES

In order to live healthily we must have an adequate number of calories in our daily diet. A calorie is a unit of heat.

A car gets its energy from petrol; the human body from food. Not all foods have the same value as energy-providers. The amount of energy a given food will supply depends on its calorific content. If we partake an excessive number of calories the surplus is stored as fat.

How many calories do we need? The answer depends mainly on the nature of our work. A manual worker requires more than a sedentary worker. One leading authority estimates the daily minimum for bare existence as 2,400.

The following list, compiled by experts, gives the approximate number of calories required each day by people in different occupations :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Teacher or clerk ... | 2,600 | Painter ... ... | 3,600 |
| Tailor ... ... | 2,750 | Labourer (moderate work) | 3,610 |
| Doctor . . ... | 2,760 | University oarsman ... | 4,080 |
| Housewife or typist ... | 2,800 | Blacksmith ... ... | 4,120 |
| Soldier (peace-time) ... | 3,150 | Brickmaker . . . . | 4,640 |
| Shoemaker ... ... | 3,160 | Stonemason .. ... | 4,850 |
| Carpenter ... ... | 3,190 | Woodcutter ... ... | 5,500 |
| Metal worker ... ... | 3,500 | | |

**As a general rule, women are considered to need about four-fifths of the number of calories required by men doing the same work.**

**A pound of lard or dripping will give us 4,000 calories.**

## FOOD VALUES OF FRESH FRUITS

*Source* : United States Department of Agriculture.

| *Fruit* | *Water %* | *Prot. %* | *Fat %* | *Sugar %* | *Fuel Val Cal.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apples | 84·1 | 0·3 | 0·4 | 11·1 | 290 |
| Apricots | 85·4 | 1·0 | 0·1 | 10·4 | 255 |
| Avocados | 65·4 | 1·7 | 26·4 | 0·6 | 1,200 |
| Bananas | 74·8 | 1·2 | 0·2 | 19·2 | 445 |
| Blackberries | 85·3 | 1·2 | 1·1 | 6·1 | 285 |
| Blueberries | 83·4 | 0·6 | 0·6 | 9·7 | 310 |
| Cherries | 83·0 | 1·1 | 0·5 | .. | 310 |
| Crabapples | 81·1 | 0·4 | 0·3 | 12·6 | 340 |
| Cranberries | 87·4 | 0·4 | 0·7 | 4·2 | 240 |
| Currants | 84·7 | 1·6 | 0·4 | 5·7 | 275 |
| Figs | 78·0 | 1·4 | 0·4 | 16·2 | 395 |
| Gooseberries | 88·3 | 0·8 | 0·4 | 4·2 | 215 |
| Grapefruit | 88·8 | 0·5 | 0·2 | 6·5 | 200 |
| Grapes | 81·9 | 1·4 | 1·4 | 11·5 | 355 |
| Guavas | 80·6 | 1·0 | 0·6 | 6·1 | 355 |
| Haws | 75·8 | 2·0 | 0·6 | ... | 440 |
| Lemons | 89·3 | 0·9 | 0·6 | 2·2 | 200 |
| Limes | 86·0 | 0·8 | 0·1 | 0·5 | 240 |
| Mangoes | 81·4 | 0·7 | 0·2 | 13·7 | 335 |
| Mullberries | 82·8 | 1·2 | 0·6 | 9·4 | 310 |
| Muskmelons | 92·8 | 0·6 | 0·2 | 5·4 | 125 |
| Nectarines | 82·9 | 0·5 | 0·1 | 11·8 | 305 |
| Oranges | 87·2 | 0·9 | 0·2 | 8·8 | 230 |
| Papayas | 88·7 | 0·6 | 0·1 | 9·0 | 195 |
| Papaws | 76·6 | 5·2 | 0·9 | .. | 435 |
| Peaches | 86·9 | 0·5 | 0·1 | 8·78 | 230 |
| Pears | 82·7 | 0·8 | 0·4 | 8·9 | 315 |
| Persimmons | 78·2 | 0·8 | 0·4 | 15·9 | 395 |
| Pineapples | 85·3 | 0·4 | 0·2 | 11·9 | 260 |
| Plantains | 64·7 | 1·3 | 0·4 | 25·3 | 635 |
| Plumes | 85·7 | 0·7 | 0·2 | 8·3 | 255 |
| Pomegranates | 75·8 | 1·5 | 1·2 | 11·9 | 455 |
| Prunes | 76·5 | 0·9 | 0·2 | 13·3 | 420 |
| Quinces | 85·3 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 6·3 | 260 |
| Raspberries | 80·7 | 1·5 | 1·6 | 7·9 | 375 |
| Rhubarb | 94·9 | 0·5 | 0·1 | 0·4 | 80 |
| Strawberries | 90·0 | 0·8 | 0·6 | 5·27 | 185 |
| Water melons | 92·1 | 0·5 | 0·2 | 6·0 | 140 |

Calories are pound. Sugar means as invert.

## BIRTHS & DEATHS PER 1000 IN INDIA

| | *Births per mille.* | *Deaths per mille.* | | *Births per mille.* | *Deaths per mille.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | 35·99 | 26·85 | 1935 | 35·0 | 23·8 |
| 1931 | 34·3 | 24·9 | 1936 | 35·6 | 22·7 |
| 1932 | 33·7 | 21·6 | 1937 | 34·5 | 22·4 |
| 1933 | 35·5 | 22·4 | 1938 | 34·1 | 24·3 |
| 1934 | 33·7 | 24·9 | 1939 | 33·6 | 22·2 |

## INFANT MORTALITY

### (Per 1,000 Living Birth under one year)

| | |
|---|---|
| South Africa (1939) | 49 |
| Canada (1940) | 56 |
| U. S. A. (1940) | 46 |
| Ceylon (1940) | 149 |
| India (1938) | 167 |
| Japan (1938) | 144 |
| Germany (1940) | 63 |
| Belgium (1940) | 89 |
| Denmark (1940) | 50 |
| Spain (1938) | 119 |
| France (1940) | 91 |
| Ireland (1940) | 65 |
| Italy (1940) | 104 |
| Netherlands (1940) | 39 |
| Poland (1938) | 140 |
| Rumania (1940) | 189 |
| England & Wales (1940) | 55 |
| Sweden (1940) | 39 |
| Switzerland (1940) | 39 |
| Australia (1938) | 38 |

## WORLD DEATH RATE PER 1,000

| | |
|---|---|
| South Africa (1939) | 9·4 |
| Canada (1940) | 9·7 |
| U. S. A. (1940) | 10 8 |
| Ceylon (1940) | 20·6 |
| India (1939) | 21·8 |
| Japan (1938) | 17·6 |
| Germany (1940) | 12·7 |
| France (1939) | 15·3 |
| Greece (1939) | 13·0 |
| Ireland (1940) | 14·2 |
| Belgium (1940) | 16·1 |
| Denmark (1940) | 10·4 |
| Hungary (1940) | 14·4 |
| Italy (1940) | 13·6 |
| Norway (1940) | 10·7 |
| Netherlands (1940) | 9·9 |
| Poland (1938) | 13 8 |
| United Kingdom (1940) | 13·9 |
| Sweden (1940) | 11·4 |
| Switzerland (1940) | 12·1 |
| Australia (1940) | 9·7 |
| Yugoslavia (1939) | 15·0 |

## WORLD BIRTH RATE PER 1,000

| | |
|---|---|
| South Africa (1939) | 25·4 |
| Canada (1940) | 21·4 |
| U. S. A. (1940) | 17·9 |
| Egypt (1938) | 43·4 |
| India (Br.) (1939) | 33 |
| Japan (1938) | 27 |
| France (1939) | 14 6 |
| Greece (1939) | 23 5 |
| Poland (1938) | 24·5 |
| Germany (1940) | 20 |
| Spain (1938) | 17·3 |
| Finland (1938) | 21·0 |
| Portugal (1939) | 26·5 |
| Yugoslavia (1940) | 25·9 |
| United Kingdom (1940) | 15 |
| England (1939) | 15·5 |
| Ireland (1939) | 19·1 |
| Italy (1940) | 23·4 |
| Norway (1939) | 16·0 |
| Netherlands (1940) | 20·8 |
| Sweden (1940) | 15 |
| Switzerland (1940) | 15·2 |
| Australia (1940) | 18 |

## BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY IN BR. INDIA PER 1000 POPULATION

| | *Birth* | *Death* | *Infant Mortality* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | 33 | 25 | 178 |
| 1931 | 35 | 25 | 179 |
| 1932 | 34 | 22 | 169 |
| 1933 | 36 | 23 | 171 |
| 1934 | 34 | 25 | 187 |
| 1935 | 35 | 24 | 164 |
| 1936 | 36 | 23 | 162 |
| 1937 | 35 | 22 | 162 |
| 1938 | 34 | 24 | 167 |
| 1939 | 34 | 22 | 156 |
| 1940 | 33 | 22 | 160 |

*Rates of Br. India have been calculated on estimated populations for Between-Census Years.*

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BRITISH INDIA

| | Births | Deaths | | Births | Deaths |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931 .. | 9,135,890 | 6,615,099 | 1936 ... | 9,566,379 | 6,111,358 |
| 1932 . . | 9,054,506 | 5,805,666 | 1937 | 9,388,457 | 6,112,375 |
| 1933 ... | 9,678,876 | 6,096,787 | 1938 ... | 9,398,011 | 6,685,120 |
| 1934 . | 9,288,897 | 6,856,244 | 1939 | 9,346,145 | 6,165,234 |
| 1935 . | 9,299,021 | 6,331,576 | | | |

## EXPECTATION OF LIFE

"Expectation of life" or "Mean after-life time" represents average number of years of life still remaining to a person of a given age, as computed from life tables. Thus expectation of life at birth (age 0) equals the average to which the new born would live if subject to the mortality conditions on which the various life tables are based.

| | *U. S. A.* (White—1938) | | | *India* (1931) | | | *Japan* (1935-36) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females |
| 0 | 62·12 | 66·20 | 0 | 26 91 | 26 56 | 0 | 46 92 | 49·63 |
| 1 | 64·31 | 67 84 | 1 | 34 68 | 33·48 | 10 | 51·95 | 54 07 |
| 10 | 56·57 | 59·98 | 10 | 36·38 | 33 61 | 20 | 48·25 | 50·47 |
| 20 | 47·33 | 50·57 | 20 | 29·57 | 27 08 | 30 | 40 41 | 43·22 |
| 30 | 38·40 | 41·51 | 30 | 23 60 | 22·30 | 40 | 33·89 | 36·88 |
| 40 | 29·75 | 32·64 | 40 | 18·60 | 18·23 | 50 | 26·22 | 29·65 |
| 50 | 21·78 | 24·17 | 50 | 14·31 | 14·65 | 60 | 18 85 | 22·15 |
| 60 | 14·79 | 16·42 | 60 | 10·25 | 10·81 | 70 | 12·55 | 15·07 |
| 70 | 9·20 | 10·04 | 70 | 6·35 | 6·74 | 80 | 7·62 | 9·04 |

| | *Germany* (1932-34) | | | *Finland* (1931-1935) | | | *France* (1928-33) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females | Age | Males | Females |
| 0 | 59·86 | 62·81 | 0 | 53·94 | 58·69 | 0 | 54·30 | 59·02 |
| 10 | 64·43 | 66·41 | 10 | 57·48 | 61·77 | 10 | 58·63 | 62·53 |
| 20 | 57·28 | 59 09 | 20 | 51·41 | 55·65 | 20 | 52·06 | 55·95 |
| 30 | 48·16 | 49 84 | 30 | 42·99 | 47·40 | 30 | 43·30 | 47·40 |
| 40 | 39·47 | 41·05 | 40 | 35·58 | 39·75 | 40 | 35·42 | 39·54 |
| 50 | 30·83 | 32 33 | 50 | 27·92 | 31·76 | 50 | 27·62 | 31·37 |
| 60 | 22·54 | 23·85 | 60 | 20·60 | 23·80 | 60 | 20·33 | 23·39 |
| 70 | 15·11 | 16·07 | 70 | 14·25 | 16·22 | 70 | 13·76 | 15·94 |
| 80 | 9·05 | 9·58 | 80 | 9·22 | 9·73 | 80 | 8·29 | 9·58 |

| | *U. S. S. R.* (1926-27) | | *England and Wales* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Males | Females | Age | Males (1937) | Females |
| 0 | 41·93 | 46·79 | 0 | 60·18 | 64·40 |
| 10 | 51·40 | 55·46 | 10 | 63·33 | 66·79 |
| 20 | 51·65 | 55·72 | 20 | 56 25 | 59·59 |
| 30 | 43·24 | 47·36 | 30 | 47·10 | 50·40 |
| 40 | 35·65 | 39·75 | 40 | 38·32 | 41·60 |
| 50 | 28·02 | 31·12 | 50 | 29·57 | 32·78 |
| 60 | 20·99 | 24·41 | 60 | 21·40 | 24·28 |
| 70 | 14·85 | 17·07 | 70 | 14·32 | 16·48 |
| 80 | 9·65 | 10·96 | 80 | 8·58 | 9·97 |

## DEATHS IN TOWNS AND RURAL DISTRICTS

| | *Towns* | *Rural* | | *Towns* | *Rural* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 | 24·0 | 21·5 | 1936 | 22·5 | 25·1 |
| 1933 | 22·2 | 22·4 | 1937 | 24·7 | 22·2 |
| 1934 | 24·4 | 24 9 | 1938 | 26·3 | 24·0 |
| 1935 | 23·9 | 23·4 | 1939 | 25·3 | 21·8 |

## MALES AND FEMALES AND RATIO OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

| | No. of males born to every 100 females born | Excess of Births over deaths (+) or deaths over Births (−) in each 1000 population | Ratio of Births per 1000 of population |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 | 108 | +12 1 | 33·7 |
| 1933 | 108 | +13·1 | 35·5 |
| 1934 | 108 | + 8 8 | 33·7 |
| 1935 | 108 | +11 2 | 35·0 |
| 1936 | 108 | +12 9 | 35·6 |
| 1937 | 108 | +12·1 | 34·5 |
| 1938 | 108 | + 9 8 | 34·1 |
| 1939 | 109 | +11·4 | 33·6 |

## HOSPITALS & PATIENTS

| | *No. of Institutions, Hospitals Dspensar'es etc.* | *Patients* | | *No. of Institutions, Hospitals, Dispensaries etc.* | *Patients* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 5,100 | 65,613,450 | 1937 | 5,285 | 71,048,253 |
| 1934 | 5,134 | 65,086,750 | 1938 | 5,476 | 76,365,906 |
| 1935 | 5,000 | 64,132,559 | 1939 | 5,650 | 79,057,465 |
| 1936 | 5,207 | 67,782,867 | | | |

## INCOME & EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC HEALTH

| | *Income (Rs.)* | *Expenditure (Rs )* | | *Income (Rs.)* | *Expenditure (Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 | 3,76,66,729 | 3,77,02,062 | 1936 | 3,6[illegible],018 | 3,62,26,831 |
| 1933 | 3 83,05,442 | 3,81,68,584 | 1937 | 3,72,92,737 | 3,77,66,178 |
| 1934 | 3,87,77,600 | 3,82,53,633 | 1938 | 3,87,40,381 | 3,89,48,617 |
| 1935 | 3,57,23,642 | 3,51,18,086 | | | |

## MEDICAL COLLEGES

*Punjab*—King Edward Medical College, Lahore.

*Delhi*—Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi.

*U. P.*—King Edward Medical College, Lucknow.

*B. and O.*—Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna.

*Bengal*—Medical College, Calcutta, Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.

*Bombay*—Grant Medical College, Bombay, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Bombay.

*Madras*—Medical College, Madras, Medical College, Vizagapatam.

## MEDICAL SCHOOLS

*Punjab*—Medical School, Amritsar, Punjab Medical School for Women, Ludhiana.

*U. P.*—Medical School, Agra, Women's Medical School, Agra.

*Bihar*—Medical School, Darbhanga.

*Orissa*—Orissa Medical School, Cuttack.

*Bengal*—Campbell School, Calcutta, Lytton School, Mymensingh, Ronaldshay School, Burdwan; Chittagong School, Chittagong; Jackson School, Jalpaiguri; Bankura Sammilani School; National Medical Institute, Calcutta; Dacca Medical School, Dacca; Calcutta Medical School; School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

*C. P.*—Robertson Medical School, Nagpur.

*Central India*—King Edward Medical School, Indore.

*Bombay*—B. J. Medical School, Poona; B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad; National Medical College, Bombay.

*Assam*—Berry-White Medical School, Dibrugarh.

## LABORATORIES AND MEDICAL RESEARCH

1. *Central Advisory Board of Health*—was constituted in 1937. The Board consists of representatives of the Central Government, of Provincial Governments and of certain Indian States. It provides a forum for the discussion and formulation of public health policy in India.

2. *Indian Research Fund Association*—is the leading organisation in India concerned with medical research. It is supervised by Advisory Committees. These committees deal with malaria, cholera, plague, maternal mortality and nutrition.

3. *Central Research Institute, Kasauli*—Manufactures vaccines such as Anti-typhoid, Anti-cholera and anti-venom serum for Ciwil and Military requirements, also well known for its research on major epidemics and also endemic diseases. The Institute serves as a centre of reference for anti-rabic treatment.

4. *All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta*—There are sections such as Public Health Administration, Vital Statistics, Epidemicology, Malariology and Nutrition and Biochemistry. The Institute has dual function, as a centre for advanced studies in public health and as a centre for research.

5. *Central Drugs Control Laboratory, Calcutta*—was established in March, 1937 for comprehensive survey of drugs all over India.

6. *School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta*—The school and the Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases which is primarily a research hospital attached to the school are of the status of a Provincial Institution under the Government of Bengal, but actually both have an all India aspect. It has the following departments:—(1) Tropical Medicine. (2) Bacteriology and Pathology. (3) Protozoology. (4) Entomology. (5) Pharmacology. (6) Chemistry. (7) Anaemia and respiratory disease department. (8) Helminthology. (9) Public Health Laboratory Practice.

7. *Haffkine Institute, Bombay*—The Institute acts as a centre for the manufacture of plague vaccine for the whole of India and centre for the manufacture of anti-rabic vaccine for Bombay Presidency.

8. *King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras.*

9. *Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli*—Centre of Anti-rabic treatment.

10. *Pasteur Institute of Southern India, Coonoor.*

11. *King Edward VII Memorial Pasteur Institute and Medical Research Institute, Shillong.*

12. *Malaria Institute of India, Kasauli*—Carries mainly Malaria research in India and co-ordinates to a large extent the anti-malarial operations conducted by Central and Provincial Governments.

13. *Pasteur Institute, Calcutta*—This institute is a part of School of Tropical Medicine.
14. *Pasteur Institute, Bombay*—This is a part of Haffkine Institute, Bombay.
15. *Pasteur Institute, Patna.*
16. *Imperial Veterinary Research Institute,* Izatnagar.
17. *Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor*
18. *Sir Dorabji Tata Trust*—The Trust has established in 1940 *Tata Memorial Hospital* for cancer at a capital of Rs. 23 lakhs and maintained at an average annual cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. There is also *Tata Graduate School of Social Work* which trains young men and women from universities in social work. It is the first institution of its kind in India.

## TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA IN INDIA

There is an All-India Association known as Tuberculosis Association of India at New Delhi. This is a central body to which almost all associations are affiliated.

**Madras—**

*Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium,* P.O. Arogyavaram (near Madanpalle), Dt. Chittor (South India) :—(All surgical treatments done. 2,500 ft. above sea level. General wards meant for the patients of the Madras Presidency).

*Thambaram Tuberculosis Sanatorium,* P.O. Chromepet (Madras). (Climate dry; Fifteen miles from Madras City. Treatment done are—Ultra-violet Rays [both electric and sunbath, screened from heat by a special process], inhalation treatment, ozone treatment, graduated exercises, etc. Concessions to students and in special cases granted).

*Government Tuberculosis Hospital,* P.O. Royapettah, Madras.

*Visranthipuram Tuberculosis Sanatorium,* Rajamundry, East Godavari Dt. (South India).

*Coimbatore Dist. Jubilee T. B. Sanatorium,* Perundurai.

**Bombay—**

*Hillside Sanatorium,* P.O. Vengurla, Belgaum. (All surgical treatments done. Situated near the sea).

*Karnatak Health Institute and T. B. Sanatorium,* Hukeri Road, M. S. M. Ry. (Bombay).

*Wanless T. B. Sanatorium,* Wanlesswadi, Dist. Satara. (All surgical treatments done, 1,800 ft. above sea level).

*Dr. Bahadurji Memorial Sanatorium,* Deolali (Bombay).

*Maharashtra Tuberculosis Sanatorium,* Panchvati, Nasik (Bombay).

*Maratha Hospital,* Connaught Road, Bombay.

*Turner Sanatorium, Bhoiwada,* Parel, Bombay.

*Bel Air Sanatorium for Consumptives,* "Dalkeith", Panchgani (Bombay). (Situated on the hills above 4,200 ft. above sea level).

*Hindu Sanatorium for Tuberculosis,* Karla (Bombay). (Kept closed during the rains).

*Salvation Army T. B. Hospital,* Anand, Kaira Dist.

*Anti-T. B. Hospital and Parin Banoo Anti-T. B. Clinic Association,* Surat.

*Talegaon General Hospital and Convalescent Home,* Talegaon, Dt. Poona.

*N. M. Wadia Charitable Hospital,* Sholapur.

**Central Provinces—**

*Pendra Road Sanatorium,* Pendra Road, C. P. (2,380 ft. above sea level).

**Delhi—**

*Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital,* Kingsway, Delhi. (Non-residents of Delhi not admitted into general ward. In private cottages preference given to residents of Delhi province).

**Punjab—**

*King Edward Sanatorium,* Dharampur (Simla).
*Lady Irwin Sanatorium,* P O. Jubar via Sanawar.
*Jubilee Sanatorium,* Samli, Dt. Rawalpindi.
*Gulabdevi T. B. Hospital,* near Model Town, Lahore.
*Krishan Bhagwan Sanatorium,* Multan.
*Raja Durga Singh Sanatorium,* Mando Hills, P.O. Dharampur.
*McGuire T. B. Sanatorium,* Dharamsala, Kangra.
*King George V. Memorial Hospital,* Rawalpindi.
*Sir Gujarmal Kesra Devi T. B. Sanatorium,* Amritsar.
*Garden Sanatorium,* Ludhiana.
*Amarnath T. B. Institute,* Mayo Hospital, Lahore.
*Lady Linthligow Sanatorium,* Kasauli, Simla Hills.

**Ajmer-Merwara—**

*Madar Union Sanatorium,* Madar.

**Assam—**

*T. B. Sanatorium,* Shillong.

**Baluchistan—**

*T. B. Sanatorium,* Quetta.

**Bengal—**

*Jadavpur T. B. Hospital,* Jadavpur, Calcutta.
*Baikuntanath Pthysis Ward, L. J. Sanatorium,* Darjeeling.
*S. B. Dey Sanatorium,* Kurseong.
*Clark T. B. Hospital,* Darjeeling.
*National Infirmary,* 189, Manicktola Main Road, Calcutta.
*Jaminibhusan T. B. Hospital,* Patipukur, Dum Dum.

**Bihar—**

*Itki Sanatorium.* P.O. Itki, Ranchi.
*Darbhanga Medical School T. B. Hospital,* Darbhanga.
*R. K. Mission T. B. Hospital,* Ranchi.

**N. W. F. P.—**

*Govt. T. B. Sanatorium,* Dadar, Dist. Hazara.

**Sind—**

*Mrs. Parpati Awatsingh Sanatorium,* Jherruck, Karachi.
*Maharaja Deepchand Tejbhandas Ojha Sanatorium,* Karachi.

**U. P.—**

*King Edward Sanatorium,* Bhowali, Nainital.
*Hillcrest Sanatorium,* P.O. Gethia, Nainital.
*The Sanatorium,* Almora.
*Sri Mangla Prasad Sanatorium,* Sarnath, Benares.
*T. B. Hospital, King George Medical School,* Lucknow.
*T. B. Sanatorium,* Karelabagh, Allahabad.
*T. B. Hospital,* Allahabad.

**Indian States—**

(1) *Rao Raja Sri Girendra Raj Singh T. B. Hospital,* Bharatpur; (2) *Ganga Golden Jubilee T. B. Hospital,* Bikaner; (3) *T. B. Hospital,* Hyderabad; (4) *Sri Sawai Tukoji Rao Sanatorium,* P.O. Rao, Indore; (5) *T. B. Sanatorium, Jaipur;* (6) *Govt. Sanatorium,* Tanmerg, *T. B. Hospital,* Srinagar, *T. B. Hospital,* Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir); (7) *Seth V. Karsondas Natha T. B. Sanatorium,* Kutch State; (8) *Princess Krishnajammani Sanatorium,* Mysore, *Hanagavadi Mathada Murigappiah's T. B. Hospital,* Davangiri, Mysore; (9) *Harding T. B. Hospital, Dharampore,* Patiala; (10) *T. B. Hospital,* Nagarcoil, Travancore.

## MEDICAL COUNCIL OF INDIA

The Medical Council of India was brought into existence by the Indian Medical Council Act of 1933, which placed on it responsibility for the maintenance of a uniform minimum standard of higher qualifications in medicine for the whole of British India. The Council carried out a detailed inspection of all Indian Medical Colleges and their examinations, and as a result the medical qualifications of all the Universities except those of the Andhra University, have now been reorganized.

The Medical Council of India has also framed a series of recommendations for professional education, which now govern the requirements and standards of the University medical education in India.

The furtherance of the recognition of the Indian medical qualifications in countries outside British India, with its corollary, the reciprocal recognition in this country of approved qualifications of such countries, is another function of the Council. Non-Indian qualifications recognized by the Council till now, are only those which have been accepted on basis of reciprocity. The General Medical Council of Great Britain has accepted for registration in the United Kingdom all the degrees granted by the British Indian Universities, which have been approved by this Council.

There are also various Provincial Acts of Medical Registration which provide for the formation of a Medical Council in each province, where such legislation obtains, and the registration of qualified medical practitioners. The functions of these Councils include, in addition, the supervision of medical education, inspection of examinations, exercise of displinary control over medical practitioners and that of advising the Local Government in regard to the recognition of the various medical qualifications.

# EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

## INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

The first proposal of founding a University in India was made by the Council of Education in Bengal in the year 1845, but was not accepted by the Board of Directors of the East India Company, who considered the scheme somewhat premature. The famous despatch of Sir Charles Wood in 1854, soon after the renewal of Charter of East India Company in the previous year, brought the question once more to the front. "Among many subjects of importance" proclaimed the epoch-making document, "none have stronger claim to our attention than that of education. It is one of our most sacred duties to the nation, to be the means, as far as it lies, of conferring upon the natives of India those vast moral and material blessings which flow from the general diffusion of useful knowledge and which India may under Providence derive from her connection with England". It was in accordance with this declared policy, the foundations of University education was laid in the country.

The foundation of University Education was laid in this country with the establishment of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in the year 1857, the necessary legislation incorporating them having been passed respectively on January 24th, July 18th and September 15th of the year. The jurisdiction of the Calcutta University which at the beginning included practically all Northern India, was soon found to be unwieldy and it was therefore broken up by the establishment of two additional Universities, the University of the Punjab which was founded in 1882 and the University of Allahabad which followed five years later in 1887.

The landmark in the history of Indian Universities was the appointment by Lord Curzon of a University Commission in the year 1902. The recommendations of the Commission were mainly in the direction of reforms in the constitution of Universities, "that educational standards should be allowed a predominant influence in them". An enactment for amending the law relating to Universities in India came into effect on 1st September, 1904 and laid new responsibilities upon Universities as regards both their control of affiliated colleges and their own teaching functions. It also specified the provision of instruction as one of their duties and gave them the power of appointing professors and lecturers, of holding and managing endowments and of erecting, equipping and maintaining University libraries, laboratories and museums. Though the bulk of the teaching continued to be in the affiliated colleges, a certain amount of higher instruction now began to be concentrated under University management. Territorial limits were assigned to each University. A systematic inspection of colleges by the University was established.

Another important advancement was the Government of India's resolution in 1913 which pleaded for the establishment of additional universities of teaching type. It advocated "a separate university for each leading provinces in India and to create new local teaching and residential universities within each of the provinces in harmony with best modern opinion as to the right road to educational efficiency." So new Universities were started under official auspices, but a new departure were made in 1916 and 1920. The two Universities were established to serve the special needs of the Hindus and Mahomedans, founded largely on the efforts of the communities. They were established by the Acts of the Legislature. *The Benares Hindu University* came into existence in 1916 and the *Aligarh Muslim University* in 1920. The provision of faculties of oriental learning and religious instruction is a special feature of these institutions.

With the constitution of Bihar and Orissa into a separate province, a new University under the name of *Patna University* was started at Patna in 1917. In Indian States, two new Universities were started, one in Mysore known as *Mysore University* in 1916 and another at Hyderabad known as *Osmania University* in 1918. The noteworthy feature of the Osmania University is the teaching of all subjects through the medium of Urdu.

Another landmark in the University history is the Calcutta University Commission presided over by Sir Michael Sadler (1917-1919). One of the primary recommendations was that Universities should be relieved of their intermediate work, so that they may be able to concentrate attention on real University teaching and the advancement of higher learning. The Commission also advocated the establishment of unitary and residential Universities.

Several new Universities were now established all over India, largely on the lines recommended by the Sadler Commission. *Rangoon University* was established in Burma in 1920. *The University of Lucknow* was incorporated in December 1920. The *Dacca University* came into existence on the 18th July, 1920. The characteristic feature of the Dacca University is the special representation of Muslim community on University bodies and a Hall provided for Muslim students. *The Delhi University* was established in 1922.

The Central Provinces got its new *Nagpur University* in 1923. The *Agra University* was established in the year 1927 which also caters to the needs of Rajputana and Central India. The notable feature in connection with the Universities in United Provinces is that except in the case of Aligarh and Benares, Intermediate education has been removed from their control with the formation of a separate Board of High School and Intermediate Education, established by a special Act of Legislature. University of Dacca has also established its Intermediate Board.

The year 1926 witnessed important University development in Madras Province. *Andhra University* was established in this year and was located at Waltair. Another University was established at Chidambaram known as *Annamalai University* by the princely donation of 20 lakhs of Rupees by Raja Sir Annamalai Chetty. *Travancore University* has been established in 1938.

Another new university has been started in 1943 in Orissa known as *Utkal University*.

The types of Universities in India are as follows:—*'Affiliating University'*, i.e., a University which recognises external colleges offering instruction in its courses of studies: A *'Teaching University'* is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by teachers appointed by the University. A *Unitary University* is one usually localised in a single centre, in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teachers appointed by or under the control of the University.

The Calcutta University with its all recent improvements, continues to be the largest affiliating University in India and the Empire.

Central Advisory Board of Education which was abolished in 1923 as a measure of economy was revived by the Government of India in August, 1935. It consists of all Provincial Ministers of Education or their Directors of Public Instruction, Representatives, of the Inter-University Board, the Legislative Assembly, the Council of State and Nominees of the Government of India. Its main functions are to serve as a clearing house of ideas and to act as a distributing centre of educational information for India.

There is also a *Bureau of Education* under the control of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India for dealing specially with the collection and dissemination of literature relating to educational problems in the various provinces.

*Inter-University Board*—The need of co-ordination in the work of Universities in India was expressed by the Calcutta University Commission. The Indian Universities Conference held at Simla in 1924 passed a resolution unanimously recommending to the Universities that it was desirable that an Inter-University organisation should be established for—(1) Bureau of information, (2) Exchange of Professors, (3) co-ordination of University work, (4) obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other Universities, (5) serving as appointments Bureau for Indian Universities, etc.

## ALL-INDIA SCHOLARS

*[In all recognised and unrecognised institutions]*

| | *Males* | *Females* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 10 611 623 | 2,890,246 | 13,506,869 |
| 1935-36 | 10,802,709 | 3,013,440 | 13,816,149 |
| 1936-37 | 11,007,681 | 3,138,357 | 14,146 038 |
| 1937-38 | 10,819 592 | 3 012,268 | 13 831,860 |
| 1938-39 | 11,344,972 | 3,163,643 | 14,508,615 |
| 1939-40 | 11,874,482 | 3,421,907 | 15,296,399 |
| 1941-42 | 12,200,692 | 3,569,198 | 15,769,890 |

## PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SCHOLARS

*[Percentage of total Scholars to Population]*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 4·97 | 1937-38 | 5·38 |
| 1935-36 | 5·09 | 1938-39 | 5·64 |
| 1936-37 | 5·20 | 1939-40 | 5·95 |

## COLLEGE STUDENTS

| | *Males* | *Females* | | *Males* | *Females* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933-34 | 103,583 | 4,765 | 1937-38 | 115,612 | 7,527 |
| 1934-35 | 106 296 | 5,512 | 1938-39 | 123,559 | 8,970 |
| 1935-36 | 107,244 | 5,861 | 1939-40 | 140,088 | 4,816 |
| 1936-37 | 110,022 | 6,593 | | | |

## GRADUATES & UNDER-GRADUATES OF BRITISH INDIA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | 91,300 | 1937-38 | 118,289 |
| 1934-35 | 101,079 | 1938-39 | 121,076 |
| 1935-36 | 107,755 | 1939-40 | 138,093 |
| 1936-37 | 109,741 | | |

## NO. OF INSTITUTIONS & SCHOLARS

| | *Institutions* | | *No. of Sscholars* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1939-40 | 1940-41 | 1939-40 | 1940-41 |
| Universities | 15 | 15 | 11,729 | 12,622 |
| Arts Colleges | 304 | 325 | 107,902 | 114,104 |
| Professional Colleges | 81 | 85 | 25,265 | 26,236 |
| High Schools | 3,711 | 3,861 | 1,255,915 | 1,326,127 |
| Middle Schools | 10,503 | 10,850 | 1,403,313 | 1,428,112 |
| Primary Schools | 189 751 | 187,164 | 11,445,372 | 11,797,849 |
| Special Schools | 11,087 | 11,627 | 454,798 | 474,273 |
| Unrecognised Institution | 20,052 | 18,862 | 592,105 | 590,565 |

## ALL-INDIA EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

### (Recognised Institutions)

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | 27,18,56,622 | 1936-37 | 26,40,17,864 |
| 1932-33 | 25,78,75,868 | 1937-38 | 26,98,64,484 |
| 1933-34 | 26 17,65,186 | 1938-39 | 27 81,99,492 |
| 1935-35 | 26.52,11,420 | 1939-40 | 29,08,76,321 |
| 1935-36 | 25,71,06,470 | 1940-41 | 29,84,03,205 |

## ALL-INDIA COST PER PUPIL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | Rs. 20-11-0 | 1938-39 | Rs. 20-0- 0 |
| 1935-36 | ,, 20-13-4 | 1939-40 | ,, 19-12-6 |
| 1936-37 | ,, 20-14-2 | 1940-41 | ,, 19-10-6 |

## UNIVERSITY STATISTICS (1940-41)

| | | *In constituent College or University Depts.* | *In affiliated Colleges* | *No. of Graduates* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta (Affitg. & Teaching) | (1857) | 2,304 | 39,399 | 3,452 |
| Bombay ,, | (1857) | 1244 | 25,799 | 2,005 |
| Madras ,, | (1857) | 6,964 | 12 060 | 1,489 |
| Punjab ,, | (1882) | 1,903 | 22,690 | 525 |
| Allahabad (Teaching) | (1887) | 2,839 | ... | 527 |
| Hindu ,, | (1916) | 3,945 | 92 | 324 |
| Mysore ,, | (1916) | 4,239 | .. | 407 |
| Patna (Affiliating) | (1917) | ... | 7,727 | 1,014 |
| Osmania (Teaching) | (1918) | 1,662 | 936 | 164 |
| Muslim Unitary) | (1920) | 1,849 | ... | 271 |
| Lucknow (Unitary & Teachg.) | (1920) | 2,621 | ... | 401 |
| Dacca ,, | (1921) | 1,664 | ... | 225 |
| Delhi (Teaching) | (1922) | 3,151 | ... | 312 |
| Nagpur (Affiltg. & Teaching) | (1923) | 319 | 4,016 | 361 |
| Andhra ,, | (1926) | 309 | 4,768 | 361 |
| Agra (Affiliating) | (1927) | .. | 4,501 | 1,204 |
| Annamalai (Unitary) | (1929) | 983 | ... | 108 |
| Travancore (Teaching) | (1937) | 1,935 | 1,373 | 276 |

## UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

| | *No. of Books* | | *No. of Books* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aligarh University | 47,000 | Delhi University | 24,338 |
| Allahabad University | 98,980 | Lucknow University | 60.325 |
| Benares Hindu Univ. | over 1,00.000 | Madras University | about 1,09.550 |
| Bombay University | 59.507 | Nagpur | 33.803 |
| Calcutta University | over 2,06.000 | Punjab | 97,228 |
| Dacca University | 79.514 | Patna | 24,000 |

## PROVINCIAL EXPENSES ON EDUCATION (1940-41)

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assam ... ... | 67,04,270 | Sind ... ... | 73,13,694 |
| Bengal ... ... | 5,47,58,255 | U. P. ... ... | 4,40,07,416 |
| Bihar ... ... | 1,81,66,648 | Ajmer-Merwara ... | 12,20,668 |
| Bombay ... ... | 4,63,36,362 | Baluchistan ... | 5,91,034 |
| C. P. & Berar ... | 1,16,87,885 | Bangalore ... | 10,58,273 |
| Madras ... ... | 5,94,31,215 | Coorg ... ... | 2,44,204 |
| N. W. F. P. ... ... | 34,57,747 | Delhi ... ... | 32,14,343 |
| Orissa ... ... | 42,39,992 | Minor Administration | 12,76,146 |
| Punjab ... ... | 3,46,95,053 | | |
| | | Total (Br. India) ... | 29,07,69,866 |

## MUSEUMS IN INDIA

1. Indian Museum, Cal. (1886)
2. Patna Museum, Patna.
3. Archaeological Museum, Sarnath.
4. Prov. Museum, Lucknow.
5. Curzon Museum, Muttra.
6. Fort Museum, Delhi.
7. Central Museum, Lahore.
8. Archaeological Museum, Taxila
9. Govt. Museum, Peshawar.
10. Jaipur Museum, Jaipur.
11. Udaipur Museum, Udaipur.
12. Baroda Museum, Baroda.
13. Ajmere Museum, Ajmere.
14. State Museum, Hyderabad.
15. Prince of Wales Museum, Bom.
16. Central Museum, Nagpur.
17. Govt. Museum, Madras.
18. Bangalore Museum, Bangalore.
19. Trivandrum Museum, Trivandrum.
20. Bangiya Sahitya Parisad, Calcutta.
21. Barendra Research Museum, Rajshahi.
22. Dacca Museum, Dacca.
23. Ashutosh Museum (Cal. Univ.)
24. Darjeeling Museum, Darjeeling
25. Victoria Museum, Karachi.
26. Khiching Museum, Mayurbhanj
27. Gauhati Museum, Assam.
28. Harappa Museum, Harappa.
29. Mahenjodaro Museum, Mahenjodaro.

## INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

| *Name* | *Vice-Chancellors.* |
|---|---|
| Calcutta (1857) ... ... | Dr. B. C. Ray. |
| Bombay (1857) . . ... | B. J. Wadia. |
| Madras (1857) .. ... | Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar. |
| Allahabad (1887) ... ... | Dr. Amarnatth Jha. |
| Punjab (1882) ... ... | Mian Afzal Hussain. |
| Lucknow (1920) ... ... | S. M. Habibullah. |
| Nagpur (1923) . . .. | Mr. Justice Puranik. |
| Dacca (1920) ... ... | Khan Bahadur Capt. Dr. M. Hassan. |
| Patna (1927) ... ... | Dr. S. Sinha. |
| Aligarh Muslim (1920) ... | Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed. |
| Delhi (1922) ... ... | Sir William Spens. |
| Agra (1927) ... ... | Rev. J. C. Chatterjee. |
| Benares Hindu (1915) ... | Sir S. Radhakrishnan. |
| Andhra (1926) ... ... | Dr. C. R. Reddy. |
| Annamalai Chidambaram (1929) ... | Mr. M. Rathnaswami. |
| Mysore (1916) ... ... | . . . . . . . . . . |
| Osmania, Hyderabad (1918) ... | Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung. |
| Travancore (1938) ... ... | Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer. |
| Utkul University (1943) ... | Prof. Parija. |
| Sm. Nathibhai Damodar Thackersay Women's University (1916) | Mrs. Sarada Mehta. |
| Biswabharati, Bolpur (1921) ... | Dr. Abanindranath Tagore (*President*). |

## SCIENTIFIC ACADEMIES IN INDIA

1. *Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal,* founded by Sir William Jones in 1784.
2. *Indian Museum, Calcutta,* founded in 1866 which is the main centre of Zoological research.
3. *Madras Literary Society*—an Auxiliary to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland started about 1833.
4. *Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta,* founded in 1820.
5. *Bombay Natural History Society,* Bombay, founded in 1883.
6. *Haffkine Institute, Bombay,* well-known centre of research in preventive medicine, started in 1899.
7. *Indian Association for Cultivation of Science, Calcutta,* started in 1876 by Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar.
8. *National Academy of Sciences,* Allahabad, founded in 1936.
9. *Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore,* started in 1934 with a view to holding regular meetings for reading and discussion of original scientific contributions.
10. *National Institute of Sciences,* Calcutta, for co-ordinating the work of various scientific institutions and Govt. scientific departments and services, was inaugurated in January, 1935.
11. *Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute* (Poona)—Started on 6th July, 1917, on the 80th birthday of the famous orientalist, Sir R. G. Bhandarkar with the object of publishing oriental edition of text books on antiquities, to provide up-to-date library and to train students in research work.
12. *Indian Chemical Society*—University of College of Science, Calcutta; founded in 1929.
13. *Indian Institute of Sciences*—Bangalore, started in 1911. It offers post-graduate work in five main branches of science, namely, Physics, Cosmic Ray research, general Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Biochemistry, Electrical Technology, and Aeronautical Engineering.
14. *Indian Mathematical Society*—Calcutta, founded in 1907. It has a library which is located at Fergusson College, Poona.
15. *Indian Society of Oriental Art*—Calcutta, started with the object of reviving interest in Indian Art and Culture.
16. *Institute of Engineers*—founded in 1920 with the object of general advancement of engineering and exchanging information and ideas amongst its members.
17. *P. E. N. (India Centre)*—The Indian Centre of P. E. N. was started in Bombay in 1933 by Sophia Wadia for poets, editors, essayists, novelists (P. E. N.).
18. *Uday Sankar Indian Culture Centre*—Almora, U. P., founded in 1939, with a school of dancing started in 1940. There is also a research department for dance, music and drama of India.
19. *Bose Institute*—Establishe by Sir J. C. Bose at Calcutta in 1917 to carry researches on plant life.

# LANGUAGES

This diversity of language in India is set as a bar to a common Indian national unity. But this oft-quoted theory has no practical basis, because it has been clearly demonstrated in the case of many countries, such as England, Switzerland, France, Spain, Soviet Russia, China, Mexico, etc. that multiplicity of language is no bar to nationhood. In England alone, we have English, Welsh, Gaelic, besides dialects of these. Moreover many of the so-called languages are mere small tribal speeches such as those belonging to the Tibeto-Chinese family found only on the northern and north-eastern borders of India, and spoken of by less than one per cent. of the entire population of India; there are some insignificant languages which do not really belong to India.

So we can safely say that there are 15 major languages for all India—(1) *Hindi*, (2) *Bengali*, (3) *Urdu*, (4) *Oriya*, (5) *Marathi*, (6) *Gujarati*, (7) *Sindhi*, (8) *Kashmiri*, (9) *Punjabi*, (10) *Nepali*, (11) *Assamese*, and four Dravidian languages of the south (12) *Telugu*, (13) *Kannada* or *Kanarese*, (14) *Tamil* and (15) *Malayalam*.

According to official estimate there are 225 languages current in India. Bengali is spoken by 92 per cent. of the population of Bengal, and hence linguistically Bengali is more homogeneous than any other provinces in India. In Central Provinces Hindi prevails in the north, while Marhati predominates in the west, centre and Berar. 50 per cent. of the population speak Hindi and the rest Marhati. People of Madras speak Dravidian languages—namely Tamil in the South, Telugu in the north. Telugu is the common language of the districts from a few miles North of Madras to the extreme South of the eastern division of the Peninsula, and the Malayalam in the West Coast. Malayalam is the language of the Indian States of Travancore, Cochin and Malabar districts. Hindi or Hindustani represented by Urdu and Hindi is the third great language of the world. Bombay Presidency has three main groups—Gujarati, Marhati, Karnataki. Bihar has into its fold Chotanagpur languages. Assam is predominantly Bengali which includes Bengali parts like Sylhet, Cachar and Goalpara. The Congress programme is to make fresh division of India on linguistic basis. The Congress provinces are already divided on this basis as far as possible.

The division of India into provinces is unfortunately not based upon linguistic, ethnological or cultural basis. It consists of artificial units with conglomeration of diverse peoples. According to Simon Commission's Report, the provinces "have grown up haphazard as a result of conquest, supersession of former rulers or administrative conquests." So the main element of Indian Federation is wanting in Indian body politic.

The four great linguistic families of India are (1) *Austric*, (2) *Dravidian*, (3) *Indo-Aryan*, (4) *Sino-Tibetan*. Austric language is represented in the hills and jungles of central and north-eastern India and is spoken by about 1·3 per cent. of the total population of India. The following are the Austric languages (*a*) *Kol* or *Munda* group which includes *Santali*, *Mundari*, *Ho*, etc., (*b*) *Khasi* in Assam, and (*c*) *Nicobarese*.

Of the stocks, the *Indo-Aryan* group embraces the *Vedic*, the earliest accessible form of Aryan speech in India. From this, through the development of grammatical and phonetic studies, came a literary language—the *Sanskrit*, a word that signifies "correctly or completely formed"; hence, cultivated or polished. Thereafter followed *Pali* and *Maharashtri*, of Behar and Mahratta—dialects that were called *Prakrits*, i.e., common, vulgar or *derived* (from the Sanskrit). This Aryan family of languages accounts for 73 per cent. of the population of India.

The Indo-Aryan languages are grouped into following classes—(1) *North-western group* represented by western *Punjabi* and *Sindhi*, (2) *Southern group* represented by Marathi and Konkani, (3) *Eastern group* represented by Oriya, Bengali, Assamese and Behari, (4) *East Central group* consisting of Eastern Hindi, (5) *Central group* consisting of Western Hindi (*Hindi and Urdu*), Eastern Punjabi, Rajasthani, Gujarati, (6) *Northern or Pahari group* consisting of Nepali, Garwali, Kumaoni and Western Pahari. Another two groups of languages known as *Dardic* and *Iranian* fall under Indo-Aryan group. Dardic is represented by Kashmiri and other small languages between India and Afganistan. Iranian branch is represented by *Pushtu* in N. W. F. Province and *Balochi*.

The *Dravidian* group includes twelve distinct languages—*Tamil, Telegu, Kanarese, Malayalam, Tulu, Kodagu, Toda, Kota, Gond, Khond, Oraon* and *Rajmahal*. These languages are spoken in the following regions or districts of India; South-eastern, north-eastern, north-western, and south-western, the Malabar coast, Coorg (adjoining the Malabar cost), Nilgiri Hills, Central India, N. W. Orissa, the Rajmahal hills of Bengal. Tamil is spoken also in the northern part of Ceylon, also *Brahui* in Beluchistan.

*Sino-Tibetan* or *Tibeto-Burman* languages belong to Mongolian race. They are spoken in the inaccessible hills and mountains of Assam and Nepal and account for only about 0 85 per cent of Indian population. It has been divided by Brandreth into 19 different classes reduced by Cust to five geographical group the Nepal, Sikkim, Assam, Manipur-Chittagong and Trans-Himalayan groups. Following are some of the languages, *Manipuri, Lushai* and *Garo*.

## Important Languages of India

*Gujrati*—is spoken in Gujrat, the northern maritime province of Bombay presidency and also in Baroda and Indian States adjoining.

*Rajasthani*—is spoken in Rajputana and adjoining parts of Central India. Rajasthani has numerous dialects, each State claiming one or more of its own.

*Pahari*—a general name applied to Indo-Aryan languages spoken in the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Nepal in the east to Chamba of the Punjab in the West. These forms of speech fall into three groups—eastern, the language of Nepal; the Central, spoken in the north of the United Provinces in Kumaon and Garhwal; and western, spoken in the country round Simla and in Chamba.

*Punjabi*—the language of the Central Punjab. The vocabulary of Punjabi is very similar to that of Western Hindi.

*Sindhi*—belongs to the north-western group of the outer band of Indo-European languages. Sindhi is directly derived from Prakrit.

*Marhati*—Indo-Aryan language spoken in Western and Central India. It covers parts of two provinces of British India—Bombay and Central Provinces including Berar; also spoken in Portuguese India and some parts of Nizam's Dominions.

*Konkani*—A language that some two million people on India's West Coast speak; has more scripts than one. It is no more than a Marhati dialect.

*Bengali*—belongs to the eastern group of Indo-Aryan languages. It is an immediate descendant of Magadhi Prakrit which spreading in south-east developed into Bengali. The Bengali has in main two dialects, western and eastern. The western Bengali is the standard.

*Bihari*—the most western speech of the eastern group of modern Indo-Aryan languages. It extends over the province of Agra and to the south it covers nearly the whole of the Province of Chota Nagpur. It is also the language of the inhabitants of the neighbouring Terai districts of Nepal. The Bihari has three main dialects—*Maithili*, *Tirhutia* and *Magadhi*.

*Hindustani*—the term covers both *Urdu* and *Hindi*, because both the languages are in points of grammar and syntax practically identical and there is a considerable fund of vocabulary common to both. Three factors however contribute to separatism. Firstly, Hindi is generally written in Devnagri script and Urdu in Persian Arabic script. Secondly, owing to various historical and sociological reasons Hindi has to be associated with Hindus and Urdu with the Muslims. Thirdly, Urdu writers tend to draw upon Arabic and Persian for expanding their vocabulary and Hindi writers upon Sanskrit.

*Urdu*—The basis of Urdu language like English, is a dialect of Aryan family of languages known as *Bhasha* which is derived from Sanskrit. When the Mughals took possession of Northern India and large number of Mahomedan conquerors settled here, naturally the languages of both began to have a mutual influence. When the Persian and Turkish speaking Mahomedan met the Hindu in mart, in camp, or on the battlefield, the former in order to make himself understood had to use a mixed dialect, as he had naturalised some words of the language of the Hindu. The Hindu on the other hand had adopted some of the expressions of the conquering people. The name Urdu has come into vogue only recently. The language was originally known as Hindi.

## INDIAN LANGUAGES—(1931)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengali ✓ | 53,468,469 | Kashmere ✓ | 1,438,021 |
| Assamese ✓ | 1,999 057 | Kherwari | 4,031,970 |
| Marathi ✓ | 20,890,658 | Pastu | 1,634,490 |
| Tamil ✓ | 20,412,652 | Punjabi | 15,839,254 |
| Telugu ✓ | 26,373,727 | Gujrati ✓ | 10,849,984 |
| *Western Hindi ✓ | 71,547,671 | *Behari | 27,929,559 |
| *Eastern Hindi | 7,867,103 | Kanarese ✓ | 11,206,380 |
| Malayalam ✓ | 9,137,615 | Oriya ✓ | 11,194,265 |
| Western Punjabi ✓ | 8,566,501 | Rajasthani | 13,897,896 |
| Sindhi ✓ | 4,006,147 | English | 319,349 |

***Hindustani is the term under which both Urdu and Hindi are amalgamated for census purposes. They are regardel as one language though their script is different.**

## WORLD'S LANGUAGES

| | |
|---|---|
| Abyssinian, embracing Ethiopic, Galla, Geez, Amharic and Tigre | 7,600,000 |
| Afghan | 12,000,000 |
| African dial | 93,923,000 |
| Albanian | 1,004,000 |
| Arabic | 29,000,000 |
| Bengali | 53,000,000 |
| Persian | 15,000,000 |
| Polish | 32,000,000 |
| Portuguese | 48,800,000 |
| Rumanian | 19,400,000 |
| Russian dial | 166,000,000 |
| Estonian | 1,127,000 |
| Finnish | 3,022,000 |
| Flemish | 3,500,000 |
| French | 68,895,000 |
| German | 78,947,000 |
| Greek | 6,936,000 |
| Hindi and other languages | 216,000,000 |
| Hungarian | 8,001,112 |
| Bohemian | 10,612,000 |
| Bulgarian | 6,078,000 |
| Chinese | 488,573,000 |
| Danish | 3,707,000 |
| Dutch | 16,548,500 |
| English | 247,833,000 |
| Lithuanian | 2,393,000 |
| Norwegian | 2,814,200 |
| Italian | 43,700,000 |
| Japanese | 97,700,000 |
| Javanese | 42,000,000 |
| Lettish | 1,905,000 |
| Serbian | 11,000,000 |
| Siamese | 14,500,000 |
| Slovenian | 5,185,000 |
| Spanish | 102,700,000 |
| Swedish | 6,266,000 |
| Tibeto-Burmese | 17,000,000 |
| Turkish | 14,106,000 |

Actual number of languages so far computed is 2,795. English language is spoken by more than 247,833,000 people.

# PORTS OF INDIA

## PORT TRUST

India is remarkably deficient in harbours. The west coast ports from Baluchistan to Cape Comorin with the exception of Karachi, Gulf of Cutch ports, Gulf of Cambay ports, Bombay, Cochin are practically closed to traffic from the end of May to the beginning of September by the violence of monsoon, and the east coast is surf bound and without any natural harbours, though Madras and Vizagapatam, are artificial harbours which, offer a safe berth to vessels in all weathers. Calcutta is handicapped not by its distance from the sea but by the bars which tend to form in the Hooghly, and Chittagong suffers in an accentuated form from the similar handicap. As a result of these physical characteristic practically six-sevenths of India's foreign trade is centred in six ports, *i.e.*, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras Cochin, and Vizagapatam. Bombay, Karachi and Cochin are natural harbours.

The minor ports are *Bhavnagar* in the Gulf of Cambay, *Mangalore, Calicut, Tuticorin, Nagapatam, Bimlilpalam, Masulipatam, Pondicherry, Cocanada* and *Chittagong*.

Indian States contain following important ports*Bedi* (Nawanagar), *Porebandar* (Porbandar State), *Bhavanagar* (Bhavanagar State), *Quilon* (Travancore), *Mandvi* (Cutch).

The ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Chittagong are for administrative purposes placed under the control of bodies styled Port Trusts or Port Commissioners. These bodies are composed of Trustees or Commissioners partly nominated and partly elected who are subjected to the control of the Local or Imperial Government, have wide powers vested in them by law to levy dues and taxes in connection with the landing and shipping of goods and to utilise the amounts so realised for the betterment of the amenities of the port.

### Description of Ports

*Karachi*—is the nearest in India to Europe. It is the gate of foreign commerce not only for Sind but also for a great part of North-West India, Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The principal exports are wheat, cotton, barley, rice, gram, oil seeds, wool, hides and skins and animal bones and principal imports are—cotton, and woollen piece-goods, sugar machinery, iron and steel, mineral oils, coal and coke. Karachi now ranks as the third maritime port of India in importance. With the introduction of air mails in 1929 Karachi has become the leading air port in India.

The affairs of the port are managed by a Port Trust Board of fifteen members.

*Bombay*—Bombay is the natural outlet for India's trade with the west. It is strategically situated in the middle of the west coast of the country, this enabling it to draw upon a vast hinterland extending beyond the uplands of the Deccan to the fertile Indo-Gangetic plain and it is close to Aden and the Suez Canal as any other west coast port. The affairs of the port are under the supervision and control of the Bombay Port Trust, consisting of a Chairman appointed by Government and twenty-one members elected and nominated. The harbour, which is one of the safest and the most spacious in the world, covers 74 square miles and provides secure and ample shelter for shipping at all seasons of the year, being 14 miles long, 4 to 6 miles wide with a general depth varying from 22 to 40 feet. There are three enclosed wet docks and two dry docks. Besides the enclosed docks there are situated along the harbour front a number of 'Bunders' or open wharves and basins where the traffic carried by coasting and country craft and "overside" cargo from the docks and stream is handled.

*Madras*—was an open roadstead with surf-beaten coast line, but the present harbour has been formed by two concrete walls projecting into the sea so as to enclose a space of about 200 acres with an entrance from north-east within which as many as 14 vessels drawing up to 31″—6″ can be accommodated.

The chief imports into Madras are rice, and food grains, coals, oils, manures, papers and stationery, timber, sugar, dyeing and tanning substances, metals, glass and glassware, chemicals, hardware, machinery, motor vehicles, cycles and accessories, cotton manufactures, provisions, railway plant and rolling stock, etc.

*Cocanada*—About 80 miles South of Vizagapatam. Principal exports consist of raw cotton, groundnuts, castor seeds.

*Calcutta*—is situated in latitude 22°33′N longitude 38°21′E on the river Hooghly. It is about 80 miles from the sea and is the largest port on the eastern side of India. The principal feature of the port is the difficulty of its approaches. The Hooghly with its winding course, many shoals and strong currents cannot be regarded as a natural waterway for ships of the size now trading to the port. So the port is always kept by skilled pilotage by exact buoying and marking of deep water channels, by accurate surveying and by dredging. Calcutta's shipping is at the mercy of the tides. The ships can enter and clear only at a fixed hours corresponding with the tides. The port serves the great jute, tea and coal industries, the wheat and seeds traffic of Bihar and the United Provinces and generally the agricultural areas tapped by the main lines of East Indian, Bengal and Nagpur and Bengal and Assam Railways and by numerous waterways connecting the delta with the interior of Bengal and Assam. Through Calcutta passes roughly one-half of the total sea-borne traffic of India.

The advantage of Calcutta as a port is as follows :—

(1) Calcutta is at the head of Indo-Gangetic basin which is the most densely populated area in India.

(2) It has in its hinterland jute factories, coal mines, iron mines, petroleum mines, mica mines, manganese mines, tea estates which find their foreign markets through Calcutta.

(3) Iron-smelting industry which produces pig iron is also established in the hinterland of Calcutta.

*Chittagong*—is situated about 10 miles from the mouth of Karnafuli River in East Bengal. The export trade consists chiefly of tea, jute, wax, cotton, rice, paddy, oil, provisions, spices, tobacco, poultry and livestock. The foreign import trade consists of salt, iron and steel materials, cotton piece-goods, tea chests, machinery, hardware and cutlery, liquors, chemicals, drugs and oils. The port was formerly declared a major port from the 1st April, 1928.

*Cochin*—is on the Malabar Coast of India, 580 miles from Bombay and recently declared a major port. It is a port with 120 square miles of sheltered back waters hidden behind the narrow opening to the sea. It is the most important port between Bombay and Colombo. The system of backwaters running parallel with the coast affords cheap transport and excellent waterways connecting several places of importance in the Cochin and Travancore States. At present there are 9 large and 2 small berths in the harbour for mooring steamers.

*Kathiawar Ports*—include *Bhavnagar, Bedi Bunder, Port Okha, Navlakhi, Verawal* and *Porbandar.* These ports are situated within a coast line of 500 miles. These ports handle the trade of Rajputana and neighbouring regions. Bhavnagar is the capital of the State of Bhavnagar and lies on the Gulf of Cambay; *Bedi Bunder* is situated in the Gulf of Cutch; *Port Okha* is in Baroda State, and lies at the extreme north-east point of the Kathiawar Peninsula and is open all the seasons of the year. *Navlakhi* is the principal port of Morvi State and *Porbandar* is one of the most ancient ports on the Arabian Sea and is situated on the direct trade route between Bombay and Karachi. It is the most convenient port for the continental steamers to drop anchor and it is connected with hinterland by railway.

*Tuticorin*—This port is open all the year round and has next to Madras and Cochin the largest trade in Southern India. The Harbour is so shallow that steamers anchor about 5 miles from the shore and continuous dredging is necessary to keep the channel open between the sea and roadstead. A Port Trust was formed in 1924. There is a considerable trade with Ceylon in rice, pulses, onions, chillies and livestock.

*Vizagapatam*—is now a major port with great promise for the future. It is nearly midway between Madras and Calcutta. The scheme of development of a deep water harbour by dredging out the swamp about six sq. miles in area and widening and deepening at the same time the tidal creek which connects it with the sea has practically been completed. The principal exports are manganese, myrabolams, neger, rapeseed and oil cakes.

*Mormugao*—on the Konkan coast, is situated on the eastern extremity of Mormugao Peninsula in Portuguese India. Its principal exports are manganese, groundnuts, cotton, cocoanuts, etc.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF PORT TRUSTS

| *Total for* | | *Income* | *Expenditure* | *Capital Debt* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1940-41 | ... | 7,11,79,739 | 6 07,95,777 | 43,28,20 588 |
| 1939-40 | ... | 7,54,78,244 | 7,08 38,097 | 44,44,74,747 |
| 1938-39 | ... | 6,98,89,550 | 6,77,92,105 | 47 09 28,446 |
| 1937-38 | ... | 7,32,43,032 | 6 82,50,336 | 47,83 01,219 |
| 1936-37 | ... | 6 90,03,672 | 6 68 53,826 | 47,49 97,715 |
| 1935-36 | ... | 6,74,92,604 | 6 85 90,895 | 50,17 06,761 |
| 1934-35 | ... | 7,63,81,069 | 7 59,89,521 | 56,13,35,303 |

## PORT TRUSTS (1940-41)

| | | *Income* (Rs.) | *Expenditure* | *Capital Debt* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... | 3,07,89,188 | 3 07 0'.626 | 21,12,09 233 |
| Bombay | ... | 2,95,11,049 | 2,58 96,963 | 17,07,06,226 |
| Madras | ... | 33 65,753 | 31,91 570 | 1,39,90,865 |
| Karachi | ... | 68,05,208 | 84 891 | 3,15,74 000 |
| Chittagong | ... | 7,08,541 | 9,20,729 | 53,40,264 |

### Port Trust Members, 1939-40

| | | *Europeans* | *Indians* | | | *Europeans* | *Indians* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... | 14 | 5 | Karachi | ... | 8 | 7 |
| Bombay | ... | 12 | 10 | Chittagong | ... | 8 | 4 |
| Madras | ... | 9 | 6 | | | | |

# BROADCASTING IN INDIA

The first development of Broadcasting in India began with a Radio Club at Madras in 1924, but regular service was inaugurated by the Indian Broadcasting Company when the first station was opened in Bombay on July 23rd, 1927 and Calcutta station was opened on August 26, 1927. Before these dates a number of low power stations in various parts of India were working. But Indian Broadcasting Company did not prosper at all. Government of India refused any monetary help to this Company when approached. So from March, 1930, the Company went into liquidation.

But there was an universal demand that broadcasting should continue in India without any interruption. As a result of various representations, Government decided to take over the broadcasting as an experimental measure. With effect from 1st April, 1930, it was placed under the direct control of the Government of India in the department of Industries and Labour under the designation of Indian State Broadcasting Service.

But the position of Broadcasting in India did not improve. The Government also decided to close down the service as it was being run at a considerable loss. The decision to close down was announced on the 9th October, 1931. This announcement caused considerable agitation everywhere. It became however clear that new sources of revenue had to be found out if Broadcasting was to continue in India. It was decided that customs receipts should be increased and it was also decided to rescind the order to close down the service. The duty on wireless receiving apparatus was fixed at 50 per cent. with effect from 1st April, 1932 by the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1932. On the 5th May, 1932, it was definitely decided to continue the Indian State Broadcasting Service under state management.

Since then there has been steady progress with only 1,000 licensed listeners in 1937, it rose to 92,000 in 1939. Beginning with two stations at Bombay and Calcutta, A. I. R. has now nine stations with sixteen transmitters. New stations have been opened at Karachi, Peshawar and Trichinopoly. The new transmitter at Delhi has 10 times the effectiveness of any of existing short-wave transmitters in India. A new Radio House has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 9,33,000.

The headquarters of All-India Radio is Broadcasting House, Parliament Street, New Delhi. The broadcasting in India is controlled by All-India Radio under Controller of Broadcasting. Each station is under a Station Director.

The chief sources of revenue are customs duty on wireless apparatus, licence fees and subscription and advertisement revenues from radio journals.

*All India Radio* to-day serves over 1,42,000 licensees. Each set has an estimated listening strength of five persons. Forty-four news bulletins are broadcast daily. There is also rural broadcasting in all stations except Bombay for Indian villages and also school broadcasting in leading stations for school students. News is broadcast in eleven different languages. Before the war only ten news bulletins were broadcast in three languages—five in English. four in Hindustani and one in Bengali.

All India Radio was responsible for perhaps the most dramatic event in the history of Indian music. On March, 1940, it banned the harmonium from its studios.

There are now nine stations and 16 transmitters in India. Each station is under the charge of a station director. The A. I. R. at Delhi also broadcasts in non-Indian languages for foreign countries. Five Radio Journals, *i.e.*, *Indian Listner* (English), *Awaz* (Urdu), *Sarang* (Hindi), *Betar Jagat* (Bengali), *Vanoli* (Tamil) are published by the A. I. R.

### 1. NUMBER OF BROADCAST RECEIVER LICENSES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At the end of Dec. 1940 | ... 1,19,417 | At the end of Dec. 1942 | ... 1,65,675 |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 1941 | . 1,47,121 | At the end of Sept. 1943 | ... 1,71,594 |

### 2. TOTAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF A. I. R.

| *Income* | Rs. | *Expenditure* | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1940-41 ... ... | 31,53,730 | 1940-41 ... .. | 33,48,296 |
| 1941-42 ... ... | 38,82,925 | 1941-42 ... ... | 35,59,776 |

### 3. IMPORT OF WIRELESS SETS

| | *Quantity* | *Value* Rs. | | *Quantity* | *Value* Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1940-41 ... | 38,816 | 35,28,453 | 1942-43 ... | 18,942 | 19,64,685 |
| 1941-42 ... | 52,416 | 41,73,266 | 1943-44 (1st Quarter) | 1,280 | 1,92,675 |

### 4. A. I. R. STATIONS K WAVE LENGTHS

**All India Radio Broadcasting System**

(With effect from the 16th November, 1943)

| Station | Power in K.W. | Call Sign | Frequency in Kc/s. | Wave-length in metres | Transmission time. Indian Standard Time (Substract 6½ hours for G.M.T.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Delhi | M.W. 20 | VUD | 886 | 338·6 | i 0800-1030 |
| | | | | | ii 1200-1400 |
| | | | | | iii 1700-2300 |
| Delhi | S.W. 10 | VUD2 | 3495 | 85·84 | ia 0800-0910 |
| | | | 4960 | 60·48 | ib 0925-1030 |
| | | | 6190 | 48·47 | ii 1200-1400 |
| | | | 4960 | 60 48 | iiia 1700-1845 |
| | | | 3495 | 85·84 | iiib 1900-0130 |
| Delhi | S.W. 5 | VUD3 | 6010 | 49·92 | ia 0730-0945 |
| | | | 11870 | 25·27 | ib 1000-1100 |
| | | | 11870 | 25·27 | ii 1100-1445 |
| | | | 11870 | 25·27 | iiia 1600-1845 |
| | | | 4960 | 60·48 | iiib 1855-2145 |
| | | | 3335 | 89 97 | iiic 2200-2250 |
| | | | 4960 | 60·48 | iiid 2300-0130 |
| Delhi | S.W. 10 | VUD4 | 7290 | 41·15 | i 0730-1125 |
| | | | | | ii 1130-1445 |
| | | | | | iii 1600-0130 |
| Delhi | S.W. 10 | VUD6 | 6190 | 48·47 | ia 0730-0945 |
| | | | 11790 | 25·45 | ib 1000-1100 |
| | | | 11790 | 25·45 | ii 1400-1500 |
| | | | 11790 | 25·45 | iiia 1600-1650 |
| | | | 7210 | 41·61 | iiib 1700-2020 |
| | | | 6190 | 48·47 | iiic 2030-0130 |

| Station | Power in K.W. | Call Sign | Frequency in Kc/s. | Wave-length in metres | Transmission time. Indian Standard Time (Substract 6½ hours for G.M.T.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. Bombay | M.W. 1·5 | VUB | 1231 | 244 | i 0800-1000 |
| | | | | | ii 1230-1430 |
| | | | | | iii 1700-2245 |
| Bombay | S.W. 10 | VUB2 | 4880 | 61·48 | i 0800-1000 |
| | | | 7240 | 41·44 | ii 1230-1430 |
| | | | 6085 | 49·3 | iiia 1700-1915 |
| | | | 3365 | 89·15 | iiib 1930-2245 |
| 3. Madras | M.W. 0·2 | VUM | 1420 | 211 | i 0730-0900 |
| | | | 4920 | 60·48 | ii 1300-1530 |
| | | | 7270 | 41·27 | iii 1630-2230 |
| Madras | S.W. 0·5 | VUM2 | 4920 | 60·48 | i 0730-0900 |
| | | | 7272 | 41·27 | ii 1300-1530 |
| | | | 6150 | 48·73 | iiia 1630-2120 |
| | | | 4920 | 60·98 | iiib 2130-2230 |
| 4. Calcutta | M.W. 1·5 | VUC | 810 | 370·4 | i 0725-0930 |
| | | | | | ii 1230-1430 |
| | | | | | iii 1700-2230 |
| Calcutta | S.W. 10 | VUC2 | 4840 | 61·98 | ia 0725-0800 |
| | | | 6010 | 49·92 | ib 0815-0930 |
| | | | 7210 | 41·61 | ii 1230-1430 |
| | | | 6010 | 49·92 | iiia 1700-1800 |
| | | | 3305 | 90·77 | iiib 1815-2230 |
| 5. Lahore | M.W. 5 | VUL | 1086 | 276 | i 0800-1000 |
| | | | | | ii 1230-1340 |
| | | | | | iii 1730-2245 |
| 6. Lucknow | M.W. 5 | VUW | 1022 | 293·5 | i 0800-1000 |
| | | | | | ii 1230-1340 |
| | | | | | iii 1730-2245 |
| 7. Trichinopoly | M.W. 5 | VUT | 758 | 396 | i 0745-0900 |
| | | | | | ii 1300-1430 |
| | | | | | iii 1700-2230 |
| 8. Dacca | M.W. 5 | VUY | 1167 | 257·1 | i 1300-1500 |
| | | | | | ii 1700-2230 |
| 9. Peshawar | M.W. 10 | VUP | 629 | 476·9 | i 0800-0945 |
| | | | | | ii 1230-1430 |
| | | | | | iii 1700-2250 |

## IMPORTANT DATES OF BROADCASTING IN INDIA

1924—First Radio Club in India in Madras on May 16, 1924.

1927—Bombay Station of the Indian Broadcasting Co. opened on July 23, and Calcutta Station opened on August, 1927.

1930—Indian Broadcasting Co. went into liquidation on March, 1930 and Broadcasting was placed under the direct control of the Government of India and its name was changed to "Indian State Broadcasting Service".

1936—Designation of the Indian Broadcasting Service changed to "All-India Radio".

# METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The work of the Indian Meteorological Department, which was instituted in 1875, may be summarized as follows :—

The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms; the issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas and the collection of meteorological data from ships. The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics; the issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts.

In addition to the above, the Department is also responsible, among other matters, for meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall, the issue of seasonal rainfall broadcasts and the issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall and frost (cold wave mainly to Government officials, canal and railway engineers, collectors, directors, directors of agriculture, etc.) and through the newspapers to the public in general.

In addition to these meteorological duties, the Indian Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for, or undertook, various other important duties, such as the determination of time in India and the issue of time signals, the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Navy and observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poona.

In India large number of observers co-operate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 300 separate places, and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to forecast centres, where, for rapid assimilation, clerks, decode them and chart them on maps. Meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based.

Although the public, in general, are served mostly through the newspapers which daily publish extracts from the latest official weather reports, special arrangements are necessary to meet the needs of most of the individual interests concerned. Reports for shipping and to ports are issued from the meteorological offices at Calcutta and Poona.

There is a special arrangement for warning river ports, river stations and police stations. When storms threaten, ships at sea can receive bulletins at least twice a day; message containing synoptic data are also issued as regional messages from Calcutta and Karachi, as an All-India message from Bombay.

Engineers in charge of railroads, telegraph lines and irrigation works who are on the warning lists receive warnings of heavy rainfall or high wind by special telegrams. Frost warnings and heavy rainfall warnings are sent by telegram to collectors or chief agricultural officers at the headquarters of many districts.

The department has to organize itself not only for forecasting, but also to serve as the "public memory" of the weather and climate of India. These duties involve the proper statistical arrangement of weather data and their periodic publication in the form of daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal and yearly reports, as well as occasional papers dealing with long term averages.

Of all the major practical applications of meteorology its service to aviation is the most recent and has developed into a specialized and particularly designed organization. Aviators want information on winds at different levels, visibility, fogs, dust-storms, thunderstorms, height of clouds, etc., along with forecasts of changes in the elements. Many of these are local, shortlived and rapidly changing phenomena.

In accordance with recommendations, expert meteorologists are stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along the air routes. Forecast centres are established at each main aerodrome and forecasts prepared at such centres are transmitted to other aerodromes for the benefit of pilots.

The opening of a chain of wireless stations and the fuller development of grouped organization along the main trans-India route has enabled the Meteorological Department to place the meteorological arrangements on a "routine" basis. Under the routine system, the trans-India air route is divided into four sections with terminal points at Karachi, Jodhpur, Allahabad and Calcutta.

The dessemination of the latest news about winds and the latest "current weather" reports relating to cloud, visibility, rain, etc., has been similarly placed on a routine basis. There are also arrangements for the supply of special reports of current weather at any time to aircraft in flight, on request, as well as for voluntary reports regarding dangerous weather phenomena and their improvement.

In order to fulfil the various duties, the department is organized into a central office, seven sub-offices, 34 pilot balloon observatories and 311 weather observatories of different classes distributed over a region stretching from the Persian Gulf on the west to Burma on the east.

The Poona Meteorological Office is the G. H. Q. of Meteorology in India and administers seven main observatories and three hundred surface observatories.

The control over weather observatories, including the responsibility for scrutiny of records and checking and computation of data received from them, is divided between the offices of Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. Forecasting for aviation is divided between these three offices and the offices at Peshawar and Quetta; the latter two forecast for military flying and do not serve civil aviation.

The Upper Air Office at Agra is in charge of all pilot baloons observatories in India and the Persian Gulf and therefore in immediate executive charge of much of the meteorological service for aviation. The Bombay and Alibag observatories specialize in the study of geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology, while the observatory at Kodaikanal specializes in the study of solar physics.

The Alipore Office is responsible for the publication of a daily weather report for North-East India, for storm warning in the Bay of Bengal. It gives time signals by time-ball to the Port of Calcutta, by telephone to Fort William for the firing of the 13-00 hours gun, by wireless to shipping at sea and by telegraphic weather summary for North-East India is issued daily from this office. It prepares two weather charts daily and issues forecasts to airmen flying in North-East India, east of Allahabad. It is in charge of the auxiliary centre' at Dum Dum and second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories in North-East India, and checks, and computes observations and data for stations in the area. It issues twice daily through the shortwave aeronautical wireless transmitting station at Calcutta, synoptic data of selected stations in the area. It maintains a first class observatory, and also a seismological observatory.

*Head-quarters Office*—Poona.
*Upper Air Office*—Agra.
*Metrological Office*—Calcutta.
*Meteorological Office*—Karachi.
*Colaba and Alibag Observatories*—Bombay.
*Meteorological Offices*—Peshawar & Quetta.

## AVERAGE RAINFALL IN INDIA

| | *Inches.* | | *Inches.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shillong | 83·92 | Lahore | 19·62 |
| Darjeeling | 131·15 | Jacobabad | 3·68 |
| Simla | 63·57 | Hyderabad (Sind) | 7·12 |
| Srinagar | 25·87 | Jubbulpore | 55·11 |
| Ootacamund | 55·56 | Nagpur | 48·97 |
| Karachi | 7·56 | Poona | 27·11 |
| Madras | 50·78 | Hyderabad (Deccan) | 31·66 |
| Bombay | 70·63 | Bangalore | 35·37 |
| Calcutta | 62·56 | Patna | 48·53 |
| Allahabad | 41·30 | Benares | 40·55 |
| Lucknow | 38·57 | Agra | 26·90 |
| Delhi | 26·84 | Ahmedabad | 28·83 |
| Cawnpore | 35·92 | Peshawar | 13·51 |
| Dehra Dun | 83·57 | | |

## NORMAL RAINFALL IN PROVINCES

| | *Ins.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Orissa* | 57·6 |
| *Madras—* | | *Central Provinces & Berar—* | |
| Malabar | 100·3 | C. P. West | 46·6 |
| Madras S. E. | 35·7 | C P. East | 53·8 |
| Madras Coast, North | 37·9 | Berar | 32·5 |
| *Bombay—* | | *Assam* | 100·3 |
| Gujarat | 32·5 | *N. W. F. Province* | 15·9 |
| Konkan | 107·4 | *Baluchistan* | 8·1 |
| Bombay, Deccan | 30·4 | *Andamans & Nicobars* | 116·2 |
| *Sind* | 6·3 | *Hyderabad—* | |
| *Bengal* | 74·7 | North | 34·4 |
| *United Provinces—* | | South | 29·7 |
| U. P. East | 39·3 | *Mysore* | 36·2 |
| U. P. West | 37·1 | *Kashmir* | 41·4 |
| *Punjab—* | | *Central India—* | |
| P. East and North | 23·4 | West | 34·6 |
| P. South-West | 10·1 | *Raputana—* | |
| *Bihar—* | | East | 42·3 |
| Chotanagpur | 52·6 | West | 12·8 |
| Bihar | 48·4 | East | 26·0 |

## ANNUAL MAXIMUM & MINIMUM TEMPERATURES

| | *Maximum.* | *Minimum.* |
|---|---|---|
| Shillong | 69·9 | 53·4 |
| Darjeeling | 58·4 | 47·6 |
| Simla | 62·4 | 49·2 |
| Srinagar | 67·7 | 43·7 |
| Abu | 75·8 | 62·0 |
| Ootacamund | 66·0 | 49·1 |
| Kodaikanal | 63·6 | 50·8 |
| Murree | 61·7 | 46·4 |
| Karachi | 84·2 | 71·4 |
| Bombay | 86·6 | 73·6 |
| Madras | 90·9 | 74·5 |
| Calcutta | 88·0 | 69·9 |
| Patna | 87·3 | 68·6 |
| Benares | 89·5 | 56·6 |
| Allahabad | 89·9 | 66·8 |
| Cawnpore | 89·0 | 65·9 |
| Dehra Dun | 81·2 | 60·7 |
| Lucknow | 89·7 | 65·7 |
| Agra | 90·4 | 63·0 |
| Meerut | 87·8 | 63·7 |
| Delhi | 88·6 | 67·5 |
| Lahore | 89·6 | 60·6 |
| Jacobabad | 95·7 | 65·7 |
| Hyderabad (Sind) | 93·3 | 68·7 |
| Ahmedabad | 94·6 | 70·6 |
| Jubbulpur | 88·2 | 63·6 |
| Nagpur | 92·2 | 70·2 |
| Poona | 89·4 | 64·7 |
| Hyderabad (Dn.) | 90·3 | 64·4 |
| Bangalore | 83·7 | 63·8 |
| Peshawar | 92·2 | 60·3 |

# THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935

### 1. *INTRODUCTORY*

The Government of India Act, 1935 contains no preamble, but expressly provides that "nothing in this Section shall affect the preamble to the Government of India Act, 1919."

### 2. *ALL-INDIA FEDERATION*

Federation of India will be established by a proclamation of His Majesty when (*i*) the Indian States entitled to choose 52 members of the Council of State and containing population of at least one-half of the total population of Indian States have signified their willingness to accede to the Federation, (*ii*) both Houses of Parliaments have presented an address to His Majesty for that purpose.

A ruler of a State can join the Federation by executing an *Instrument of Accession* which contains terms and conditions on which a Ruler enters Federation. It is binding of his heirs. It states the extent to which the Federal Legislature can make laws for the State and the extent of the Federal Legislature can make laws for the State and the extent of the Federal executive in the State. In all matters not surrendered to the Federation, the Ruler of the State remain sovereign within his own territory.

It will also be seen that inclusion of the Federation for the Provinces is automatic but in the case of States is voluntary.

*Notes.*--Though their subjects number less than a fourth of the population of India these States are given a third of the seats in the House of Assembly, 125 out of 375 and 104 out of 250 in the Upper House or Council of State. In a joint session of both the Houses the Princes will command 36 per cent. of the voting strength of the combined chambers. In the Lower House, Princes have been given seats roughly on the basis of population and in the Upper House seats have been given on the basis of dynastic salute and other factors.

*Federation of India shall consist of* :—

(1) Eleven Provinces called Governor's Provinces.
(2) Six Provinces called Chief Commissioner's Provinces.
(3) Indian States whose rulers have entered the Federation.

### Crown Representative & Governor-General

From 1st April, 1937, the functions of the Crown in relation to Indian States are separated and are exercised by His Majesty's Representative and not by the Governor-General. The relationship between the Crown and the States is known as Paramountcy and this paramountcy rights of the Crown are exercised by this Crown Representative. He is a separate person from the Governor-General, though for the present both the offices is held by one person who is both Governor-General and Crown Representtive.

## FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

*Governor-General*--Executive authority of the Federation is vested in the Governor-General who is the representative of His Majesty. He is appointed by His Majesty for five years. His authority functions in two-fold manner—(1) *reserved* and (2) *transferred*. He exercises his authority directly over reserved subjects. The entire control and administration of the reserved subjects are under him. The defence, external affairs, ecclesistical affairs and tribal areas are the reserved subjects over which he acts in his own discretion and need not consult his ministers. For this, he is only responsible to the Secretary of State and ultimately to the British Parliament.

*Councillors.*—These reserved subjects which are under the direct control of the Governor-General, are administered by three *Councillors* appointed by the Governor-General to assist him in their administration. These Councillors are the ex-officio members of the Legislature but they have no right to vote.

*Council of Ministers*—All other departments known as transferred subjects excepting reserved subjects will be under a Council of Ministers not exceeding ten in number who will aid and advise Governor-General in the administration of those subjects. These ministers will be appointed by Governor-General from among the members of the Federal Legislature who collectively command the confidence of the Legislature. They will hold office during his pleasure. Instrument of Instructions to Governor-General provides that in making appointment to the Council of Ministers, the Governor-General shall make best endeavours to select his ministers in consultation with the person who in his judgment is most likely to command a stable majority in the Legislature. In selecting the ministers Governor-General has to secure the representation of minority communities and the States and shall have to foster the joint responsibility of the ministers. Their salaries are fixed by the Legislature but are not subject to the vote of the Legislature and cannot be altered during the term of their office. In the administration of these subjects Governor-General is bound to consult them.

*Special Responsibilities of the Governor-General*—(*a*) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace and tranquility of India; (*b*) The safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government; (*c*) The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities; (*d*) Safeguarding public servants and their legitimate interests; (*e*) Prevention of commercial discrimination; (*f*) Prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or of Burmese origin imported into India to discriminatory or penal treatment; (*g*) The protection of the rights of any state and the rights and dignity of the rulers thereof; and (*h*) The securing the due discharge of his functions with respect of matters with respect to which he is by or under the Act required to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment, is not prejudiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter.

In this matter of special responsibilities, the Governor-General acts in his *individual judgment*. This means that he has to consult his ministers but in case it is in conflict with his own opinion in the discharge of his *special responsibilities*, he may reject their advise and acts according to his individual judgment. So excepting reserved departments and those under special responsibilities, Governor-General has to consult his ministers and act according to their advice. The distinction of *'acting in his discretion'* and *'acting in his individual judgment'* is to be noticed. In the first case Governor-General has not to consult his ministers; in the second, he has to consult his ministers, but he may not act according to their advice.

*Special Powers of the Governor-General.*—These powers mainly refer to *Financial and Legislative powers of the Governor-General.*

In order to discharge the special responsibilities, the Governor-General has been invested with special powers which are as follows :

(1) If at any time *when the Federal Legislature is not in session* the Governor-General is satisfied that circumstances exist which rendered it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such *ordinances* as the circumstances appear to him to require. (Sec. 42).

(2) If at any time the Governor-General is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action for the purpose of enabling him satisfactorily to discharge his functions in so far as he is by or under this Act required in the exercise thereof to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment, he may promulgate such *ordinances* as in his opinion the circumstances of the case require. (S. 43).

(3) If at any time it appears to the Governor-General that for the satisfactory discharge of his functions in certain circumstances certain Act or Acts are required to be passed, he can enact as a *Governor-General's Act,* Bill containing such provisions as he considers necessary. (Sec. 44).

(4) He can make *financial appropriation* notwithstanding an adverse vote of the Legislature. But this amount shall not exceed the amount of the original demand made.

(5) He can make rules for the conduct of business in the Federal Legislature and for regulating the procedure of each chamber in relation any matter which affects the discharge of his special responsibilities.

*Reserve power of the Governor-General.*—If at any time the Governor-General is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which Government of the Federation cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act, he may by Proclamation, assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by any Federal body or authority. But he cannot assume to himself any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Federal Court or cannot suspend the whole or part of the operation of any provision of this Act relating to Federal Court. The Proclamation shall be communicated forthwith to the Secretary of State who shall place it before the House of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six months. But if both the Houses of Parliament approve it, shall continue to remain in force for a period of twelve months.

*Financial Adviser to Governor-General.*—The Governor-General may appoint a person to be his Financial Adviser.

It shall be the duty of the Governor-General's Financial adviser to assist by his advice the Governor-General in the discharge of his special responsibility for safeguarding the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government, and also to give advice to the Federal Government upon any matter relating to finance with respect to which he may be consulted.

*Note.*—Financial Adviser must not be confounded with Finance Minister. Finance Minister will be the head of Finance Department of the Federal Legislature.

*Advocate-General for Federation.*—The Governor-General shall appoint a person to be the Advocate-General for Federation. It shall be the duty of the Advocate-General to give advice to the Federal Government upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the Governor-General, and in the performance of his duties he shall have right of audience in all courts in British India and in a case in which federal interests are concerned, in all courts in any Federal State.

## FEDERAL LEGISLATURE

Under Sec. 18 of the Act, a Federal Legislature will be established which will consist of :—(1) The King represented by the Governor-General. (2) Two Houses to be known respectively as the *Council of State* and House of Assembly (or *Federal Assembly*).

*Council of State.*—The Council of State will consist of 260 members, of the members of the Council of State, 150 will be representatives of British India, 104 representatives of the States and 6 will be nominated by the Governor-General.

The Council of State shall be a permanent body not subject to dissolution, membership will be for nine years but one-third of its members will retire every third year.

The methods of election for the representatives of British India and the States will be different. The British Indian representatives will be returned by direct election from separate communal territorial constituencies. Sikh or Mahomedan voters will be entitled to vote only in those territorial constituencies which have been called upon to fill a Sikh or a Mahomedan seat. The general seats will be filled only by persons on the general electoral roll. The constituencies for electing Anglo-Indian, European, Indian Christian or Scheduled Caste members will also be separate, but the method of election will be indirect and the constituencies will not be territorial; persons to represent these constituencies will be chosen by the members of electoral colleges consisting of such Anglo-Indians, Europeans, Indian Christians and Scheduled Castes as members of the Provincial Legislatures. In any province to which a seat reserved for women is allotted, a woman to fill the seat shall be chosen by the persons whether men or women, who hold seats in the Chamber or as the case may be, the Chambers of Legislature of that Province. No system of direct or indirect election shall be followed in case of States' representatives. Except where a single seat is allotted to a group of States, the representatives of the States will be nominated by the Rulers thereof.

*Federal Assembly.*—The Federal Assembly will consist of 375 members of whom 250 will be representatives of British India and 125 representatives of Indian States. No member in this House will be nominated by the Governor-General. British Indian representatives of the Federal Assembly will be returned by one kind or another of indirect election and not by direct election as in the case of Upper House. For the purpose of General, Sikh and Mahomedan constituencies, the members of the Provincial Legislature for those constituencies will form separate electoral colleges and the voting in the case of a general election will be in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

For Anglo-Indian, European, Indian Christian and women seats, single electoral colleges will be constituted consisting respectively of persons holding Anglo-Indian, European, Indian Christian or women seats in the Legislative Assemblies of the Governor's Provinces. For seats in general constituencies for Scheduled Castes, representatives shall be chosen by a primary electorate consisting of those persons who were successful candidates at the primary election held on the occasion of the last general election of members of the Provincial

Legislative Assembly for the purpose of selecting candidates for seats reserved for Scheduled Caste members.

The members of the primary electorate shall be entitled to take part in a primary election held for the purpose of electing four candidates for each seat so reserved, and no person who is not so elected as a candidate shall be chosen to fill such a seat only after such a choice of four candidates for each seat has been made by the Primary Electoral College, the final selection shall be made by the general members of the Provincial Assembly, including the Scheduled Caste members who form the General Electoral College.

Seats allocated to the representatives of commerce and industry, landholders, representatives of labour, non-provincial seats of commerce ard industry, non-provincial seats of labour, are to be filled respectively by Chamber of Commerce, and similar associations, by landholders voting in territorial constituencies, by labour organisations, by Associated Chambers of Commerce and Federated Chambers of Commerce and commercial bodies of Northern India, labour organisations.

Federal Assembly will have a life of five years but it can be dissolved earlier by the Governor-General in his discretion.

*Indian States' Representatives in the Federal Legislature*—In the Federal Legislature, the representatives of the Indian States which have entered the Federation are appointed by the Rulers of the States. The seats in the Council of State for different States are allotted according to the dynastic salutes. Larger States have separate representation while smaller States are divided into groups, each being represented in turn. Seats for the Federal Assembly are roughly distributed according to population.

*Qualifications and Privileges of Members*—A member of the Federal Legislature must be a British subject or a subject of a Federated State. He must be of 30 years in case of Council of State and 25 years in case of Federal Assembly.

There is freedom of speech for all members of the Legislature. All the members receive salaries.

## PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

*Governor's Provinces*—The following shall be the Governor's Provinces—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa and Sind.

*Provincial Autonomy*—These provinces are units of Indian Federation and the system of government carried out in these provinces are known as provincial autonomy. Under this system, every province possesses an executive and a legislature which have exclusive authority within the province. Each province is broadly free from the control of Central Government.

*Provincial Executive—Governor*—The executive authority of a Province is exercised by the Governor either directly or through officers subordinate to him. His term of office is 5 years.

*Council of Ministers*—There shall be a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions Excepting in matters for which the Governor has *special powers* and for which he acts in his discretion, all matters relating to Provincial Government are in charge of a Council of Ministers.

The Governor's Ministers shall be chosen and summoned by him and shall be sworn as members of the council and shall hold office during his pleasure. (See 51).

Their salaries are fixed by the Legislature but they are not subject to the vote of the legislature and cannot be varied during the term of their office.

By Clause 7 of *Instrument of Instructions,* the Governor is enjoined that "in making appointment of his Council of Ministers he shall use his best endeavours to select his ministers in the following manner, that is to say, in consultation with a person who, in his judgment is most likely to command a stable majority in the Legislature, to appoint those persons (including so far as practicable, members of important minority communities) who will best be in a position collectively to command the confidence of the Legislature. But in so doing he shall bear constantly in mind the need for fostering a sense of joint responsibility among his ministers." But this does not mean that the Ministers will have anything like collective responsibility. Each Minister counts for a single unit and this lack of collective responsibility makes it possible for the Governor to select his Ministers from different political parties instead of from one single political party which commands a majority in the Legislature. The Governor may deal with his Ministers individually.

*Special Responsibilities and Powers of the Governor*—The Governor has the following special responsibilities and powers: (*a*) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquility of the Province; (*b*) the safeguarding of legitimate interests of minorities; (*c*) protection of Civil Servants and their dependents and their rights and interests; (*d*) prevention of discrimination; (*e*) the peace and good Government of areas which by or under the Act are declared to be partially excluded areas; (*f*) protection of the rights of any Indian State and rights and dignity of the Ruler; and (*g*) carrying out of all orders legally issued by the Governor-General; (*h*) If it appears to the Governor of a province that the peace and tranquility of the province is endangered by the operations of any persons committing or conspiring, preparing or attempting to commit, crimes of violence, direct that his function shall, to such extent as may be specified in the direction, be exercised by him in his direction and until otherwise provided by a subsequent direction of the Governor, those function shall to that extent be exercised by him accordingly. (Sec. 56). (*i*) The Governor in his discretion shall make rules for securing that no records or information relating to the Intelligence Service dealing with terrorism are to be disclosed to any other than such persons within the Provincial Police Forces as the Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police may direct or such other public officers outside forces as the Governor may direct. (*f*) The Governor has power to promulgate such ordinance as in his opinion the circumstances of the case require. (*k*) If at any time the Governor of a Province is satisfied that a situation has arise in which the Government of the Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the Provisions of the Act, he may by Proclamation, (1) declare that his functions shall to such extent as may be specified in the Proclamation be exercised by him in his discretion. (2) Assume to himself all or any of the powers used vested or exercisable of any Provincial body or authority. (3) The concurrence of the Governor-General must be obtained before such a Proclamation can be made by the Governor. (Sec. 93). (*l*) If at any time, when the Legislature of a Province is not in session the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require subject to certain limitations. (Sec. 88). (*m*) If at any time it appears to the Governor that for the purpose of enabling him satisfactorily to discharge his functions, provision should be made by Legislature, he may enact as Governor's Act a Bill containing such provisions as he considers necessary. A Governor's Act shall have the same force and effect as other Acts. (Sec. 90).

*Reserve power of the Governor*—In the event of the complete breakdown of the constitution, the Governor may take to himself all or any of the powers of any provincial body or authority except High Court, or he may declare that all or some of his functions are to be exercised by him in his discretion.

*Advocate-General for Province*—The Governor of each province shall appoint in his individual judgment a person, being a person qualified to be appointed a Judge of a High Court to be Advocate-General for the province.

It shall be the duty of the Advocate-General to give advice to the Provincial Government upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the Governor and shall receive such remuneration as the Governor may determine. The Advocate-General shall have right of addrssing the Provincial Legislature. (Sec. 55).

*Prolvincial Legislature.*—There shall for every Province be a Provincial Legislature which shall consist of His Majesty represented by the Governor and :—

(*a*) in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam—Two Chambers.

(*b*) In other Provinces—One Chamber.

Where there are two Chambers they shall be known respectively as the *Legislative Council* and *Legislative Assembly*. (Sec. 60).

*Notes* :—For the first time in history bicameral principle has been introduced in some of the Provinces. The nominated and official *bloc* have been eliminated from the Legislature, excepting some seats in Upper Houses. The Commissioner's Provinces have no Legislature.

*Legislative Assembly and Council.*—Legislative Assembly of every Province shall continue for five years unless sooner dissolved. Legislative Council shall be a permanent body not subject to dissolution, but one-third of the members thereof shall retire in every third year.

Members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by Act of the Provincial Legislature. No person shall be a member of the Federal Legislature and a Provincial Legislature.

Speaker and Deputy Speaker shall be elected by every Provincial Assembly and a President and Deputy President for every Council by the members of these bodies. Their salaries are to be fixed by Provincial Legislature.

*Notes* :—Legislative Council or the 'Upper House' in the six bicameral provinces is constituted mainly by election from constituencies of the Lower Houses, *i.e.*, Legislative Assembly. Common in the structure of all are General seats, Mahomedan seats, European seats, and seats filled by Governor's nominations; the Madras Council will contain 3 Indian Christians and Bengal and Bihar Councils a number of seats filled by their Legislative Assemblies by device of the transferable vote.

Except in relation to money Bills both Houses will be on an equality; those must originate in Lower House on the recommendation of the Governor. Any other kind may originate in either, but all kinds must be passed by both.

The representation in the Legislative Assemblies and Councils is based mainly on the allocation of seats to various communities and to specified interests. The separate electorate is based upon the communal Award issued by British Government on August 4th, 1932 with modifications under Poona Pact. Under the Poona Pact a number of seats out of the general seats is reserved for the scheduled castes. General seats are seats which are allotted to persons other than those belonging to communities specifically mentioned by name. The majority of such persons are Hindus, but Parsis and Jains are also included

For every seat allotted to the scheduled castes, the voters elect four members in a primary election and out of these four voters of the General Constituency elect one. This method secures both the representation of the scheduled castes and unity of Hindu community.

In fact there are eighteen separate electorates:—

(1) 'General'—mainly consisting of Hindus.
(2) General seats reserved for Scheduled Castes.
(3) Mahomedan.
(4) European
(5) Anglo-Indian.
(6) Indian Christian.
(7) Sikhs. (Punjab).
(8) Women (General).
(9) Do. (Sikh).
(10) Do (Mahomedan).
(11) Women (Anglo-Indian).
(12) Do. (Indian Christian).
(13) Commerce and Industry, mainly British, such as Chamber of Commerce, Planters' Associations, etc.
(14) Indian Commerce and Industry.
(15) Landholders.
(16) Labour
(17) Universities.
(18) Backward areas and tribes.

*Chief Commissioner's Provinces.*—The following shall be Chief Commissioners' Provinces:—

(1) British Baluchistan. (2) Delhi. (3) Ajmer-Merwara. (4) Coorg. (5) Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (6) Area known as Panth Piploda. Aden shall cease to be part of India.

A Chief Commissioner's Province shall be administered by Governor-General acting to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner. The Legislative machinery of a Governor's province is absent in a Chief Commissioner's province.

*Special Law for the Protection of British Trade and Companies.*—(1) British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom shall be exempt from the operation so much of any Federal or Provincial Laws as—

(a) impose any restrictions on the right of entry into British India or

(b) impose by reference to place of birth, race, descent, language, religion, domicile, residence or duration of residence any disability, liability, restriction or condition in regard to travel, residence, the holding of public doffice or the carrying on of any occupation, trade business or profession.

No Federal or Provincial law regarding taxation is to be passed that would discriminate against British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom or Burma.

A law shall be deemed to be such as to discriminate against such persons or companies as aforesaid if it would result in any of them being liable to greater taxation than that to which they would be liable if domiciled or incorporated in British India. Companies incorporated in the United Kingdom and carrying on business in India are to be eligible for any grant, bounty or subsidy payable out of the revenues of the Federation or of a Province for the encouragement of any trade or industry to the same extent as companies incorporated in British India. (Sec. 115).

No ships registered in the United Kingdom shall be subjected by or under any Federal or Provincial law to any treatment affecting either ship herself or her master, officers, crew, passengers, or cargo, which is discriminatory in favour of ships registered in British India. This also applies to aircraft. (Sec. 115).

## FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY

The executive authority of the Federation in respect of railways shall be exercised by the Federal Railway Authority.

Not less than three-sevenths of the members of the Authority shall be persons appointed by the Governor-General, the remaining members will be appointed by the Governor-General.

The authority shall act on business principle due regard being had by them to the interests of agriculture, industry, commerce and the general public and in particular shall make proper provisions for meeting out of their receipts on revenue account all expenditure. The Authority shall be guided by Federal Government, but in case of any dispute with Federal Government, the decision of the Governor-General shall be final. (Sec. 183).

No person shall be qualified to be appointed a member of the Federal Railway Authority (1) unless he has had experience in commerce, industry, agriculture, finance, or administration, or (2) if he is or within the 12 months last preceding has been (*i*) a member of the Federal or any Provincial Legislature, (*ii*) in the service of the Crown in India, or (*iii*) a railway officer in India.

At the head of the executive staff of the authority there shall be a Chief Railway Commissioner, appointed by the Governor-General. The Chief Railway Commissioner shall be assisted by a Financial Commissioners.

*Railway Tribunal.*—There shall be a a Railway Tribunal consisting of a President and two other persons to be selected to act in each case by the Governor-General from a panel of eight persons appointed by him. Tribunal may make such orders including interim orders, varying or discharging a direction or order of the Authority, orders for the payment of compensation or damages and of costs and orders for the production of documents and the attendance of witnesses as the circumstances of the case may require.

An appeal shall lie to the Federal Court from any decision of the Railway Tribunal on a question of law. (Sec. 196.

*Railway Rates Committee.*—The Governor-General may, from time to time, appoint a Railway Rates Committee to give advice to the Authority in connection with any dispute between persons using or desiring to use a railway and the authority as to rates or traffic facilities which he may require the Authority to refer to the Committee. (Sec. 191).

## JUDICIARY

The Federal Court of India consists of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other Judges as His Majesty may deem necessary. The judges are appointed by His Majesty and they remain in office till they attain the age of sixty-five years. They must be judges of the High Courts or barristers or advocates of at least 10 years' standing. Their salaries are fixed and are not subject to the vote of the legislature.

The jurisdiction of the Federal Court will be (1) original, (2) appellate and (3) advisory :—

(1) It will have *original jurisdiction*. It can decide and dispute whether of law or of fact on which existence of a legal right depends and where parties in dispute are either the Federal Government and the Provinces or the Provinces *interse*. (2) It shall have *appellate jurisdiction* from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in British India and of the Federal States, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law.

(3) *Advisory Jurisdiction*—If at any time it appears to the Governor-General that question of law has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Federal Court upon it, he may in his discretion, refer the question to that Court for consideration, and the Court may report to the Governor-General thereon.

In certain cases appeals from its decision lie to His Majesty in Council, *i.e.*, Privy Council.

*High Courts in British India*.—The following shall be *High Courts*—High Courts in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore and Patna. Chief Court of Oudh, Judicial Commissioner's Court in the Central Provinces and Berar, in the North West Frontier Province and Sind.

These Courts shall consist of a Chief Justice and a number of judges. They are appointed by His Majesty and remain in office till they attain the age of sixty. The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Every High Court has superintendence over all Courts within the province

It shall consist of a Chief Justice and a number of judges. They are appointed by His Majesty and remain in office till they attain the age of sixty. The High Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction.

## SERVICES OF THE CROWN

*General Principles of Services*.—(1) Servants hold offices at the pleasure of the Crown [Sec. 240 (1)] but for new entrants there is provision for compensation in the event of premature abolition of office or retirement.

(2) No person may be dismissed or reduced in rank unless he is given an apportunity of showing cause against the action proposed, unless he has been convicted of a criminal offence or it is not reasonbly practicable to afford such an opportunity. [Sec. 240 (2) (3)].

*Defence Services*.—Once Federal Government is fully established, responsibility for defence in the spheres of both policy and expenditure will rest with the Governor-General alone, subject to the general control of the Secretary of State. The Commander-in-Chief will cease to be a member of the Government, but will remain in supreme command of all the armed forces, and will be the technical adviser to the Governor-General on questions of strategy, war preparation, and the conduct of the war. The Governor-General may appoint a counsellor to assist him into the administration of defence and to be his mouth-piece in the Legislature. Defence expenditure will not be subject to the control of the Federal Finance Department, will be the sole responsibility of the Governor-General.

Under the new constitution the Defence Department will be divorced not only from contact with the Legislature but also from contact with other Departments of Government.

*Civil Services.*—Every person who is a member of a Civil Service of the Crown of India or hold any Civil post under the Crown in India, holds office during His Majesty's pleasure.

The appointment of Civil Services known as Indian Civil Service, Indian Medical Service (Civil) and the Indian Police Service shall, until Parliament otherwise determines, be made by Secretary in State.

Secretary of State may also make appointments to any service for securing the recruitment of suitable persons to fill civil posts.

*Public Service Commission.*—There is a Public Service Commission for the Federation and a Public Service Commission for each Province.

The Federal Commission is appointed by the Governor-General and half of its members are officials. It conducts examinations for appointments in the Federal Services and does other work relating to the organisation and discipline of these services.

Each Province has its own Public Service Commission or there may be one Commission for two or more provinces. They conduct examinations and does other work relating to the organisation and discipline of the services.

*High Commissioner for India.*—The new Acts provides the service of the High Commissioner for India which was instituted in 1920. High Commissioner for India does the 'agency' work. He purchases stores for the Government of India in England. He advises and looks after Indian students studying in Great Britain. He is one of the representatives of India at the international conferences. He proests India's commercial interests in Great Britain. His salary is paid from Indian revenues and he is responsible to the Government of India. His office is located in the India House in London.

*Pensions.*—Pensions are secured by being charged on Indian revenues.

## SECRETARY OF STATE

The Council of India as existing immediately before the commencement of this Act is abolished from April 1, 1937, *Advisers* are appointed to advise the Secretary of State on matters relating to India. The advisers are not less than three and more than six, of whom half at least are those who have served in India for ten years and are appointed within two years of their ceasing to work in India. Secretary of State may remove any adviser on ground of mental or physical infirmity. Every adviser receives a salary of £1,350 a year. An adviser with Indian domicile receives an extra amount of £600 a year. The Secretary of State is at liberty to consult them individually or collectively. He may act or refuse to act according to their advice but as regards matters relating to Civil Services he has to obtain the concurrence of his advisers. The salaries of the advisers and expenditure of the India Office are paid from the British treasury.

There are also two Under-Secretaries of State for India: the Parliamentary Under-Secretary and the Permanent Under-Secretary. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary is the member of the Parliament, but Permanent Under-Secretary of State is not a member of the British Parliament.

## EXCLUDED AREAS

There are certain areas in every province known as Excluded or partially excluded areas which are inhabited by backward or aboriginal tribes, unfit for the constitutional machinery of the Governor's province. They are administered by the Governors of the Province.

*Madras*—Laccadive Islands (including Minicoy) and the Amindevi Islands.

*Bengal*—Chittagong Hill Tracts.

*Punjab*—Spiti and Lahaul in the Kangra District.

*Assam*—The North-East Frontier (Sadiya, Baliapara, Lakhimpur Tracts, Naga Hill Districts, Lushai Hill District, North Cachar Hill sub-division of the Cachar District).

*North-West Frontier Provinces*—Upper Tanawal in the Hazara District.

## PARTIALLY EXCLUDED AREAS

*Madras*—East Godavery Agency and so much of the Vizagapatam Agency as is not transferred to Orissa under the provisions of Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order 1936.

*Bombay*—In the west Khandesh District, the Shahada Nandurbar and Taloda Taluks, the Navapur Petha, and the Akrani Mahal and the villages belonging to the following Mehwassi Chiefs, namely, (1) the Parvi of Kathi, (2) the Parvi of Nal, (3) the Parvi of Singpur, (4) the Walwi of Ghoah, (5) the Wassawa of Chikli, (6) the Parvi of Navalpur. The Satpura Hills reserved forest areas of the East Khandesh District. The Kalyan taluk and Peint Petha of the Nasik District. The Dahan and Sahapur Taluks and Mokhada and Umbergaon Pethas of Thana District. The Dohad Taluk and Jhalod Mahal of the Broach and Panch Mahal District.

*Bengal*—The Darjeeling District, the Dewanganj, Sribardi, Nalitabari, Haluaghat, Durgapur and Kalmakunda Police stations of the Mymensingh District.

*United Provinces*—Jaunsar-Bawar Pargana of the Dehra Dun District. The portions of the Mirzapur District south of Kaimur range.

*Bihar*—Chota Nagpur Division. The Santhal Parganas District.

*The C. P. and Berar*—In the Chanda District, the Ahiri Zemindari in the Sironcha Tahsil, and the Dhanora, Dudmala, Gewardha, Jharapapra, Khutgaon, Kotgal, Muramgaon, Palasgarh, Rangi, Sirundi, Sonari, Chandala, Gilgaon, Pai-Muranda and Potegaon Zemindaries in the Carchiroli Tahsil. The Harrai, Gorakghat Gorpani, Batkagarh, Bardagarh, Pratapgarh (Pargana), Annora and Sonpur Jagirs of the Chhindwara District and the portion of the Panch Mahal jagir in the Chhindwara District. The Mandala District. The Pendera, Kenda, Matin Lapha, Uprora, Chhuri and Korba Zemindaries of the Bilaspur District. The Aundhi, Koracha, Panabaras and Ambagarh Chauki Zemindaries of the Drug District. The Baihar Tahsil of the Balaghat District, Malghat taluk of the Amraoti District. The Bhainedhi Tahsil of the Betul District.

*Assam*—The Garo Hills District. The Mikir Hills (in the Nowgong and Sibsagar District). The British portions of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District, other than the Shillong Municipality and Cantonment.

*Orissa*—The District of Angul. The District of Sambalpur. The areas transferred from C. P. under the provisions of the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order 1936. Ganjam Agency Tracts. The areas transferred to Orissa under the provisions of the aforesaid order from Vizagapatam Agency in the Presidency of Madras.

## FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE LIST

*(These refer to and subjects over which Federal Legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of British India or Federated States.)*

(1) Defence, (2) External affairs, (3) Ecclesiastical affairs, (4) Currency, coinage and legal tender, (5) Public debt, (6) Posts and Telegraphs, (7) Federal Public Services, (8) Imperial Library, (9) Survey of India, Geological, Botanical and Zoological Survey of India, (10) Ancient and historical monuments, (11) Census, (12) Port quarantine, (13) Import and Export across customs frontiers, (14) Federal Railways, (15) Maritime shipping, (16) Major ports, (17) Fishing, (18) Aircraft and air navigation, (19) Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air, (20) Copyright, inventions, designs, trade marks and merchandise marks, (25) Arms and ammunitions, (26) Opium, (27) Petroleum, (28) Regulation of labour and safety of mines, (29) Banking, (30) Customs and export duties, (31) Corporation tax, (32) Salt, (33) Income tax, (34) Naturalisation, etc. *There are altogether 59 items.*

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE LIST

*The list deals with items regarding which Provincial Legislature can make laws.* This list consists of 54 items, of which major matters are these—(1) Public order, administration of justice, constitution of courts, (2) Police, (3) Prison, (4) Public debt of province, (5) Land Acquisition, (6) Public health, (7) Education, (8) Communications, (9) Agriculture, (10) Forests, (12) Fisheries, (13) Trade and Commerce, (14) Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs, (15) Land Revenue, (16) Excise duties, (17) Capitation taxes, (18) Stamp duty, (19) Costs, (20) Burials and burial grounds, (21) Water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power, (22) Land, (23) Protection of wild birds and wild animals, (24) Protection, supply and distribution of goods, development of industries, (25) Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods, (26) Theatres, (27) Betting and gambling, (28) Taxes on agricultural income, (29) Tax on lands, buildings, etc., (30) Taxes on sale of goods and on advertisements.

## CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST

*It includes matters with regard to which both the Federal and Provincial Legislature have power to make laws*—(1) Criminal law, (2) Civil Procedure Code, (3) Marriage, divorce, infants and minors, adoptation, (4) Transfer of property, (5) Contracts, (6) Arbitration, (7) Bankruptcy and insolvency, (8) Legal, medical and other professions, (9) Newspapers, books and printing presses, (10) Poisonous and dangerous drugs, (12) Factories, (13) Trade unions, (14) Electricity, etc.

## TABLE OF SEATS

### The Federal Assembly

*Representatives of British India*

| Province | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | General Seats | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Seats | Total general Seats | General seats reserved for Scheduled castes | Sikh Seats | Mahomedan Seats | Anglo-Indian Seats | European Seats | Indian Christian Seats | Seats for representatives of commerce and industry | Landholders' Seats | Seats for representatives of labour | Women's Seats |
| Madras ... ... ... | 37 | 19 | 4 | ... | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Bombay .. ... ... | 30 | 13 | 2 | ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Bengal ... ... ... | 37 | 10 | 3 | .. | 17 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| United Provinces ... ... | 37 | 19 | 3 | ... | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Punjab ... .. ... | 30 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 14 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Bihar ... ... ... | 30 | 16 | 2 | .. | 9 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 15 | 9 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | .. | .. | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Assam ... ... ... | 10 | 4 | 1 | .. | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | . | 1 | ... |
| N.-W. Frontier Province ... | 5 | 1 | | ... | 4 | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... |
| Orissa ... ... ... | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Sind ... ... ... | 5 | 1 | . | .. | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| British Baluchistan ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Delhi .. ... ... | 2 | 1 | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Non-Provincial Seats ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 1 | ... |
| Totals ... | 250 | 105 | 19 | 6 | 82 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 10 | 9 |

## TABLE OF SEATS

### The Council of State

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province or Community | Total Seats | General Seats | Seats for Scheduled Castes | Sikh Seats | Mahomedan Seats | Women's Seats |
| Madras ... ... ... | 20 | 14 | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | 16 | 10 | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 |
| Bengal ... ... ... | 20 | 8 | 1 | ... | 10 | 1 |
| United Provinces ... ... | 20 | 11 | 1 | ... | 7 | 1 |
| Punjab ... ... ... | 16 | 3 | ... | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| Bihar ... ... ... | 16 | 10 | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 |
| Central Provinces and Berar ... | 8 | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Assam ... ... ... | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| N.-W. Frontier Province ... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| Orissa ... ... ... | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Sind ... ... ... | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 8 | ... |
| British Baluchistan ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Delhi ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coorg ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajmer-Merwara ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anglo-Indians ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Europeans ... ... ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Indian Christians ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals ... | 150 | 75 | 6 | 4 | 49 | 6 |

# TABLE OF SEATS

## Provincial Legislative Assemblies

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | General seats |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Seats for women |  |  |  |  |
| Name of Province | Total Seats | Total General Seats | General Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes | Seats for representatives for backward areas and tribes | Sikh Seats | Mahomedan Seats | Anglo-Indian Seats | European Seats | Indian Christian Seats | Seats for representatives of Commerce, Industry, Mining and Planting interests | Landholders' Seats | University Seats | Seats for representatives of labour | General | Sikh | Mahomedan | Anglo-Indian | Indian Christian |
| Madras . . . . . . | 215 | 146 | 30 | 1 | — | 28 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 6 | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Bombay . . . . . | 175 | 114 | 15 | 1 | — | 29 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 5 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Bengal . . . . . . | 250 | 78 | 30 | — | — | 117 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 19 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — |
| United Provinces . . | 228 | 140 | 20 | — | — | 64 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Punjab . . . . . . . | 175 | 42 | 8 | — | 31 | 84 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Bihar . . . . . . . | 152 | 86 | 15 | 7 | — | 39 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Central Provinces and Berar . . . . . . | 112 | 84 | 20 | 1 | — | 14 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Assam . . . . . . | 108 | 47 | 7 | 9 | — | 34 | — | 1 | 1 | 11 | — | — | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| North West Frontier Province . | 50 | 9 | — | — | 3 | 36 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Orissa . . . . . . . | 60 | 44 | 6 | 5 | — | 4 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Sind . . . . . . . . | 60 | 18 | — | — | — | 33 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — |

In Bombay sevén of the general seats shall be reserved for Marathas.

In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats to be filled by a Tumandar.

In Assam the seat reserved for women shall be a non-communal seat

## TABLE OF SEATS

### Provincial Legislative Councils

| 1<br>Province | 2<br>Total of Seats | 3<br>General Seats | 4<br>Mahommedan Seats | 5<br>European Seats | 6<br>Indian Christian Seats | 7<br>Seats to be filled by Legislative Assembly | 8<br>Seats to be filled by Governor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madras . . . . | Not less than 54<br>Not more than 56 | 35 | 7 | 1 | 3 | ... | Not less than 8<br>Not more than 10 |
| Bombay . . . . | Not less than 29<br>Not more than 30 | 20 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | Not less than 3<br>Not more than 4 |
| Bengal . . . . | Not less than 63<br>Not more than 65 | 10 | 17 | 3 | ... | 27 | Not less than 6<br>Not more than 8 |
| United Provinces | Not less than 58<br>Not more than 60 | 34 | 17 | 1 | ... | ... | Not less than 6<br>Not more than 8 |
| Bihar . . . . | Not less than 29<br>Not more than 30 | 9 | 4 | 1 | ... | 12 | Not less than 3<br>Not more than 4 |
| Assam . . . . | Not less than 21<br>Not more than 22 | 10 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | Not less than 3<br>Not more than 4 |

# POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

## HISTORY OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION

In 1906 All-India Moslem Deputation led by the H. H. the Aga Khan to Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India, pressed for separate Moslem representation for the first time. Lord Minto replied—"The pith of your address as I understand it, is a claim that under any system of representation, whether it affects a municipality, or a district board, or a Legislative Council, in which it is proposed to introduce or increase an electoral organisation, the Muslim community should be represented as a community. You may point out that in many cases electoral bodies as now constituted cannot be expected to return a Muslim candidate and that if by chance they did so, it could only be at the sacrifice of such a candidate's views to those of a majority opposed to his community whom he would in no way represent; and you justly claim that your position should be estimated not only on your numerical strength, but in respect to the political importance of your community and the service it has rendered to the Empire."

**Lord Morley's Gesture.**—In June 1909 the late Mr. Ameer Ali led a deputation to Lord Morley. The deputation repeated the demands made three years ago by the Aga Khan.

Lord Morley replied—"The aim of the Government and yours is identical—that there shall be 'adequate and genuine Mahomedan representation'. Now where is the difference between us? Mixed electoral colleges. Well, as I have told you, the language of the despatch does not insist upon a mixed electoral college. It would be no departure in substance from the purpose of our suggestion that there should be a separate Mahomedan electorate—an electorate exclusively Mahomedan."

**Mr. Asquith's Support.**—On the second reading of the India Council's Bill of 1909, Mr. Asquith said in the House of Commons—"Undoubtedly there will be a separate register for Muslims. To us here at first sight it looks an objectionable thing because it discriminates between people and segregates them into classes on the basis of religious creeds. I do not think that is a very formidable objection. The distinction between Muslim and Hindus is not merely religious, but cuts deep down not only into tradition and historic past but into the habits and social customs of the people."

So under the India Council's Act of 1909 Governor-General issued resolution on November 15, 1909, by which Muslims were given separate representation.

**Lucknow Pact**—This was the Congress-League Agreement of 1916 made at Lucknow. It was laid down that "adequate provision should be made for the representation of important minorities by election, and that the Muslims should be represented through special electorates on the Provincial Legislative Councils in the following proportions—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Punjab | ... | 50 | p.c. of the Elected Indian Members. | | |
| U. P. | ... | 30 | p.c. | Do. | Do. |
| Bengal | ... | 40 | p c. | Do. | Do. |
| Bihar | ... | 25 | p.c. | Do. | Do. |
| C. P. | ... | 15 | p.c. | Do. | Do. |
| Madras | ... | 15 | p.c. | Do. | Do. |
| Bombay | ... | 33⅓ | p.c. | Do. | Do. |

Provided that no Muslim shall participate in any of the other elections to the Imperial or Provincial Legislative Councils save and except those by electorates representing special interests."

The pact was passed by the 31st Indian National Congress at Lucknow on December, 1916 and also adopted by the All-India Muslim League held at the same place.

Another important clause in the pact was—

"No bill, nor any clause thereof, nor a resolution introduced by a non-official member affecting one or the other community, which question is to be determined by the members of that community in the Legislative Council concerned, shall be preceded with, if three-fourths of the members of that community in the particular Council, Imperial or Provincial, oppose the bill or any clause thereof or the resolution."

**Montague-Chelmsford Report.**—"Much as we regret the necessity, we are convinced that so far as the Mahomedans are at all events concerned, the present system must be maintained until conditions alter, even at the price of slower progress towards the realisation of a common citizenship. But we see no reason to set up communal representation for Mahomedans in any province where they form a majority of voters."

**Bengal Pact.**—The Bengal Pact of 1923 was intended for Bengal only and was passed at a meeting of Swarajists at Calcutta on 16th and 17th December, 1923 and it was passed at the initiation of Mr. C. R. Das.

Clause (*a*) of the Pact stated—"Representation in the Provincial Legislative Council be on the population basis with separate electorate; subject to such adjustments as may be necessary, by all India Hindu-Muslim pact and by the Khilafat and the Congress."

The clause (*b*) stated—"Representation to local bodies to be in the proportion of 60 to 40 in every district—sixty to the community which is in a majority and forty to the minority. Thus in a district where Muslims are in the majority, they will get 60 per cent. Similarly where Hindus are in the majority, they are to get sixty per cent. and Muslims forty per cent. The question as to whether there should be separate or mixed electorates is postponed for the present to ascertain the views of both the communities."

**Mahomed Ali's Scheme.**—"We should now have, in the interests of Indian Nationalism, a mixed territorial electorate." The scheme is as follows :—

(1) That the seats in the legislature should be reserved for both the communities—Hindus and Mahomedans, (2) that no candidate should be declared elected unless he secured (*a*) at least 40 per cent. of the votes cast of his own community and (*b*) at least 5 per cent of the votes cast of other communities wherever he is in a minority of ten or less per cent. and ten per cent, where he is in a larger minority or in a majority."

**The Govt. of India Act of 1909.**—The Lucknow Pact formed the basis of communal representation in the Act of 1919. This Act provided for separate electorates for separate communities and separate interests.

*The Simon Commission* in 1930 recommended that in the absence of a common formula for representation of communities in the Legislatures, the *status quo* would remain.

**Communal Award.**—In the Second Round Table Conference, a Minority Committee was appointed. There were attempts to find out a common formula, but all attempts failed. The Committee broke up without coming to an agreement. Since the different communities could not arrive at any definite decision regarding communal representation, the British Prime Minister, on 1st December, 1931, announced—"If you cannot present us with a settlement acceptable to all parties as the foundation upon which to build, in that event His Majesty's Government would be compelled to apply a provisional scheme, for they are determined that even this disability shall not be permitted to be a bar to progress." The Prime Minister's communal decision was made on 17th August, 1932. On 18th August, 1932, Mahatma Gandhi wrote to the Prime Minister objecting to the provision of separate electorate for the depressed classes. On 20th September, 1932, Gandhi's fast unto death began for achieving the object of modifying the Award in respect of representation of the Depressed Classes. As a result of the fast, Hindus of all classes drew up the Poona Pact modifying Scheduled Caste representation as settled in the British Government's Award. The Poona Pact was accepted by the British Government. The communal decision provided separate electorates for separate representation of communities and special interests.

The communal decision as modified by the Poona Pact, was accepted by the White Paper and also by the Joint Committee on the Indian Constitutional Reform, 1933-34. The British Government's Communal Award as modified by Poona Pact, now stands.

**Poona Pact.**—This Pact was signed on 25th September, 1932. It has replaced separate electorates for the Scheduled Castes by joint electorates with reservation of seats and has substituted 30 seats for the original 10 seats in Bengal. The procedure is that there will be primary elections under which the depressed class voters will elect a panel of four members for each reserved seat for election by general constituencies to the legislature.

1. There shall be seats reserved for the depressed classes out of general electorates. Seats in the Provincial Legislatures shall be as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Madras | 30 | C. P. | 20 |
| Bombay | 15 | Assam | 7 |
| Punjab | 8 | Bengal | 30 |
| B. & O. | 18 | U. P. | 20 |
| | | | 148 |

2. Election to these seats shall be by joint electorates subject, however, to the following procedure.

All members of the depressed classes registered in the general electoral roll of a constituency, will form an electoral college which will elect a panel of four candidates belonging to the depressed classes, for each of such reserved seats, by the method of single vote and four persons getting the highest number of votes in such primary election shall be the candidates for election by the general electorates.

3. Representatives of depressed classes in the Central Legislature shall likewise be on the principle of joint electorates and reserved seats by the method of primary election in the manner provided for in the clause 2 above for their representation in Provincial Legislatures.

4. In the Central Legislature eighteen per cent. of the seats allotted to the general electorate for British India in the said Legislature shall be reserved for the depressed classes.

5. The system of primary election to panel of candidates for election to the Central and Provincial Legislatures as hereinbefore mentioned shall come to an end after first ten years, unless terminated sooner by mutual agreement under provision of clause 6 below.

6. The system of representation of the depressed classes by reserved seats in the Provincial and Central Legislatures, as provided for in clauses 1 and 4, shall continue until determined by mutual agreement between the communities concerned in this settlement.

## ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

The Round Table Conference was promised in Lord Irwin's Declaration in 1929. The Congress refused to join the Conference as British Government was not in a position to assure that substance of independence would be conferred to India. Ultimately 86 delegates of whom 16 were from Indian States, 57 from British India and 13 from three British political parties on 19th November, 1930 were invited. The first Round Table Conference met at St. James' Palace, London, on Nov. 12, 1930, in which the general principles of Federation was accepted and also exemption from ministerial control of the issues of external relations and defence agreed. The Conference was adjourned on January 19, 1931. It was also agreed that Governor-General and Governors must co-operate in protecting minorities and the position of Civil Services must be safeguarded. Further it was agreed that Governor-General and Governors must be given widest powers of independent action in case of emergency and to prevent the breakdown of Government.

*The Second Round Table Conference* met in London on September 7, 1931, under peculiar circumstances. Labour Government in England was replaced by National Government in which Conservative element predominated; the Congress took part under its sole representative, Mahatma Gandhi, after signing of Gandhi-Irwin Pact, but no agreement was arrived at due to communal difficulties and controversies over the safeguards. At the Conference, Mahatma Gandhi asserted the claim of the Congress to speak for India and made appeal for India's freedom. The session came to a close on December 1, 1931. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, on behalf of His Majesty's Government announced the system of representation known as *'Communal Award'* on August 17, 1932 which, however, was modified as regards the representation of the depressed classes, by the Poona Pact concluded on September 24, 1932.

*The Third Round Table Conference* met on November 17 with a much smaller number of delegates without Congress participating in it and concluded its session on December 24, 1932. Various discussions were held, but no agreement could be reached. In March, 1933, His Majesty's Government issued proposals for Indian constitutional reform embodied in what is known as the *'White Paper'* embodying the proposals of the British Government before Parliament on the subject of Indian constitutional reform. The proposals were submitted for examination and report before a *Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament* in April, 1933, under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Linlithgow. The Report of the Committee was issued on November 22, 1934 and basing on their report, the Government of India Bill was framed and read for the first time on February 5, 1935. With certain modifications made during the debates in both Houses of Parliament, the Bill received the Royal assent on August 2, 1935.

## GANDHI-IRWIN PACT

*Concluded between Lord Irwin, the Viceroy of India and Mahatma Gandhi,* when civil disobedience movement started in 1930, was of all political prisoners who had not been found of violent crimes; temporary objectionable ordinances were recalled; right of manufacturing salt in the salt areas were conceded; Congress was to take part in the Second Round Table Conference.

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DECLARATION ON AUGUST, 1940 THROUGH THE VICEROY

"1. India's anxiety at the moment of critical importance in the world struggle against tyranny and aggression to contribute to the full to the common cause and to the triumph of our common ideals is manifest. She has already made a mighty contribution. She is anxious to make a greater contribution still His Majesty's Government are deeply concerned that unity of national purpose in India which would enable her to do so should be achieved at as early a moment as possible. They feel that some further statement of their intentions may help to promote that unity. In that hope they have authorized me to make the present statement.

2. Last October, His Majesty's Government again made it clear that Dominion Status was their objective for India. They added that they were ready to authorize the expansion of the Governor-General's Council to include a certain number of representatives of the political parties, and they proposed the establishment of a consultative committee. In order to facilitate harmonious co-operation, it was obvious that some measure of agreement in the provinces between the majority parties was a desirable prerequisite to their joint collaboration at the Centre. Such agreement was, unfortunately, not reached, and in the circumstances no progress was then possible.

3. During the earlier part of this year, I continued my efforts to bring the political parties together. In these last few weeks I again entered into conversations with prominent political personages in British India and the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the results of which have been reported to His Majesty's Government. His Majesty's Govyernment have seen also the resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee, the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha.

4. It is clear that the earlier differences which had prevented the achievement of national unity remain unbridged. Deeply as His Majesty's Government regret this, they do not feel that they should any longer, because of those differences, postpone the expansion of the Governor-General's Council, and the establishment of a body which will more closely associate Indian public opinion with the conduct of the war by the Central Government. They have authorized me accordingly to invite a certain number of representative Indians to join my Executive Council. They have authorized me, further, to establish a War Advisory Council which would meet at regular intervals and which would contain representatives of the Indian States and other interests in the national life of India as a whole.

5. The conversations which have taken place, and the resolutions of the bodies which I have just mentioned made it clear, however,

that there is still, in certain quarters doubt as to the intentions of His Majesty's Government for the constitutional future of India, and that there is doubt too, as to whether the position of minorities, whether political or religious, is sufficiently safeguarded in relation to any future constitutional changes by assurances already given. There are two main points that have emerged. On those two points His Majesty's Government now desire me to make their position clear.

6. The first is as to the position of minorities in relation to any future constitutional schemes. It has already been made clear that my declaration of last October does not exclude examination of any part either of the Act of 1935 or of the policy and plans on which it is based. His Majesty's Government's concern that full weight should be given to the views of minorities on any revision has also been brought out. That remains the position of His Majesty's Government.

It goes without saying that they could not contemplate transfer of their present responsibilities for the peace and welfare of India to any system of government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life. Nor could they be parties to the coercion of such elements into submission to such a government.

7. The second point of general interest is the machinery for building within the British Commonwealth of Nations the new constitutional scheme when the time comes. There has been very strong insistence that the framing of that scheme should be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves, and should originate from Indian conceptions of the social, economical and political structure of Indian life. His Majesty's Government are in sympathy with that desire and wish to see it given the fullest practical expression subject to the due fulfilment of the obligations which Great Britain's long connection with India has imposed on her and for which His Majesty's Government cannot divest themselves of responsibility. It is clear that a moment when the commonwealth is engaged in a struggle for existence is not one in which fundamental constitutional issues can be decisively resolved. But His Majesty's Government authorize me to declare that they will most readily assent to the setting up after the conclusion of the war, with the least possible delay, of a body representative of the principal elements in India's national life in order to devise the framework of the new constitution, and they will lend every aid in their power to hasten decisions on all relevant matters to the utmost degree. Meanwhile they will welcome and promote in any way possible every sincere and practical step that may be taken by representative Indians themselves to reach a basis of friendly agreement, first upon the form which the post-war representative body should take and the methods by which it should arrive at its conclusions, and secondly, upon the principles and outlines of the constitution itself. They trust, however, that for the period of the war (with the Central Government reconstituted and strengthened in the manner I have described, and with the help of the War Advisory Council) all parties, communities and interests will combine and co-operate in making a notable Indian contribution to the victory of the world cause which is at stake. Moreover, they hope that in their process new bonds of union and understanding will emerge, and thus pave the way towards the attainment by India of that free and equal partnership in the British

Commonwealth which remains the proclaimed and accepted goal of the Imperial Crown and of the British Parliament."

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL THROUGH SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS

"His Majesty's Government, having considered the anxieties expressed in Great Britain and in India as to the fulfilment of promises made in regard to the future of India, have decided to lay down, in precise and clear terms, the steps which they propose shall be taken for the earliest possible realization of self-government in India.

"The object is the creation of a new Indian Union which shall constitute a Dominion associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown, but equal to them in every respect, in no way subordinate in any aspect of its domestic and external affairs.

"His Majesty's Government, therefore, make the following declaration :—

"(*a*) Immediately upon cessation of hostilities steps shall be taken to set up in India, in a manner described hereafter, an elected body charged with the task of framing a new Constitution for India.

"(*b*) Provision shall be made, as set out below, for the participation of Indian States in the Constitution-making body.

"(*c*) His Majesty's Government undertake to accept and implement forthwith the Constitution so framed subject only to :—

(1) The right of any province of British India that is not prepared to accept the new Constitution to retain its present Constitutional position, provision being made for its subsequent accession, if it so decides. With such non-acceding provinces, should they so desire, His Majesty's Government will be prepared to agree upon a new Constitution giving them the same full status as the Indian Union and arrived at by a procedure analogons to that here laid down.

(2) The signing of a treaty which shall be negotiated between His Majesty's Government and the Constitution-making body. This treaty will cover all necessary matters arising out of the complete transfer of responsibility from British to Indian hands: it will make provision, in accordance with the undertakings given by His Majesty's Government for the protection of racial and religious minorities, but will not impose any restriction on the power of the Indian Union to decide in future its relationship to other member-States of the British Commonwealth. Whether or not an Indian State elects to adhere to the Constitution, it will be necessary to negotiate a revision of its treaty arrangements so far as this may be required in the new situation.

"(*d*) The Constitution-making body shall be composed as follows, unless the leaders of Indian opinion in the principal communities agree upon such other form before the end of hostilities :—

"Immediately upon the result being known of provincial elections which will be necessary at the end of hostilities, the entire membership of the Lower Houses of provincial legislatures shall, as a single electoral college, proceed to the election of the Constitution-making body by the system of proportional representation. This new body shall be in number of about one-tenth of the number of the electoral college, Indian States shall be invited to appoint representatives in the same proportion to their total population as in the case of representatatives of British India as a whole and with the same powers as British Indian members.

"(*c*) During the critical period which now faces India and until the new Constitution can be framed, His Majesty's Government must inevitably bear the responsibility for, and retain the control and direction of the defence of India as part of their world war effort; but the task of organizing to the full the military, moral and material resources of India must be the responsibility of the Government of India with the co-operation of the peoples of India. His Majesty's Government desire, and invite, the immediate and effective participation of the leaders of the principal sections of the Indian people in the counsels of their country, of the Commonwealth and of the United Nations. Thus they will be enabled to give their active and constructive help in the discharge of a task which is vital and essential for the future freedom of India."

## CONGRESS DATES

*1885*—Establishment of the Congress in 1885 by A. O. Hume and first session in Bombay in December, 1885; *1907*—Split in the ranks of the Congress at Surat when the annual session was wrecked; *1919*—Moderates separated from Congress finally; *1920*—Mahatma Gandhi joined Congress and it passed under his control; first civil disobedience movement started on March 19, 1920; *1921*—Four anna membership of the Congress was first introduced; *1923*—First entry of a strong Congress party in the Central Legislature (Swaraj Party) for wrecking the reforms; *1927*—At the annual session, Congress declared the goal of Indian people was complete national independence; *1928*—Congress agreed to accept Dominion Status if granted before the end of 1929; *1929*—In fulfilment of its previous resolution Congress passed Complete Independence or *Purna Swaraj* resolution, Congress institutes an annual *Independence Day* to be observed for the first time on the 26th January, 1930; *1930*—Civil Disobedience movement started by the Congress for Government's failure to accede to Congress demand; *1931*—C. D. movement suspended on the conclusion of Gandhi-Irwin Pact when Congress agreed to join Second Round Table Conference with Mahatma Gandhi as sole representative; *1932*—Congress activities suppressed by the Government and organization declared unlawful; *1934*—Congress withdrew Civil Disobedience movement; *1935*—Congress celebrated Golden Jubilee in December; *1937*—Congress started parliamentary activities under Government of India Act of 1935 and swept the polls at general elections held all over India and Congress ministries established in seven major provinces; first village Congress at Faizpur; *1939*—Congress ministries tendered resignations; *1940*—Congress rejected Viceroy's August offer of the expansion of Viceroy's Executive Council and for drawing up of a new constitution after the end of war as it was wholly opposed not only to principle of democracy but also to the best interests of India; *1940*—Congress starts anti-war individual Civil Disobedience movement restricted to limited number of Congressmen; *1942*—Congress rejected Sir Stafford Cripps' offer of Dominion Status; All India Congress Committee passed 'Quit India' resolution at Bombay and the Government launched full repressive measures against the Congress by the wholesale arrests of its leaders.

## NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT OF 1921

Due to indignation caused throughout India by the Martial Law regime in the Punjab and the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, Mahatma Gandhi started the first non-co-operation movement in 1921 advocating boycott of intoxicating drinks, foreign cloth, Legislative Councils, Law Courts and educational institutions, at the same time advocating Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability, use of homespun, arbitration of disputes, national education.

## CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT, 1930

At the British Government's failure to respond to India's national demand, the Lahore Congress in 1929 passed a resolution affirming complete independence as India's goal, and on March 12, 1930, Mahatma Gandhi set out on his famous march to the sea coast to break Salt laws as a symbol of civil disobedience.

## NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

In order to encourage cottage industries, the Congress established All-India Spinners' Association and All-India Village Industries Association. When Congress ministries were established in seven major provinces, view was expressed in Congress circles that Congress would have to sponsor large-scale industries. So in 1938 a Conference was called at Delhi consisting of Industries Ministers of Congress Provinces which drew up a comprehensive scheme of national planning. The scheme emphasized the urgency of taking steps to start key industries of national importance, such as manufacture of machinery, plant, tools of all kinds, manufacture of heavy chemicals, power generation and supply. The Conference appointed a *Nataional Planning Committee* under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Committee was formally constituted at Bombay in December 1938 and soon after issued a comprehensive questionnaire relating to the entire economic life of the country. Several sub-committees were constituted. But the change of political outlook in India with the outbreak of war and the resignation of Congress ministries have given a set back to the work of the National Planning Committee of the Congress.

## NEHRU REPORT

All Parties Conference appointed a Committee in February, 1928, to draw up an agreed constitution for India and draft a report thereon. The report was published in August, 1928 and bore eight signatories including those of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Leader of the Congress Party, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the leader of the Liberal Party. This report was known as *Nehru Report* and was regarded as an answer to Lord Birkenhead's challenge to political India to produce a constitution which might gain the assent of all interests in the country. It was based on the principle of dominion status.

# HISTORY OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. **Charter of Elizabeth, 1600**—The germ of Legislative powers of the Government of India was embodied in Elizabeth's Charter which established East India Company in the year 1600 By one of the clauses of this Charter, the Company was permitted to make, ordain and constitute such and so many reasonable laws, constitutions, orders and ordinances as shall seem necessary and convenient for the Government of the Company and for the better advancement of their trade.

2. **The Regulating Act, 1773**—By this Act, the Parliament recognised the territorial sovereignty of the Company and changed the constitution of the courts and proprietors. Its chief clauses are as follows :—

(*a*) The whole civil and military government, and the management, of all territorial acquisitions and revenues of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, were vested in Governor-General at Fort William assisted by four Councillors.

(*b*) The Governor-General and Council at Fort William were given the power of superintending and controlling the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. These presidencies had no power, except in emergency, of declaring war or making treaties with Indian Princes. The Governors of the minor Presidencies were to obey the orders of the Governor-General-in-Council and transmit to him regular reports of all transactions. In case of disobedience, the Governor-General could suspend or supersede them.

(*c*) A Supreme Court consisting of a Chief Justice and three Judges were set up at Fort William to deal with all cases of crime and misdemeanour and oppression, and all suits and actions, among His Majesty's subjects in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

(*d*) Directors were to submit to parliament copies of all correspondence concerning their affairs and half-yearly accounts.

3. **Pitt's India Act of 1784**—This Act provided that the Governor-General was to be appointed by the Court of Directors of the E. I. Company instead of the Crown but established a *Board of Control* to represent British Crown which was to superintend direct and control all acts, operations, and concerns which relate to the Civil or Military Government or revenues of the territorial possessions of the East India Company. This Act established the complete supremacy of the British Crown in India.

4. **The Charter Act of 1813**—By this Act, East India Company gradually lost all monopolies in trade and became a purely political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the Crown. The head of the government was separated from Bengal and given the title of Governor-General of India and the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay were definitely placed under his control. The Government of India was given the power of passing Acts instead of Regulations and a Law Member was added to the Governor-General's Council. Finally it laid down the famous principle that "no native of India,

nor any natural born subject of His Majesty, should be disabled from holding any place, office or employment, by reason of his religion, place of birth, descent or colour."

5. **Charter Act of 1833**—This Act declared that the territorial possessions of the Company and also revenues were to be held by the Company in trust for His Majesty, his heirs and successors for the service of the Government of India. The Governor-General was now styled Governor-General of India instead of Governor-General of Bengal.

6. **The Charter Act of 1853**—This established first Indian *Legislative Council* in India composed of six members nominated from the Provinces for legislative purposes alone. It must be noted that Legislative Council as such had no separate existence. Additional members were invited to join Executive Council when it met for legislative purposes. It provided that *"Indian territories should remain under Company in trust for the Crown until Parliament should otherwise direct."* The Government of Bengal was separated from Government of India and placed under a Lieutenant-Governor.

7. **The Act for the Bettter Government of India 1885**—By this Act, after the Sepoy Mutiny, the entire Indian Government was transferred to the British Crown and the entire control passed to the *Secretary of State for India* acting in concert in certain cases, with a Council. The Council was merely an advisory body. The Crown was to be represented by the Queen's Proclamation.

8. **India Council Act of 1861**—This Act makes an important stage in the growth of Indian Legislature This Act created local Legislatures in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, North Western Provinces and the Punjab. The Central Legislative Council was enlarged by addition of a number of non-official members.

9. **India Council Act of 1892**—The new Act introduced the following changes among others, (1) Increase of the size of Central Legislature and Local Legislature, (2) Widened opportunities for criticism and enquiry, (3) Rights of asking questions, (4) Right to discuss the annual financial statement, (5) Nomination on the recommendation of various bodies.

10. **The Council Act of 1909 known as "Minto-Morley Reforms"**—Size of the Legislatures were further widened. Non-official majority was introduced while indirect representation was adhered to. Members were both elected and nominated. Elective principle was adopted with restrictions. Certain subjects were reserved for Central Legislature. Restrictions on the discussion of the Financial statement were relaxed and full discussions of matters of public interest were allowed. Resolutions upon matter of general public importance might also be proposed and discussed and a division on them was allowed to take place. Any resolution could be disallowed by the Governor-General. But this reform had nothing to do with the introduction of the Responsible Government. An Indian was appointed in the Viceroy's Executive Council and also in the Executive Councils of three Presidency Provinces.

11. **Montague's Declaration on 20th August, 1917**—"The Policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord is that of the increasing association of Indians in

every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

**12. Government of India Act of 1919**—The Montague-Chelmsford Report resulted in the Government of India Act 1919. This Act introduced diarchical form of government in the Provinces. One part of the Provincial Government consisted of Governor and his Executive Council. All the 'reserved subjects' were dealt with by the members of the Executive Council not responsible to the Provincial Legislature. The other part of the Provincial Government comprised the Governor acting with the ministers.

**13. Government of India Act of 1935**—(*Vide* New Indian Constitution).

# ESSENTIAL DATES OF INDIAN HISTORY

B.C.
3000 (about)—Pre-Aryan civilisation of Mahenjo-Daro.
1600—First Aryan Settlement of the Gangetic Plain.
1000-500—Formation of *Vedas*.
800-500—The Upanishads.
599-527—Mahavira, the founder of *Jainism*.
543—Death of Buddha.
500—Earliest *Puranas*.
326—Alexander's Invasion
321—Chandra Gupta Maurya—First Emperor of India.
269—Asoka : Accession.
A.D.
120—Kaniksha, the Kushan King.
320-530—Gupta Dynasty.
330—Samudragupta.
375—Chandragupta (Vikramaditya) : Kalidas.
606-648—Harsha.
712—Bin Kassim's invasion of Sind
750—Rise of Pallava Kingdom.
760—Kailasa Temple.
820—Death of Sankaracharya.
900—Rise of Chola Kingdom.
1005—First invasion of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni.
1192—Battle of Thaneswar : Prithviraj and Ghori.
1206-1526—Sultanate of Delhi. —
1294—Alauddin captures Deogiri.
1336—Foundation of Vijayanagar.
1398—Taimur's invasion.
1409—Birth of Nanak, founder of Sikh religion.
1498—Vasco da Gama arrived at Calicut, 20th May.
1526—Second battle of Panipath : Babar and Lodi.
1611—June 30, Jehangir married Nurjehan.
1600—Foundation of E I. Co.
1628-58—Shah Jahan.
1656—Fall of Vijayanagar at battle of Talikota.
1556-1605—Akbar.
1630—Birth of Sivaji.
1645—June 30, Tajmahal at Agra completed by Shahjehan.
1690—English found Calcutta.
1707—Death of Aurangzib.
1757—Battle of Plassey establishes British rule in Bengal.
1760—Battle of Wandiwash (end of French Power).
1761—3rd battle of Panipath (end of Marhatta Power).
1780—First English newspaper *Hickey's Gazette* started in Calcutta, 29th January, 1780.
1880—August 18, Fort William College, Calcutta, established.
1827—Right to sit as jurors was extended to Indians.

1828—Raja Rammohan Roy founds Brahmo Samaj.
1829—Abolition of *Suttee*.
1832—Macaulay's minute (beginning of English education).
1839—June 27, Ranjit Singh of Lahore died.
1854—Electric Telegraph introduced in India, 23rd March.
1857—Sepoy Mutiny.
1857—June 24, Calcutta University founded.
1858—Queen's Proclamation.
1858—E. I. Co. dissolved; Govt. of India transferred to British Crown.
1862—July 12, High Court of Calcutta was inaugurated.
1885—Indian National Congress established on 28th Dec.
1877—Queen Victoria proclaimed Empress of India.
1887—Feb. 16, Jubilee of Queen Victoria in India.
1905—Partition of Bengal (rise of militant nationalism).
1911—First aerial post in India was carried from Allahabad Exhibition to 6 miles off.
1914-19—World War
1916—Home Rule League formed Lucknow Pact.
1917—Declaration of Secretary of State promising responsible government to India.
1918—Montague-Chelmsford Report.
1919—Rowlatt Act passed—Tragedy at Amritsar (13th April).—Third Afghan War.
1920—Hunter Commission's Report; Nov. 16, Election to New Legislatures; Aug. 1, Inauguration of non-co-operation movement by Gandhi.
1921—Duke of Connaught's inauguration of New Legislatures.—Moplah Rebellion.—Prince of Wales' visit to India. (Nov. 7, 1921).
1922—Chauri-Chaura outrage : Bardoli Resolutions : Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, trial and imprisonment for six years.
1923—Certification of Salt Tax.—Burma constituted a Governor's Province.
1924—Swarajist Party enters Legislatures.
1925—Reforms Enquiry' Committee's Report (Muddiman).—Death of Mr. C. R. Das.—Khyber Pass Railway 27 miles in length, was opened.
1926—Currency Commission fixes the gold ratio of Rupee at 1*s*. 6*d*.
1927—Appointment of Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon.
1929—Lahore Congress passes Inpendence Resolution.
1929—April 7, First Imperial Airways plane carrying mails from England to India landed at Karachi; while first plane in reverse direction left Karachi on April 5, 1929.
1930—April 1, Civil Disbedience movement.—Rebellion in Burma. Report of the Statutory Commission.—Round Table Conference (First Session, Nov. 12).
1931—March 4, Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed.—Round Table Conference (Second Session).
1932—Suppression of the Congress.—Gandhi's fast from Sept. 20 to 26, which resulted in Poona Pact —Round Table Conference (Third Session).
1934—Reserve Bank Act passed.—Royal Indian Navy inaugurated.
1935—Government of India Act passed.—Orissa and Sind constituted separate province.—May 20, Severe earthquake at Quetta.
1937—Provincial Autonomy inaugurated in all Provinces under the new Government of India Act (1st April).—Congress takes office in seven Provinces .
1939—Declaration of Second World War (Sept. 3, 1939).—Resignation of Congress Ministry in all Provinces due to Br. Govt.'s

unwillingness to state war aims with reference to India.
1940—Congress under Mahatma Gandhi starts anti-war propaganda.
1941—Expansion of Viceroy's Cabinet with non-official members.
1942—India rejects Br. Government's proposal of 'Self-Government' sent through Sir Stafford Cripps.
1943—Congress Quit India Resolution—wholesale arrests of Congress leaders.

# OUTLINES OF WORLD HISTORY

B.C.
4000—The Sumerians in Babylonia.
3000-2500—Egyptian Pyramids built nearly opposite to Cairo.
2900—Culture of Mohenjo-Daro.
2500—Parent people of Indo-Europeans begins to live on steppes east of Caspian Sea.
2000—White skinned Indo-Europeans settle in the Punjab. Establishment of Vedic culture.
1350—Death of King Tutenkhamen in Egypt.
1000-1200—Rigveda.
1000—Homer flourished.
776—First Olympiad.
753—Rome founded by Romulus.
721—First eclipse of the moon on record, March 19th, according to Ptolemy
605—Zoroaster in Persia.
551—Confucious born in China, died in 479.
550—Gautama Buddha born.
500—Earliest *Puranas;* Rise of Maya civilisation in Mexico and Central America.
490—Greeks defeat Persians at Marathon. Persian King Xerxes invades Greece but is checked at Thermoplæ by Leonidas and his Spartans in 480 B.C.
477—Death of Buddha. First Buddhistic Council at Rajgriha.
431—Poloponnesian War began and ended in 404 B.C.
399—Execution of Socrates.
390—Rome destroyed by the Gauls.
356—Alexander the Great born.
352—First Philiphic of Demosthenes delivered.
327—Alexander invades India.
322—Foundation of Maurya Dynasty in India by Chandragupta.
264-41—First Punic war begins.
260—Asoka, the King of Magadha brings Northern India beneath his rule.
259—Asoka was crowned at Pataliputra on Dec. 16 in the fourth year of his resign.
223—Death of Asoka.
218—Hannibal marches from Spain to Italy
156—Paper made in China
60—First Triumvirate (Pompey, Cæsar & Crassus in Rome).
58-51—Cæsar conquers Gaul and Britain
44—Assassination of Julius Cæsar.
41—Antony and Cleopatra meet at Tarsus.
27—Roman Empire established.
4—Birth of Jesus.
A.D.
29—Crucification of Jesus Christ.
61—Boadicea massacred Roman Garrison in Britain.
64—Burning of Rome—first persecution of Christians by the Emperor Nero.
79—Destruction of Pampeii and Herculaneum by the eruption of Vesuvious .
116—Roman Empire at its greatest extent.
400—Kalidas, the poet & dramatist.
570—Muhammed born at Mecca, fled to Medina (*the Hijira*) in 662.
624-32—Saracen conquest of Arabia, Persia, Syria, Egypt.
849—Alfred the Great born.

1001—First Mahomedan invasion of India by Mahomed of Ghazni. (Dec. 10)—defeated Jaipal in an engagement near Peshawar.
1066—Battle of Hastings—conquest of Britain by William of Normandy.
1068—Completion of Doomsday Book.
1095—First of the Crusades.
1149—Second Crusade.
1206—Changis Khan, founder of Mughal Empire, begins his rule.
1215—King John grants Magna Carta to the Barons.
1216—Henry II King; First Parliament in England.
1259-92—Reign of Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan at China.
1265—First regular British Parliament met presided over by King Edward I.
1336—Vijayanagar Kingdom founded.
1398—Taimur sets forth to invade Hindustan.
1431—Joan of Arc was burned May 30 at Rouen in France.
1450-55—Guttenburg printed in Germany the first book from moveable type.
1453—Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1476—Caxton began printing at Westminster
1478—Inquisition established in Spain.
1483-1530—Babar founds the Mughal Dynasty.
1492—Christopher Columbus discovered America, Oct 12.
1498—Vasco de Gama reached India by sea.
1517—The Reformation begins in Germany. Martin Luther excommunicated.
1525—Babar won the Battle of Panipath, captured Delhi and founded the Mughal Empire.
1556—Akbar raises the Indian Empire to its greatest splendour.
1564—Shakespeare born.
1565—Akbar removed the *jifiya* tax on Hindus.
1587—Execution of Mary Queen of Scots, Feb. 8.
1588—Spanish Armada defeated by British fleet, July 21-29.
1600—British East India Company founded.
1605—Gun powder plot by Guy Fawkes discovered, Nov. 4.
1609—First envoy of E. I. Company is sent to India.
1616—Death of Shakespeare.
1619—Slavery is introduced into American Colonies when 20 African Negroes were landed at Jamestown.
1620—Pilgrim Fathers landed in New England in *Mayflower*, Dec. 21
1632-1653—Building of Tajmahal.
1644—Manchus established their dynasty in China which lasted up to Feb. 12, 1912.
1649—King Charles I beheaded at London, Jan. 30, after a trial for treason.
1690—Calcutta founded by Job Charnock.
1707—Death of Aurangzeb; Decay of Mughal Empire
1736—India invaded by Nadir Shah of Persia who took Delhi.
1746-49—Hostilities between the French and the English in India
1769—Napoleon Bonaparte born, Aug. 15 on the island of Corsica.
1774—Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India.
1755—American War of Independence begins.
1776—Declaration of American Inpendence, July 4.
1779—Napoleon becomes the first Consul.
1783—First free hydrogen balloon ascension in France by P. de Rozier and Marquis d'Arlandes in Paris, Nov. 21 in a Montgolfier holding 60,000 cu. ft. of gas.
1788—Warren Hastings impeached before the Peers, Feb. 13, and acquitted, April 23, 1795.
1789—French Revolution begins; storming of Bastile, July 14.

1792—France proclaimed a Republic, Sept. 21.

1800—E. I. Company obtained possession of Surat.

1805—Battle of Trafalgar, death of Nelson, Oct. 21.

1812—Napoleon's march to Russia, retreat with great loss, Moscow burned.

1815—Napoleon defeated at Waterloo, June 18.

1818—The Marhatta power overthrown in India by the British.

1821—Napoleon died at St. Helena May 5.

1823—Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2, under which no European power could seize territory or set up a Government on the American Continent.

1840—Penny postage began in England, Jan. 10.

1857—Sepoy Mutiny breaks out in India on May 10.

1858—East India Company dissolved, Aug. 2. Queen Victoria becomes the Empress of India.

1859—India and England connectby telegraph.

1862—Dec. 19, Slavery abolished in U. S. A.

1863—Lincoln's emancipation proclamation Jan. 1 frees the slaves of America in some portions

1869—Suez Canal opened, Nov. 17.

1870—Franco-Prussian war begins. Republic proclaimed in Paris, Sept. 4.

1881—German Empire re-established.

1885—Foundation of Indian National Congress.

1899—Boer war begins and ends on May 31, 1902.

1900—Boxer rebellion in China.

1901—Marconi signalled letter 'S' across Atlantic from England to Poldhu, Newfoundland, Dec. 12.

1902—First radio message sent on Dec. 12.

1903—First successful mechanical aeroplane flight by Wright Bros. Dec. 17 in America.

1904—The Russo-Japanese war begins, Feb. 6.

1905—Plague rampant in India. 34,000 deaths in one week.

1909—April, North Pole reached by Commander Peary.

1911—Sept. 7, Chinese revolution began Republic proclaimed, Dec. 29, 1911.

1912—China becomes a Republic, Feb. 12; Capt. Amundsen reaches South Pole, March 8.

1914—World war begins in Europe. Archduke Francis of Austria is assassinated in Bosnia, June 28: Austria declares war on Serbia, July 28.

1917—U. S. A. breaks off diplomatic relation with Germany on account of unrestricted submarine warfare; Russia is proclaimed a republic and Bolshevic regime begins. Soviet Union established, Nov. 17.

1918—President Wilson made his 14 points of peace speech; Armistice in World War was signed, Nov. 11.

1919—Peace Conference opens at Versailles, Jan. 18, treaty signed on June 28. 'Jalianwalabag massacre' at Amritsar, April 1, when Gen. Dyer fired and killed at least 400 persons and over 1,000 wounded at a mass meeting of Indians.

1920—League of Nations came into existence under Versailles Peace Treaty. Prohibition is proclaimed in U. S. A. on Jan. 16.

1921—Fascist movement begins in Italy. Non-co-operation movement under Mahatma Gandhi in India.

1922—Irish Free State established, Dec. 6. Fascists gain control of Government in Italy. Turkish National Assembly at Angora and deposes Sultan. Fourteen republics of Russia combined as Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Dec. 20.

1924—Death of Lenin, head of Soviet Russia, Jan. 21; First Labour Government in Britain.

1925—Persian National Assembly deposed the Shah of Persia ruling since 1779 and Reza Khan Pelvi becomes Shah.

1928—Soviet Russia inaugurated the Five-Year Plan of agricultural and industrial development, Oct. 1.

1929—Rebellion in Afghanistan begins in Dec. 1928, resulting in the abdication of King Amanulla in favour of his brother Inayatulla who was succeeded by Bachhai Sakao, and he in October by Nadir Khan.

1930—Civil Disobedience movement begins in India. Rise of Nazi Party in the German Reichstag by Hitler.

1931—Spain becomes Republic.

1932—New State of Manchukuo formed. Mahatma Gandhi fasted, Sept. 20-26 until the 'Poona Pact' was signed

1934—An appalling earthquake occurred in North India resulting in a loss of 6,582 lives. U. S. Congress grants independence to Philippine Islands, March, 22, effective in 1945 or soon thereafter

1935—Severe earthquake at Quetta resulting in the death of 26,000 people. Italo-Abyssinian War begins.

1936—Civil war in Spain between Republicans and Nationaliss begins; Abdication of King Edward VIII of England.

1937—Sino-Japanese War begins.

1938—German absorbs Austrian Kingdom.

1939—Second World War begins, 3rd Sept 1939. March 29—Spanish Nationalists under Franco completely defeats the Republicans in Spain

1940—Occupation of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Luxemburgh by Germany. Fall of Paris

1940—Japanese-supported government of conquered area in China was inauguraeted in Nanking.

1941—Japan declares war against England and U S A. after surprise bombing of Pearl Harbour Base at Hawaii on Dec. 7: *Atlantic Charter* declaration made by England and U. S. A.

1942—Japan invades Dutch East Indies, Singapore, Malaya, Burma.

1943—Severe famine in Bengal.

# WOMEN'S SPHERE

## All round Progress

The progress of Indian women in all spheres has been remarkable within recent years. Steady legal enactments, such as (1) raising the age of consent for marriage, (2) abolition of the practice of dedicating girls to temples, (3) improvements regarding rights of inheritance of property, etc., have greatly improved the position of Indian women.

Great political advance was made with the passing of the Government of India Act of 1935 when women were alloted 15 seats in the Federal Legislature. In provincial assemblies they have 8 seats in Madras, 6 in Bombay, 5 in Bengal, 6 in U. P., 4 in Punjab, 4 in Bihar, 8 in C. P. and Berar, 1 in Assam, 2 in Orissa and 2 in Sind. Franchise qualifications were also greatly liberalised.

Madras took lead in 1921 among British Indian provinces in giving vote to women. Other provinces followed the lead, except Bengal and Assam. So from the Montague-Chelmsford Reform where solitary nominated woman member was given a seat in some of the Legislative Councils, there are now groups of elected women members from special constituencies in all legislatures except N. W. F. Province. The Congress movement greatly accelerated the women's movement in politics and other spheres. This Congress movement greatly helped to do away with the *purdah*, untouchability, illiteracy and other social inequities among women. Large number of them went to prison during civil disobedience movement. Women Congress candidates were elected everywhere, and some of them took office as Vice-Presidents of the Legislatures and Ministers.

## All-India Women's Conference

The most prominent of women's organisations that help to uplift women of India is the All-India Women's Conference which really began or suggested itself when an English Educational Official in Bengal asked for a statement of what the women of India wanted in education, so that he and others engaged in the administration of education might be guided in their work. The suggestion was taken up in right earnest by Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins, Secretary of the Women's India Association, Adyar, who addressed an appeal to women all over the country to form local committees and hold constituent conferences in different parts of India for the purpose of declaring their views on education. Her appeal met with wide enthusiastic response. The first All-India Women's Conference was organized at Poona in December, 1926, and since then it has been an annual feature.

The greatest contribution of the conference has been towards the advancement of education. The conference has helped and contributed to the opening of new girl's schools, industrial schools and schools and schools for children of the depressed classes.

The conference initiated practical schemes of work for mass and adult education. It has recognized the urgent need of a universal language of India and has made great efforts to encourage the study of Hindustani.

The conference has furthered the cause of education by well-organised and well-run nursery schools for children and the formation of care-committees.

The outstanding achievement of this aspect of the work of the All-India Women's Conference is Lady Irwin College.

The conference has to its credit an immense amount of work on the social side. The All-India Women's Conference has emphatically condemned child-marriage.

The conference has condemned the custom of enforced seclusion of women in their homes and from men.

The removal of untouchability has attracted the attention of this conference.

Communal unity is another kindred problem which has engaged its attention. The Women's Conference have done a great service to the nation in bringing women of all communities on a common platform irrespective of caste, colour or creed.

In addition to the remarkable growth of political consciousness among women in India, lively interest is being taken in social and economic problem which has resulted in the promotion of child welfare schemes, the protection of women and children employed in industry, and special measures dealing with immoral traffic

## Problems Relating to Labour

A very useful contribution of the conference has been to problems connected with labour, indigenous industries and rural uplift.

Popularizing of birth-control and ameliorating and improving the lot of working women and children in factories and mines demand special attention of the leaders of the conference

The conference has advocated radical changes in the present laws particularly of the Hindus and has demanded that the law with regard to inheritance, marriage and guardianship of the children should deal equitably with the rights of women.

## Improvement in Other Spheres

The Rau Committee known as Hindu Law Reform Committee issued a report in 1941 which has resulted in the introduction of two bills in the Central Legislature which are sure to raise the status of Hindu women. The first bill relates to intestate succession and the second bill relates to marriage. The first bill removes the sex disqualification by which Hindu women in general have hitherto been precluded from inheriting property in various parts of India; it also abolishes Hindu women's limited estate, *i.e.*, makes Hindu women's state absolute and does away altogether with the limited or otherwise known as widow's estate. The second bill accepts two forms of Hindu marriage (1) sacramental marriage according to Hindu rites and civil marriage in the manner laid down in Special Marriage Act of 1872. The bill prohibits all polygamous marriages with some exceptions. It extends *Factum Valet* principle to Sagotra marriages and marriages between persons of different castes. Indian Divorce Act is made applicable to all civil marriages contracted under this Act.

# NOTABLE INDIANS

| | *Born.* | *Died.* |
|---|---|---|
| Keshab Chandra Sen, famous Brahmo Preacher | 1838 | 1884 |
| Sir Rashbehari Ghose, famous Jurist | 1845 | 1921 |
| Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, Educationist and Jurist | 1864 | 1924 |
| Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, Administrator | 1845 | 1901 |
| C. R. Das (Deshbandhu), Political Leader | 1870 | 1925 |
| J. M. Sen Gupta, Political Leader | 1885 | 1933 |
| Iswar Ch. Vidyasagar, Educationist & Social Reformer | 1820 | 1891 |
| Balgangadhar Tilak, Political Leader | 1856 | 1920 |
| Sir T. Mathuswami Iyer, Jurist | 1832 | 1895 |
| Raja Rammohan Roy, Social Reformer | 1774 | 1833 |
| V. J. Patel, Political Leader | — | 1933 |
| Guru Nanak, Founder of Sikhism | 1469 | 1533 |
| Pt. Motilal Nehru, Political Leader | 1861 | 1931 |
| Bankimchandra Chatterjee, Novelist | 1836 | 1894 |
| Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Religious Saint | 1833 | 1886 |
| Swami Vivekananda, Religious Preacher | 1862 | 1902 |
| Sir J. C. Bose, Scientist | 1858 | 1937 |
| Bepin Chandra Pal, Politician | 1855 | 1932 |
| Devendranath Tagore, Brahmo Leader | 1817 | 1905 |
| Michæl Madhusudhan Dutt, Poet | 1824 | 1873 |
| Dr. Rajendralala Mittra, Historian | 1824 | 1873 |
| Dr. Mohendra Lal Sarkar, Homœopathist & Scientist | 1833 | 1904 |
| Sir S. N. Banerjea, Politician | 1848 | 1925 |
| Ambica C. Majumdar, Congress President | 1851 | 1922 |
| Aswini K. Dutt, Politician | 1856 | 1923 |
| P Ananda Charlu, Congress President | 1842 | 1907 |
| A. M. Bose, Congress President | 1847 | 1906 |
| Dr. M. A. Ansari, Politician | 1880 | 1936 |
| Syed Ameer Ali, Jurist | 1849 | 1929 |
| Sir Ali Imam, Jurist | 1869 | 1932 |
| Sir A. Chaudhuri, Jurist | 1859 | 1924 |
| Sir Syed Ahmed, Educationist | 1817 | 1898 |
| W. C. Bonnerjee, Congress President | 1844 | 1906 |
| Girish Chandra Ghose, Dramatist (Bengali) | 1843 | 1911 |
| Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Parsi Statesman | 1825 | 1915 |
| Lord Sinha of Rajpur | 1863 | 1928 |
| M. G. Ranade, Indian Economist | — | 1901 |
| G. K. Gokhale, Liberal Politician | — | 1915 |
| Sir Sankaran Nair, Jurist | — | 1934 |
| S Ramanujam, First Indian F.R.S. | — | 1920 |
| Sir N. G. Chandaverker, Congress President | 1855 | 1923 |
| Sir R. N. Mookerjee, Famous Industrialist | 1854 | 1936 |
| Sir Romesh Ch. Mitter, First Indian Chief Justice | 1840 | 1899 |
| R. C. Dutt, Historian and Congress President | 1848 | — |
| Badruddin Tyabji, Congress President | — | 1906 |
| Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, Orientalist | 1873 | 1925 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dr. Rabindranath Tagore | 1861 | 1941 |
| Toru Dutt, Poet | 1856 | 1877 |
| Lalmohan Ghosh, Congress President | 1849 | 1909 |
| Sarat Ch. Chatterjee, Novelist | 1876 | 1938 |
| Sir Salar Jung | — | 1883 |
| Raja Sir T Madhava Rao, Dewan | 1828 | 1891 |
| Lala Lajpat Rai, Political Leader | — | 1928 |
| Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar. Jurist | — | 1908 |
| Dayanand Saraswati, Arya Samaj founder | — | 1883 |
| Sir Shah M. Sulaiman, Mathematician | 1886 | 1941 |

# PRESS AND NEWSPAPERS

The beginning of press laws in India goes back to early eighteenth century. There was no statutory law at that period but the press was penalised by the stopping of circulation through the General Post Office. Another way of punishing the newspapers was forcibly deporting the editors to England.

After this, came the period of censorship of the press for the first time in 1795. But it was left to Lord Wellesley to make the Press Regulation more systematic and drastic On May 13, 1799, Regulations were issued for the control of newspapers published in Calcutta. These regulations were also applied to Bombay and Madras.

This censorship of Lord Wellesley continued for 17 years till the end of Lord Minto's resign. Lord Hastings superseded these Regulations of censorship and issued on August 19, 1818, the following resolution—"To abolish the censorship and to substitute in its place some general rules for the guidance of editors calculated to prevent the discussion of topics likely to affect the authority of Government or to be injurious to the public interest." Similar regulations were promulgated in Bombay in 1819 by the Governor of Bombay.

After the departure of Lord Hastings, Mr. Adam who officiated as Governor-General of India, issued new regulations for the reimposition of press censorship. On April 4, 1823 new measures for regulating the press were issued. It stated among other things that no newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper whatsoever in any language or character should print public news and intelligence or strictures on the acts, measures and proceedings of government, or any political events or transactions whatsoever without having obtained a license for that purpose from Governor-General in Council." Regulations were also issued concerning the establishment of printing presses on taking license from the Government.

However on August 3, 1835 during the Governor-Generalship of Sir Charles Metcalfe, a new Press Act was passed repealing Adam Regulation of 1823 in Bengal and Bombay Regulations of 1825 and 1827 abolishing restrictions on the Indian Press. During Mutiny, Government curtailed this freedom and Lord Canning's government passed the Press Act of 1857. This was further modified in 1867.

During the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, on 14th March, 1878, the Vernacular Press Act—an Act for the Better Control of Publications in Oriental Languages, was passed. Under the provisions of this Act, the printer and publisher of any paper in an Indian language could be called upon to enter into a bond not to publish anything likely to excite disaffection against government. If a newspaper contravened this law, it was first warned and if the offence was repeated, its equipment was liable to be seized. For those who wanted to avoid this risk, a system of censorship of proofs before they were published was introduced.

During the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon, the liberal Viceroy, a bill was introduced on 7th December, 1881 for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act on the ground that "in the opinion of the Government, circumstances no longer justified the existence of the Act." It was passed in 1882.

In 1908, during the political murders in Bengal, *the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act* was passed with the object of dealing with papers inciting to murder or acts of violence.

With the growth of the Nationalist movement and starting of numerous nationalist papers, Government was alarmed to the passing of *Press Act of 1910.*

This Act deals with (i) incitements to murder and acts of violence, (2) any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, (2) to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Indian Prince or any section of His Majesty's subjects in India or to intimidate public servants or private individuals.

In 1921 Government of India in response to strong agitation against wide powers of the Press Act, set up a Committee to examine Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, Indian Press Act, 1910 and to suggest modifications on the then existing law. The Committee recommended the following—(1) Press Act of 1910 should be repealed, (2) Newspapers Incitements to Offences should be repealed, (3) Press and Registration of Books Acts and Post Office Act should be amended to meet certain conclusions. The necessary amendments were made in the Act of 1922.

With the launching of the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930, a Press Ordinance was promulgated in 1930 which provided that security deposits of Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 could be demanded from the keeper of the press, and on the security being forfeited a fresh security of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 could be demanded. If this further security was forfeited, the Government might forfeit the printing press. This Ordinance was later placed on the Statute Book as the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931.

## Press & Newspaper Organisations

There are at present two bodies in India which seek to promote the welfare of Indian newspapers—(1) *Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society,* the objects of which are as follows : (*a*) to act as a central organisation of the Press of India, Burma and Ceylon, (*b*) to promote and safeguard the business interests of members as affected by the action of Legislatures, Governments, the Law Courts, municipal and local bodies and associations or organisations etc., (*c*) to collect information upon all topics having a practical interest for members and to communicate the same to them, (*d*) to promote co-operation in all matters affecting the common interests of members, (*e*) to hold periodical conferences of its members to discuss and determine action on matters of common interests, (*f*) to make rules to govern the conduct of its members in specified matters, to provide penalties for the infringement thereof, and to provide means of determining whether there has been such infringement, (*g*) to maintain a permanent secretariat in India which should watch over the interests of members and should permit of a constant interchange of information and views, (*h*) to do all such other things as may be conductive or incidental to the attainment of the aforesaid objects.

(2) *All India Newspaper Editors Conference* was started in 1940 Its constitution is as follows : (*a*) to preserve the high traditions and standards of journalism, (*b*) to serve and safeguard the interests of the press in regard to the publication of news and fair comment, (*c*) to secure all facilities and privileges to the press for the due discharge of its responsibilities, (*d*) to represent the press in India in its relations with the public and public institutions and particularly in its relations to government, to set up Committees who would act *liaison* between the government and the press as a whole, (*e*) to establish and develop contacts with Associations with similar objects in other countries.

Another Association has just been started known as *Indian Newspaper Editors' Conference* to safeguard the interests of *Indian* newspapers.

The Indian newspapers belong to two categories—those which are printed in English and those which appear in one or other of the many indigenous languages. Those printed in English are further divided by being European-owned or Indian-owned. The English-owned papers are *Statesman, Times of India, Civil and Military Gazette* (Lahore), *Daily Gazette* (Karachi), *The Mail* (Madras). These papers advocate English point of view. The principal Indian-owned English papers are *Hindu* (Madras), *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta), *Bombay Chronicle* (Bombay), *Tribune* (Lahore), *Hindustan Times* (Delhi), *Leader* (Allahabad), *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta). They express nationalist view-point and all of them are supporters of Congress ideals

## NEWSPAPERS

### Indian Dailies

*English*

*Calcutta*—
- Statesman
  - Editor : Ian M. Stephens
- Amrita Bazar Patrika
  - Editor : T. G. Ghose
- Hindustan Standard
- Advance
- Star of India

*Bombay*—
- Times of India
  - Editor : Sir F. Low
- Bombay Chronicle
  - Editor : Syed Abdulla Brelvi
- Bombay Sentinel
  - Editor : B. G. Horniman
- Free Press Journal

*Madras*—
- Hindu
  - Editor . K Srinivasan
- The Mail
- Indian Express.

*Patna*—
- Indian Nation
  - Editor : C. H. V. Rao
- Searchlight

*Allahabad*—
- Leader
- Amrita Bazar Patrika

*Lucknow*—
- Pioneer
  - Editor : H. E. B. Catley
- National Herald

*Delhi*—
- Hindustan Times
  - Editor : Devdas Gandhi
- National Call
- Dawn
  - Editor : P. Joseph

*Lahore—*
Civil & Military Gaz.
Editor: F. W. Bustin
Tribune
Daily Herald

*Karachi—*
Daily Gazette
Sind Observer

*Nagpur—*
Hitavada
Editor: A. D. Mani

Nagpur Times

*Bengali*
Ananda Bazar Patrika
Jugantar
Basumati
Azad
Krishak

*Hindi*
Pratap (*Cawnpur*)
Hindustan (*Delhi*)
Bharat (*Allahabad*)
Viswamitra (*Calcutta*)
Lokmanya (*Calcutta*)
Sainik (*Agra*)
Hindi Milap (*Lahore*)
Shakti (*Lahore*)
Loksakti (*Poona*)
Adhikar (*Lucknow*)
Sansar (*Benares*)
Aj (*Benares*)

*Urdu*
Milap (*Lahore*)
Tel (*Delhi*)
Pratap (*Lahore*)

*Guzrati*
Bombay Vartman
Jam-e-Jamshed
Janmabhumi (*Bombay*)
Sanj Vartman
Bombay Samachar
Nutan Gujrat

*Marhati*
Navakal
Navasakti
Sangram
Sandhyakal
Pravat
Lokmanya

*Tamil*
Dhinamani
Swadesha Mitran
Tamil Mani
Hanuman
Hindustan

*Telegu*
Andhra Patrika.

**English Monthlies**
Modern Review (*Cal.*)
Indian Review (*Mad.*)
Caravan (*Delhi*)
20th Century (*Allahabad*)

**English Weeklies**
Illustrated Weekly of India
Indian Social Reformer
Capital (*Calcutta*)
Commerce (*Bombay*)
Orient (*Calcutta*)
Sunday Standard (*Bombay*).
Roy's Weekly (*Delhi*)
Mahratta (*Poona*)

**Indian News Service**
Associated Press of India
United Press of India
Orient Press

## European & Other Newspapers

*England*
Daily Mail (*Ind.*)
Daily Telegraph
Daily Express (*Ind.*)
Evening Standard (*Cons.*)
Daily Herald (*Labour*)
The Times (*Ind.*)
Daily Mirror (*Ind.*)
News Chronicle (*Lib.*)
Star (*Lib.*)

*U. S. A.*
New York Times
New York Herald Tribune
Washington Star
Christian Science Monitor
Chicago Daily News
Chicago Tribune

*U. S. S. R.*
Pravda
Izvestia
Red Star

*Japan*
Asahi Simbum
Nichi Nichi Simbum
Japan Chronicle
Miyako Simbum
Osaka Minichi

*German*
Berliner Lokal Anzieger
Berliner Tageblatt
Voelkisher Beobachter
Frankfurter Zeitung

**International News Agencies**
*Br.—Reuters' Service*
*French—Havas Agency*
*U.S.S.R.—Tass Agency*
*U. S. A.—Associated Press of America, United Press Association and International News Service.*
*German—D. N. B.*
*Italy—Stafani*
*Japan—Domei*

# INDIAN STATES

Indian States cover an area of 5,98,138 square miles or nearly two-fifth of the total area of India and have a total population 92,973,000 according to 1941 census. Indian States cover 38·8 per cent of the area and 23·4 per cent of the population in India.

There are 562 Indian States. The three largest States are Hyderabad in the South, with an area of 82,698 square miles, Jammu and Kashmir in the North with an area of 85,885 square miles and Kalat with 73,279 square miles. The smallest States is the State of Bilbari, having a population of 27 souls and an annual revenues of eighty rupees.

The folleowing will give an idea of how the number is made up—(1) States whose Rulers are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right—135 States, (2) States whose Chiefs are represented by election in the Chamber of Princes—108 States, (3) Talukas, Jagirs, etc.—319 States.

The States may be roughly grouped as follows :—

(1) *Rajput States including Kashmir,* (2) *Hyderabad and Muslim States.* (3) *Maratha States,* (4) *Sikh States,* (5) *Mysore and Southern India States,* (6) *Orissa Feudatory States.*

Rajput States occupy practically the whole of Rajputana and Kathiawar. Many Rajput States survive on Central tableland. We find Rajput Chiefs also in the Feudatory States of Bihar and Orissa and Central Frovinces. In fact there is a great belt of semi-independent Rajput States from the Indus to the Bay of Bengal.

Most important Moslem States are Hyderabad, Bhopal, Bhawalpur, Khairpur, Junagadh and Rampur.

Sikh States, Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Kapurthala, etc., were established by military chiefs of Sikh Khalsa, a religious brotherhood founded by the successors of Guru Nanak.

26 Feudatory States of Bihar and Orissa and 14 other States of C. P. were combined together as Eastern States Agency on April 1, 1933. After Butler Committee's enquiry in 1929 these States were taken from the Provincial Governments and had direct relationship with Central Government, the Governor-General exercising his jurisdiction through Agent to the Governor-General whose headquarter was at Ranchi. Under him two political agents worked, one for 26 Orissa States with headquarters at Sambalpur, and the other with his headquarters at Raipur (C. P.). Few years ago, Tripura and Cooch Behar were added to the Agency and the headquarters of the A. G. G. were transferred to Calcutta and his designation being changed to Resident.

## POSITION OF THE STATES

Under the Federation, the princes with their nominated representives and over-representation would form a solid *bloc* in the way of democratic and progressive elements representing the Indian provinces in the Federal Legislature.

The princes would have a privileged position in the Federation. In the Lower House, the princes will have 33 p.c. of representatives and in the Upper House they will have 40 per cent. This will create a solid *bloc* of conservative and unprogressive elements in the Legislature. Much objection would have been avoided if the States representatives were elected by the people themselves. The second schedule of the Government of India Act has definitely laid down that there cannot be any amendment to Federal Constitution until the princes agree to it. Besides it gives a long list of 'Protective' measures. With principle of nomination, protective provisions, rule-making powers of the Governor-General, and also inequitable financial ararngements recommended by Davidson Committee, there cannot be any question of Federation being based on equality.

As from April, 1937, the Governor-General in Council ceased to perform any functions of the Crown and its relations with Indian States. All such functions are now vested in "His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States" (or *Crown representative*), who is appointed by His Majesty. The office of the Crown Representative is held by the same person who holds the office of Governor-General. The holder of the two offices is designated the Viceroy.

The British Government exercise their powers through Political Officers or Residents who are the sole channel of communication between States and the Crown Representative.

The Indian States could not be regarded as Sovereign States, because they could not hold political intercourse with any foreign power or have no right to make war or peace or to send ambassadors to each other or to external states. They maintain military forces with certain limits. Indian States had, by their treaties, tied themselves to Paramount Power and had lost their sovereignty so far as external relations are concerned. The word 'Paramountcy' has not been clearly defined. So no limitations can be placed upon it. Paramountcy is adopting itself to the shifting necessities of the times.

## FUTURE OF SMALL INDIAN STATES

A scheme of qualified merger of small Indian States with neighbouring larger ones with whom they have geographical, economic and political affinities has been decided upon by the Crown Representative.

The scheme is intended to deal with the "perplexing political and administrative problems" which arise from the existence of literally hundreds of such small units which fall within the category of "Indian States" which which, owing to the slenderness of their individual resources and general aversion from neighbourly co-operation are unable to provide adequate amenities for their subjects.

The Maharaja of Baroda (to whom many of the small units in Western India and Gujerat are tributary) brought forward proposals to bring these tributaries into closer relations with the Baroda State. These proposals involved, *inter alia,* the discontinuance of tributary payments and the general assumption, subject to certain safeguards, by Baroda of the functions and responsibilities at present discharged by the Residents and Political Agents.

A fresh approach to the problem has since been made with a view to affording to other larger States an opportunity to assume similar responsibilities. As a result the Crown Representative, acting with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, has decided to adopt it and has finally approved details of the scheme by which it is to be carried into effect.

The States to which such responsibilities are to be transferred have been apprised of these details as also have the units to be attached which collectively cover an area of over 7,000 sq. miles with a population of over 800,000 and an annual revenue of more than Rs. 70,00,000 In order that the scheme may be carried into effect with the least possible delay, Lt.-Col. G. B. Williams of the Indian Political Service has been placed on special duty in the area concerned.

The scheme contains provision for the continued integrity of the attached units and of the existing powers and privileges of their talukdars and shareholders in so far as may be compatible with modern requirements and subject to further review after a period of seven years, as also for the allocation of a suitable proportion of the revenue for their personal requirements.

The States to which these small units are to be attached will also be required to admit the inhabitants of attached areas to the benefits of administrative amenities such as secondary and technical education and medical treatment, on the same terms as their own subjects and to provide new hospitals, schools, roads and other amenities where these, though clearly required are beyond the present capacity of local resources.

## CHAMBER OF PRINCES

The Chamber of Princes was the outcome of the Montague-Chelmsford Report in 1919. The Chamber also known as Narendra Mandal was formally opened by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 8th February, 1921. It meets regularly once a year. It is a consultative body which deals with affairs concerning princes with their rights and privileges and their position in imperial affairs.

It is provided that the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor shall hereafter be elected by the Standing Committee of Princes from amongst Rulers who are members of the Chamber irrespective of their salutes subject to formal ratification of the Chamber. They will hold office for two years. A Ruler cannot continue as Chancellor or Pro-Chancellor for more than two consecutive terms.

There will be a Committee of Ministers with 33 to 35 members who will normally hold office for two years but are eligible for re-election. The Committee will advise the Chancellor on all matters which he or the Standing Committee of the Princes may refer to it. In all matters so referred the Committee will communicate its views exclusive to the Chancellor. In all matters arising out of or in relation to the Government of India Act, not so referred, the opinion of the Committee will also have authority to communicate its view to individual states provided that it shall not be competent for the Committee to correspond or negotiate with any other authority without the previous sanction of the Standing Committee of Ministers. The functions of the Committee are advisory.

## STANDING COMMITTEE

The Standing Committee of Princes will be composed as follows, the Chancellor and the Pro-Chancellor being *ex officio;* (1) Baroda, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Mysore one member each; (2) Bahawalpur, Bhopal, Bikaner, Cochin, Indore, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kolhapur, Patiala, Rewa, Travancore and Udaipur returning ten members returned by this constituency, *viz.*, Rajputana States, Central India States, Punjab States and Southern India and Deccan States; (3) Bhavnagar, Cutch, Jungadh, Nawanagar, Cambay, Janjira, Morvi and Porbander returning two members, the two being out of the first four of these States; (4) Alwar, Bharatpur, Bundi, Cooch Behar, Karauli, Kotah, Rampur and Tonk returning two members; (5) Remaining Southern India and Deccan States returning one member; (6) Remaining Rajputana States returning two members; (7) Remaining Central India States and Benares State returning four members; (8) Remaining Punjab States returning three members; (9) Remaining Western India States returning one member; (10) Remaining Gujerat States returning one member; (11) Remaining Eastern States and Sikkim returning two members and (12) Representative members of the Chamber returning one member. The Committee will consist on the whole of 36 members.

A ruler elected as Chancellor or Pro-Chancellor can be re-elected Chancellor or Pro-Chancellor if ¾ of the total majority of members of the Standing Committee notify to that effect.

## LIST OF PRINCIPAL POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA CONNECTED WITH INDIAN STATES

### (A) Official Department

*Assam*—Governor of (*Shillong*).
  Khasi States—Political Officer for the—Deputy Commissioner (Khasi and Jaintia Hills)—(*Shillong*)

  Manipur—Political Agent and Superintendent—(*Manipur*).

*Baroda and Gujrat States Agency*—Resident for Baroda and the Gujrat States, (*Baroda*).

*Central India*—Resident for (*Indore*)
  Bhopal—Political Agent in (*Bhopal*).

  Bundelkhand—Political Agent in (*Nowgong*).
  Malwa—Political Agent in (*Indore*)
*Eastern States*—Resident for the (*Calcutta*).

*Gwalior, Rampur and Benares*—Resident at Gwalior and Political Agent for Rampur and Benares—(*Gwalior*).

*Hyderabad*—Resident at (*Hyderabad, Deccan*).
*Kashmir*—Resident in (*Srinagar*).
*Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency*—Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States (*Kolhapur*)
*Madras States*—Resident for the (*Trivandrum*).

*Mysore*—Resident in (*Bangalore*).
*Punjab States*—Resident for the (*Lahore*).
  Punjab Hill States—Political Agent (*Simla*).

*Rajputana*—Resident for (*Mount Abu*).
  Eastern Rajputana States—Political Agent—(*Bharatpur*).
  Jaipur- Resident at (*Jaipur*).
  *Mewar*—Resident in—and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States—(*Udaipur*).
  Western Rajputana States—Resident (*Jodhpur*).

*Western India*—Resident for the States of (*Rajkot*).
  Eastern Kathiawar Agency—Political Agent—(*Wadhwan*).
  Sabar Kantha—Political Agent (*Sadra*).
  Western Kathiawar Agency—Political Agent—(*Rajkot*).

## (B) Appointments connected with or under the External Affairs Department

*Baluchistan*—Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in (*Quetta*).
- Kalat Political Agent and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass and the Chahgi District—(*Mastung*).

*Bhutan*—Political Officer in Sikkim—(*Gangtok*).

*North-Western Frontier Province*—Governor of (*Peshawar*).
- Dir, Swat and Chitral—Political Agent—(*Malakand*).

*Sikkim*—Political Agent in (*Gangtok*).

(Name in *italics* is that of headquarter of the office in each Agency)

## (a) PERMANENT SALUTES OF PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS

### Salutes of 21 Guns

Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of
Hyderabad & Berar, The Nizam of.
Jammu & Kashmir, The Maharaja of.
Mysore. Maharaja of.

### Salutes of 19 Guns

Alwar, The Maharaja of.
Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of.
Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of.
Travancore, The Maharaja of.
Kolhapur, The Maharaja of.
Udaipur (Mewar), The Maharaja of

### Salutes of 17 Guns

Bahawalpur, The Nawab of.
Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of
Bikaner, The Maharaja of.
Cochin, The Maharaja of.
Cutch, The Maharaja of.
Jaipur, The Maharaja of.
Karauli, The Maharaja of.
Kotah, The Maharao of.
Jodhpur (Marwar), Maharaja of.
Patiala, The Maharaja of.
Rewa, The Maharaja of.
Tonk, The Nawab of.

### Salutes of 15 Guns

Alwar, The Maharaja of.
Banswara, The Maharawal of.
Datia, The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of.
Dhar, The Maharaja of.
Dholpur, The Maharaja-Rana of.
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of.
Idar, The Maharaja of.
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of.
Khairpur, The Mir of.
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of
Orchha, The Maharaja of.
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of.
Rampur The Nawab of.
Sikkim, Mahraja of.
Srohi, Maharao of.

### Salutes of 13 Guns

Benares, The Maharaja of.
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of.
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of
Dhurangadhra, The Maharaja of.
Jaora, The Nawab of.
Jhalawar, The Maharaja Rana of.
Jhind, The Maharaja of.
Junagadh, The Nawab of.
Kapurthala, The Maharaja of.
Nabha, The Maharaja of.
Nawanagar, The Maharaja Jamsaheb of
Palanpur, The Nawab of.
Porbandar, The Maharaja Ranasaheb of.
Rajapipla, The Maharaja of.
Rutlam, The Maharaja of.
Tripura, The Maharaja of.

### Salutes of 11 Guns

Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of.
Alirajpur, Raja of.
Baoni, Nawab of.

Barwani, Rana of.
Bijawar, Maharaja of.
Bilaspur, The Raja of.
Cambay, Nawab of.
Chamba, The Raja of.
Charkhari, The Maharaja of.
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of.
Chitral, Mehtar of.
Faridkot, The Raja of.
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of.
Janjira, The Nawab of.
Jhabua, The Raja of.
Maler-Kotla, Nawab of.
Mandi, The Raja of.
Manipur, The Maharaja of.
Morvi, The Thakur Saheb of.
Narsingarh, Raja of.
Panna, The Maharaja of.
Pudukkotta, The Raja of.
Radhanpur, Nawab of.
Rajgarh, The Raja of.
Sailana, The Raja of.
Samthar, Raja of.
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of.
Sitamau, Raja of.
Suket, Raja of.
Tehri, Raja of.
Wankaner, The Raja of (Garhwal)

### Salutes of 9 Guns

Balasinor, Nawab (Bibi) of.
Banganapalle, Nawab of.
Bansda, Raja of.
Baraundha, Raja of.
Baria, Raja of.
Bhor, Pant Sachiv of.
Chhota Udepur, Raja of.
Danta, Maharana of.
Dharampur, Raja of.
Dhrol, Thakur Saheb of.
Hsipaw, Sawbwa of.
Jawhar, Raja of.
Kalahandi, Maharaja of.
Kangtaung, Sawbwa of.
Khilchipur, Rao Bahadur of.
Limbdi, Thakur Saheb of.
Loharu, Nawab of.
Lunawada, Raja of.
Maihar, Mong Nai.
Mudhol, Raja of.
Nagod, Raja of.
Palitana, Thakur Saheb of.
Patna, Maharaja of.
Rajkot, Thakur Saheb of
Sachin, Nawab of.
Sangli, Chief of.
Sant, Raja of.
Sawantwadi, Sardesai of.
Shahpura, Raja of.
Sonpur, Maharaja of.
Wadhwan, Thakur Saheb of.
Yaunghwe, Sawbwa of.

## (b) PERSONAL SALUTES

### 19 Guns

Bikaner, General H. H. The Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur.

### 17 Guns

Dholpur, Lt.-Col. H. H. Sir Udaibhan Singh.

### 15 Guns

Jind, H. H. Maharaja Sir Ranabir Singh Rajendra Bahadur.
Junagadh, H. H. Nawab Sir M. Rasul Khan.
Kapurthala, Sir Jagatgit Singh Bahadur.

### 11 Guns

Aga Khan, Sir Sultan M. Shah.
Baria, Raja of, H. H. Sir Ranjit Singh Man Singhi.
Dharampur, H. H. Sir V. Mohandevji.
Sangli, Sir Chintaman Rao.

### 9 Guns

Bashahr, Raja of, Raja Padam Singh.

## (c) LOCAL SALUTES

### 21 Guns

**Bhopal, Nawab of.**
**Indore, Maharaja (Holkar) of.**
**Udaipur (Mewar), Maharaja of.**

### 19 Guns

Bharatpur, Maharaja of.
Bikaner, Maharaja of.
Cutch, Maharaja of.

Jaipur, Maharaja of.
Jodhpur, Maharaja of.
Patiala, Maharaja of.

**17 Guns**

Alwar, Maharaja of.
Khairpur, The Mir of.

**15 Guns**

Benares, Maharaja of.
Bhavnagar, Maharaja of.
Jind, Maharaja of.
Junagadh, Nawab of.
Kapurthala, Maharaja of.
Nabha, Maharaja of.
Nawanagar, Maharaja Jam Saheb of.
Rutlam, Maharaja of.

**13 Guns**

Janjira, Nawab of.

**11 Guns**

Sawantwadi, Raja of.

## PRINCIPAL INDIAN STATES

| | *Area in sq. miles* | *Average annual income (Rs.)* | *Payment to Govt. (Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assam:** | | | |
| Manipur | 8,638 | 7,68,000 | 30,000 0 0 |
| **Baluchistan:** | | | |
| Kalat | 73,278 | 14,40,000 | . |
| **Baroda & Guzrat States:** | | | |
| Baroda | 8,164 | 2,38,37,000 | ... |
| Balasinor | 189 | 2,83,820 | 9,766 0 0 |
| Bansda | 215 | 7,38,000 | 154 0 0 |
| Baria | 813 | 11,74,000 | 21,924 0 0 |
| Cambay | 392 | 13,07,472 | ...... |
| Chota Udaipur | 890 | 11,26,000 | 9,000 0 0 |
| Dharampur | 704 | 8,72,551 | ..... |
| Jawar | 308 | 4,22,000 | 9,231 0 0 |
| Lunawada | 388 | 5,60,000 | ...... |
| Rajpipla | 1,517 | 25,54,506 | .... |
| Sachin | 49 | 3,79,000 | ... |
| Sant | 394 | 3,90,819 | 5,385 0 0 |
| **Bhutan:** | | | |
| Bhutan | 18,000 | 3,50,000 | . |
| **Central India (Bhopal Agency):** | | | |
| Bhopal | 6,924 | 80,00,000 | 1,61,290 5 0 |
| Dewas (Senior) | 449 | 6,50,000 | 14,337 4 7 |
| Dewas (Junior) | 419 | 6,83,000 | 14,237 4 7 |
| Khilchpur | 273 | 2,92,000 | 11,134 3 6 |
| Narsingarh | 734 | 7,42,000 | ...... |
| Rajgarh | 962 | 10,79,000 | ... |
| **Central India (Bundelkhand Agency):** | | | |
| Ajaigarh | 802 | 3,45,000 | 7,013 12 0 |
| Baoni | 121 | 1,50,000 | ..... |
| Baraunda | 218 | 53,000 | ...... |
| Charkhari | 880 | 6,30,000 | 8,583 6 9 |
| Chhatarpur | 1,130 | 7,55,000 | .... |
| Datia | 912 | 13,66,000 | ...... |
| Maihar | 407 | 4,08,000 | ...... |
| Nagod | 501 | 2,36,000 | ...... |
| Orchha | 2,080 | 13,82,000 | ...... |
| Panna | 2,596 | 8,96,000 | 9,955 0 0 |
| Samthar | 178 | 3,50,000 | ...... |

| | *Area in sq. miles.* | *Average annual income (Rs.)* | *Payment to Govt. (Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Central India (Indore Agency):** | | | |
| Indore | 9,902 | 1,26,54,000 | .... |
| Rewa | 13,000 | 51,80,000 | .... |
| **Central India (Malwa):** | | | |
| Alirajpur | 836 | 4,96,000 | 1,271 0 0 |
| Barwani | 1,178 | 10,83,000 | 3,389 0 0 |
| Dhar | 1,800 | 17,60,000 | 6,601 0 0 |
| Jaora | 602 | 12,44,000 | 1,37,127 0 0 |
| Jhabua | 1,336 | 4,28,000 | 1,271 0 0 |
| Ratlam | 693 | 10,00,000 | 42,000 0 0 |
| Sailana | 297 | 2,61,000 | 21,000 0 0 |
| Sitamau | 202 | 2,71,000 | .... |
| **Eastern States (Bengal States Agency):** | | | |
| Cooch Behar | 1,318 | 26,93,000 | 67,700 15 0 |
| Tripura | 4,116 | 26,44,000 | ...... |
| Mayurbhanj | 4,243 | 29,41,000 | 1,068 0 9 |
| **Eastern States (Chhattisgarh States Agency):** | | | |
| Kalahandi | 3,754 | 6,25,000 | 16,000 0 0 |
| Patna | 2,511 | 9,07,000 | 13,000 0 0 |
| **Eastern States (Orissa States Agency):** | | | |
| Sonepur | 906 | 4,92,000 | 12,000 0 0 |
| **Gwalior, Benares and Rampur:** | | | |
| Gwalior | 26,367 | 2,67,65,000 | .... |
| Benares | 875 | 19,38,308 | 2,19,000 0 0 |
| Rampur | 892 | 45,50,000 | ...... |
| **Hyderabad** | 82,698 | 8,42,13,000 | ...... |
| **Jammu & Kashmir** | 85,885 | 2,54,79,000 | *2 Kashmir shawls and 3 Romals.* |
| **Kolhapur & Deccan States:** | | | |
| Kolhapur | 3,217 | 49,90,000 | ...... |
| Bhor | 910 | 5,70,000 | 4,684 0 0 |
| Janjira | 379 | 11,60,000 | ...... |
| Sangli | 1,136 | 15,35,000 | .... |
| Mudhol | 368 | 3,36,000 | 2,672 0 0 |
| Sawantwadi | 930 | 6,66,000 | .... |
| **Madras States:** | | | |
| Cochin | 1,480 | 87,58,000 | 2,00,000 0 0 |
| Puddukotta | 1,179 | 20,47,000 | ...... |
| Travancore | 7,625 | 2,45,28,000 | 7,96,430 0 0 |
| **Mysore** | 29,475 | 3,66,96,000 | 24,50,000 0 0 |
| **North-West Frontier:** | | | |
| Chitral | 4,000 | *not known* | *Receives allowance from Govt. of India.* |
| **Punjab States:** | | | |
| Bhawalpur | 22,000 | 1,50,00,000 | ...... |
| Chamba | 3,127 | 9,14,000 | 2,307 4 0 |
| Faridkot | 638 | 17,84,000 | ...... |
| Jind | 1,299 | 25,23,000 | ...... |
| Kapurthala | 599 | 32,49,000 | ...... |
| Khairpur | 6,050 | 21,99,000 | ...... |

| | *Area in sq. miles.* | *Average annual income (Rs.)* | *Payment to Govt. (Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loharu | 226 | 1,19,000 | .... |
| Malerkotla | 165 | 8,77,000 | ... .. |
| Mandi | 1,139 | 12,06,000 | 1,00,000 0 0 |
| Patiala | 5,942 | 1,38,75.000 | ...... |
| Nabha | 947 | 27,91,000 | ...... |
| Suket | 392 | 2,60,000 | 11,000 0 0 |
| **Rajputana (Rajputana Agency):** | | | |
| Bikaner | 23,317 | 1,22,64,000 | .. |
| Sirohi | 1,994 | 10,03 000 | .. |
| **Sikkim** | 2,818 | 4,72,000 | ..... |
| **Western India States:** | | | |
| Bhavnagar | 2,961 | 1,47,76,273 | 1,28,060 0 0 |
| Cutch | 8,249 | 26,33,270 | 2,257 15 0 |
| Dhrangadhra | 1,167 | 15 00,000 | 40,672 0 0 |
| Dhrol | 282 | 2,52,708 | ... |
| Gondal | 1,024 | 50,00,000 | 49,096 0 0 |
| Idar | 1,669 | 21,00,000 | .... . |
| Janjira | 53 | 3,69,577 | . .. |
| Junagadh | 3,337 | 86,28,291 | 28,394 0 0 |
| Limbdi | 343 | 7,89,707 | 54,517 1 0 |
| Morvi | 822 | 56,39,000 | 9,263 0 0 |
| Nawanagar | 3,791 | 92,67,507 | 50,012 0 0 |
| Palitana | 300 | 8,12,000 | .. .. |
| Porbandar | 642 | 28,00,000 | 21,302 0 0 |
| Radhanpur | 1,150 | 5,87,000 | . . .. |
| Rajkot | 282 | 14,04,597 | 18,991 0 0 |
| Wadhwan | 242 | 5,70,000 | 26,099 8 8 |
| Wankaner | 417 | 7,35,000 | 17,422 0 0 |
| **Punjab Hill States:** | | | |
| Bashahr Proper | 3,439 | 4,25,000 | 3,945 0 0 |
| Bilaspur | 453 | 2,90,000 | 8,000 0 0 |
| Sirmur (Nahan) | 1,045 | 7,50,000 | . .. |
| Tehri Garhwal | 4,500 | 20,34,000 | . |
| **Rajputana (Eastern Rajputana States):** | | | |
| Bharatpur | 1,972 | 33,74,000 | .. . |
| Bundi | 2,220 | 12,19,000 | 1,20,000 0 0 |
| Dholpur | 1,173 | 15,76,000 | ...... |
| Jhalawar | 813 | 7,35,000 | 30,000 0 0 |
| Karauli | 1,227 | 7,21,000 | . ..... |
| Kotah | 5,725 | 47,93,000 | *4,34,720 0 0 |
| **Rajputana (Jaipur Agency):** | | | |
| Alwar | 3,158 | 34,04,000 | ...... |
| Jaipur | 15,590 | 1,34,63 000 | 4,00,000 0 0 |
| Kishengarh | 858 | 7,50,000 | ...... |
| Shahpura | 405 | 4,32,000 | 10,000 0 0 |
| Tonk | 2,553 | 22,49,000 | ...... |

* Of this Rs. 2,00,000 has been suspended

| | *Area in sq. miles.* | *Average annual income (Rs.)* | *Payment to Govt. (Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Rajputana (Marwar & Southern Rajputana States):** | | | |
| Banswara ... ... | 1,606 | 4,13,000 | 17,500 0 0 |
| Dungarpur ... ... | 1,460 | 6,37,000 | 17,500 0 0 |
| Partabgarh ... ... | 889 | 5,87,000 | 36,350 0 0 |
| Udaipur ... ... | 12,923 | 19,19,000 | 2,66,000 0 0 |
| **Rajputana (Western Rajputana States):** | | | |
| Danta ... ... | 347 | 2,01,000 | ...... |
| Jaisalmir ... ... | 16,062 | 4,34,000 | ...... |
| Jodhpur ... ... | 36,021 | 1,58,32,000 | †2,13.000 0 0 |
| Palanpur ... ... | 1,769 | 11,34,000 | ...... |

† Of this Rs. 1,15,000 has been suspended.

## RULERS OF THE STATES

*Manipur*—as a hill State of Assam. Present Maharaja is His Highness Budha Chandra Singh. Area of the State is 8,638 sq. miles. The capital is Imphal.

*Kalat*—is now an Indian State in the Baluchistan Agency. The present ruler is Captain H H. Beglar Begi Mir Ahmed Yar Khan, G.C.I.E. The capital is Kalat.

*Baroda*—is situated partly in Gujarat and partly in Kathiawar which is one of the most highly urbanized and industrialised areas of India. The State has a port, Port Okha, on its Kathiawar coast which is open throughout the year. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur. Cotton, oil seeds and tobacco are among the more important industrial crops.

*Rajpipla*—is a premier State in the Gujarat States Agency. The present ruler is Major H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijayasinhji Chhatra Sinhji, K.C S.I.

*Bhutan*—The present Maharaja is H. H Sir Jigme Wangchuk, K.C.I.E. The capital is Punakha. Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas.

*Bhopal*—is the principal Mahomedan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among Mahomedan States in India The ruling family was founded by Dost Mahomed, an Afghan in 1708. The present ruler is Lt.-Col. H. H Sir Muhammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A.

*Tonk*—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India. The ruling family belongs to Salarzai clan of Bunerwal Afghan tribe. The ruler is H. H. Sir Mahammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulati Jung.

*Indore*—The founder of the House of Holkar is Malhar Rao who was born in 1694. The ruler enjoys the hereditary title of *Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree* and a salute of 21 guns within his own territories and 19 outside them. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. It is the premier State in Central India.

*Bharatpur*—Rulers of Bharatpur are Jats of the Sinsinwar clan. The present Maharaja is Maharaja Shri Brijendra Sawai Shri Brijendra Singh Bahadur.

*Cooch Behar*—The Rajas of Cooch Behar probably belonged to the non-Aryan tribes of Koch, a people of Tibetan or Dravidian origin now largely scattered on the North Eastern Frontier. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narain Bhup Bahadur who succeeded on 20th December, 1922.

*Gwalior*—The Scindia dynasty, founders of the State of Gwalior, is the most renowned of the Maratha families which made history in India during the 18th century. Its history begins with the fortunes of Ranoji Scindia. The next notable figure and the founder of Gwalior was Madhoji Scindia,—the great soldier and administrator and diplomat in his day. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja George Jivaji Rao Scindia Bahadur.

*Benares*—The State of Benares was formed on the 1st April, 1911. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Vibhuti Narain Singh Bahadur.

*Nabha*—One of the principal Sikh States of Punjab. The present ruler is H. H. the Maharajah Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur.

*Hyderabad*—The State was founded by Mir Kamar-ud-din Ali Khan. He was the son of one of Aurangzeb's generals. The present ruler is Lt.-General H. E. H. Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mulk Wal Mamalik. Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir Mir Usman Ali Khan Bahadur, Fateh Jung, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

*Jammu and Kashmir*—It lies amidst the North-Western ranges of Himalayas and cover an area of nearly 85,000 sq. miles. It is in fact the largest in size of the Indian States. The present State was consolidated by Gulab Singh, Governor of Kashmir under Sikh rulers After the defeat of the Sikhs in the Punjab by the British, Gulab Singh purchased the State by paying 75 lakhs of rupees to the British when the Sikh ruler could not pay as war indemnity. The present Maharaja is Lieut.-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, G.C.S.I., K.C.O.V., A.D.C.

*Kolhapur*—was founded by Tarabai, the heroic wife of Rajaram I, son of Sivaji the Great and its rulers bear the title of *Chhatrapati Maharaj*.

*Cochin*—lies between the district of Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south with Indian Ocean as its western boundary. It has an area of 1,480 sq. miles. Nearly a third of the State consists of forest tracts or backwaters. It possesses a good harbour. The present Maharaja is H. H. Sir Sri Kerala Varma.

*Travancore*—is the most southern of the Indian States and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. It is one of the most picturesque part of southern India containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers and a succession of backwaters and forests. It is the foremost among States and Provinces in India in point of literacy and female education, the percentage of literacy being as high as 56 for males and 34 for females. The ruling house of Travancore traces its descent, direct and unbroken, from the old Chera Kings of Southern India. The present Maharaja is H. H. Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Ram Varma, G.C.I.E.

*Mysore*—A Hindu State in S. India whose present ruling dynasty dates from A.D. 1399. The present Ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur. The State is now the principal gold-producing centre in India. The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields. There is also an Iron and Steel Works at

Bhadrabati. Mysore is famous for making finest sandalwood oil in the world.

*Kapurthala*—The present ruler is Raja-i-Rajagan Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.

*Patiala*—Is the premier State in the Punjab and the largest and most important of the Sikh States. The ruling family of Patiala descended from the Lunar dynasty of the epics and traces its ancestry back to Maharaja Gaz who in the early years of the sixth century founded the town of Ghazni in Afghanistan. The present ruler is His Highness Maharaja Yadavinder Singh Mahinder Bahadur.

*Alwar*—is a State in Rajputana; area 3,158 sq. miles. The Alwar Ruling family are Kachhwaha Rajputs of teh Nurukh sub-clan. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sewai Tej Singhi Bahadur.

*Jaipur*—Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kachwaha clan of Rajputs and is of the Solar line tracing his descent from Kush, one of the sons of Rama, King of Ayodhya. The present ruler is H. H. Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Man Singh Bahadur, who succeeded to the *gaddi* on the 7th September, 1922. In population, wealth and general advancement, Jaipur is well to the fore among the states of Rajputana.

*Nawanagar*—is situated in the north-western portion of Kathiawar on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch. It is the largest State in Kathiawar. The rulers of Nawanagar are Jadeja Rajputs who claim descent from great Jadav Race. About 1535-37 Jam Rawal, the brother of the ruler of Cutch invaded and conquered the portion of Kathiawar known as Sorath and founded Nawanagar.

*Udaipur*—The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India. The Maharana is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A.D. 144 No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any Muhammadan Emperor. The present ruler is H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singh Bahadur.

*Jodhpur*—is one of the three principal States of Rajputana and is the largest in Rajputana, the Maharajadhiraja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs. The present ruler is Colonel H. H. Sir Umaid Singh Bahadur.

*Jaisalmer*—is one of the largest States in Rajputana. The rulers belong to Jadon clan. The present Maharaja is H. H. Sir Jawahir Singh Deo Bahadur.

*Bikaner*—The rulers of Bikaner are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded in 1465 by Rao Bikaji, a son of Rao Jodhaji of Marwar, founder of Jodhpur. The present ruler is Shri H. H. Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharaja Sir Sadul Singhi Bahadur. It is the second largest of the Rajputana States and seventh largest of all Indian States.

*Sikkim*—The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin and connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashi. The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.I.E.

*Jamnagar*—It is said Nawanagar was founded in A.D. 1540 by Jam Raval. The present ruler is Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Jam Sri Sri Digvijaysinhji Ranjit Singhi Jadeja, K.C.S.I.

*Bhavnagar*—The State lies at the head of the gulf of Cambay in the Peninsula of Kathiawar. The importance of the State rests very largely on its sea ports, which have considerable trade with the coast of India and further afield for many years. Though not a very large State, Bhavnagar's position at the head of the Gulf of Cambay has made it one of the richest in India. The present Maharaja is Lt. H. H. Maharaja Shri Krishna Kumar Sinhji Bhavsinhji.

*Gondal*—The present ruler is H. H. Maharaja Shri Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I E. It is the only State in Western India States Agency where female education is compulsory.

*Bahawalpur*—The largest Mohammadan State in the Punjab. The present ruler is Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan, Abbasi Bahadur.

*Rewa*—is the largest State in Central India Agency. The rulers are Baghel Rajputs descended from the famous Solanki clan. The present ruler is H. H. Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E.

*Rampur*—Founded in the 18th century and includes considerable portion of Rohilkhand. The present ruler is Major H. H. Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur.

## IMPORTANT POINTS RE: INDIAN STATES

1. Out of the estimated total revenue of about Rs. 45 crores for all the 562 States, 23 States have between them a revenue of 35 crores.
2. With the exception of two States in the South, the peninsula of Kathiawad and the island of Kutch, the Indian States have no sea board at all.
3. Three Indian States have their own Universities: Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore.
4. In Travancore and Cochin, the literacy figure over the whole population is 45 p.c.—56 for men and 34 for women.

# MINERALS OF INDIA

## INDIA'S POSITION

1. India is the second biggest coal and iron ore producer in the British Empire.
2. She is the provider of a third of world's output of manganese and three-quarters of the world's production of sheet and block mica.
3. India maintains her position as the second coal-producing country of the British Empire.
4. India is now the second largest producer of iron and steel in the British Empire excelled only by the United States.
5 India is the leading producer of *Ilmenite*.

In India there are two strikingly contrasted geological regions, the Peninsula in the south and the extra-peninsular area of the Himalayan arcs surrounding the north, separated by the great alluvial plains, and their characteristic mineral resources are just as diverse.

The Peninsula is the part of the ancient stable land-mass of 'Gondwanaland'. Ninety per cent. of the coal mined in India comes from the Gondwana beds, most from the Lower Gondwanas, the remaining 2 per cent. being Tertiary Coal (mostly Eocene) from extra-peninsular areas.

Sweeping round the north of the Peninsula lies the great alluvial plains of the Indus and the Ganges which separate the Peninsula from mountain ranges of extra-peninsular India. As these deposits of sand and clay are several thousand feet in thickness, the plains are entirely ruled out of consideration as a source of minerals, but the clays provide by far the most widely used building material in India in the form of sundried or burnt brick. Another product of the alluvium of great, though only local utility, is *Kankar*, concretions of carbonate of lime.

Excepting oil, salt and chromite the main mineral wealth of India comes from the Peninsula.

The chief mineral products of India proper are coal, manganese ore, gold, salt, iron ore, mica, saltpetre and monazite.

The *coal* is the most valuable mineral product. India stands eighth in the world. The bulk of Indian coal is concentrated in one enormous series of deposits known as 'Gondwana system'. This stretches east and west across Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Central India and Central Provinces. A little coal is also produced in Hyderabad and there are unexplored deposits in Assam, Punjab and Baluchistan. Next in importance to coal is *manganese*. India comes next to Russia on the list of countries producing manganese ore and accounts for about one-third of the world's output. Most of the ore is mined in the Central Provinces, but the Keonjhar and Sandur States, Bombay and Singhbhum also contribute. The usual ore is a mixture of braunite and psilomelane and being very hard the ore-bodies tend to form small hills favourable to simple quarrying. The resources of one in the Central Provinces are so large that the question of exhaustion has not arisen. Principal customers of manganese are United Kingdom, France, Japan, U. S. A. *Mica* comes fourth in the list of Indian minerals, *Gold* taking the third place which is mined in the State of Mysore in Kolar where

95 per cent. of Indian output of gold comes. India is responsible for three-quarters of the world's production of block and sheet Mica (U. S. A. producing almost entirely scrap mica) and probably 80 per cent. of this comes from Bihar and 20 per cent. from the Nellore district of Madras. The world's electrical industry depends entirely on mica. The commodity is almost indispensable in the production of electrical machinery.

*Petroleum* is the last of five great minerals of India. India contributes only 1·10 per cent. of the world's production. The production comes from the Digboi field of the Assam Oil Company in Assam and from the Khaur and Dhulian fields of the Attock Oil Co. in the Punjab.

India is singularly poor in deposits of *base metals*—tin, lead, zinc and copper. The tin occurs in the mica belt of Bihar and are of no practical importance. There is one area in which copper mining has been conducted—the copper belt of Singhbhum, Bihar.

India's resources in high-grade *Iron ore* are perhaps the greatest in the world. The deposits are found in Singhbhum, Keonjar, Bonai and Mayurbhanj States of Orissa. The ore is also found in the Bastar State, with large deposits in the Chanda and Drug Districts of Central Provinces and in the Bababudan Hills in Mysore. The production of iron-ore is approaching 30 million tons a year, nearly all from the Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj States.

*Salt* in India is available in three ways—(1) From sea water, (2) from inland lake and sub-soil water, (3) from beds or rock salt. Salts from sea water mainly comes from Bombay and Madras coasts Of inland lakes and sub-soil water from which salt is also obtained, Sambhor Lake in Rajputana is most famous. Rock salt is mainly obtained from Punjab Salt Range, Kohat in the N. W. F. P. and the Mandi State of Punjab. Salt Range of Punjab produces about 85 per cent. of rock salts.

One of the most striking features of India's mineral industry is the rapid rise in the production of *ilmenite*. India has now become the world's leading producer of this metal. Its demand is due to the manufalture of Titanium paints. The mineral occurs in the "Black Sand" of the beaches near Cape Comorin, the southern-most point of India.

With Ilmenite, is associated *Monazite* and *Zircon*, also available on the beach sands of Travancore and Cape Comorin. They are recovered by washing and magnetic separation. Zircon yields Zirconia, a high grade refractory and also an alloy material.

*Chromite*, the oxide of chromium and iron used for furnace lining is mined in Baluchistan, Mysore and the Singhbhum District of Bihar.

India has vast deposits of good *bauxite* scattered all over the country. The typical examples are Tungar Hill, only 30 miles from Bombay city. There are also vast quantities in Balaghat, Jubbulpore, Mandala, Seoni and Nandgaon districts of the Central Provinces and in Bihar. It is largely used as filtering material in petroleum refineries and for the manufacture of alum. Its utilisation for the preparation of aluminium refractories and abrasives is now being undertaken.

Of the other minerals useful in industry India is already producing *gypsum* (Kashmir, Madras, Punjab, Rajputana, U. P.); *Steatite* (Guntur in Madras, Bihar, Central India, Central and United Provinces, Eastern States of Mysore and Rajputana); *Fuller's earth* (C. P., Punjab and Rajputana); *Barytes* (Madras and Rajputana); *Ochres*

(Central India, Central Provinces, Eastern States, Madras, Orissa and Rajputana); *Graphite* (Mysore, C. P., Madras, Eastern States); *Tungsten ore* (Jodhpur State); *Asbestos* (Eastern States, Mysore and Rajputana); *Felspar* (Mysore and Rajputana); *garnet sand* (Madras); *bentonite* (Jodhpur); *apatite* (Bihar and Madras); *tantalite* (Monghyr in Bihar) and *antimony ore* (Chitral State).

*Precious Stones* :—Indian diamond industry is the oldest and in the early days of European adventure in India the wealth of Golconda was traditional. Golconda was, however, merely a market and the stones came from Northern Madras and Mahanadi valley. Diamonds are still found accidentally and at intervals all over this area. But the only actual mines are in the State of Panna, Central India. Sapphires of a very clear blue colour are obtained in Kashmir at an altitude of 14,000 ft. Garnets of a rich deep purplish red are found in Barwar District in Kishengarh State and the adjoining tracts of Jaipur State.

*Cement* manufacture on large scale was started in 1914. In most cases the lime stone used belongs to the Vindhyans and can be so selected as to contain a considerable amount of clap constituent required; the remainder, if any, being made up from shales associated with limestone or from local surface salts.

*Gypsum* is the bedded variety of the mineral which in its crystalline form is known as selenite when calcined it is the well-known *Plaster of Paris*. It is a mineral characteristic of arid conditions, deposited in lagoons and Salt lakes and in India is widely developed in immense quantities in Trichinopoly (Madras), Baluchistan, Punjab, N. W. F. Province and associated with Salt Marl in the salt range, Bikaner and Jodhpur States. Gypsum is extensively used in cements and plasters, as paints and fillers and as a 'top-dressing' in agriculture.

*Steatite* is also known as soap-stone, pot-stone, talc and in its powdered form as 'french chalk', is one of the most variously used industrial minerals in multitudinous minor ways from idols and slate pencils to switch boards and chemical tanks and powdered, from anti-adhesives, polishers and filters to face-powders. It is available in Jaipur State, Guntur District in Madras, Jubbulpur.

*Sulphur*—Large deposits of high grade rock sulphur have been discovered at Koh-i-Sultan in Baluchistan. The importance of this mineral may be judged from the fact that sulphuric acid can be directly manufactured from rock sulphur with a content of 60 per cent. and pure sulphur can be extracted from the rock sulphur by a simple physical process.

Some idea of the progress of mineral development may be obtained from the value of the mineral production in India and Burma during past 40 years. In 1898 it was less than £3,500,000; in 1910 it exceeded £7,800,000; it was nearly £16,000,000 in 1918; over £21,000,000 in 1928 and about £33,000,000 in 1938.

## AVERAGE PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MINES IN INDIA

| | *No. of mines under the Act* | *Persons employed.* | | *No. of mines under the Act* | *Persons employed.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | .. 1,424 | 206,507 | 1937 | . 1,925 | 267,858 |
| 1934 | .. 1,675 | 229,381 | 1938 | 1,953 | 306,260 |
| 1935 | .. 1,813 | 253.970 | 1939 | 1,864 | 305,344 |
| 1936 | .. 1,973 | 269,593 | | | |

## GOLD

| | *Ounces.* | *Rs.* | | *Ounces.* | *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934 | 322,143 | 2,92,71,130 | 1938 | 321,138 | 3,04,75,397 |
| 1935 | 327,653 | 3,04,01,775 | 1940 | 298,324 | 3,24,61,066 |
| 1936 | 331,946 | 3,04,98,409 | 1941 | 285,929 | 3,31,31,783 |
| 1937 | 330,744 | 3,03,95,871 | 1942 | 260,387 | 3,72,88,285 |

## IRON

| | *Tons.* | *Rs.* | *No. of Persons employed.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 | 1,760,501 | 39,19,769 | 12,215 |
| 1933 | 1,228,625 | 24,97,914 | 9,593 |
| 1934 | 1,916,918 | 29,71,799 | 14,272 |
| 1935 | 2,364,297 | 35,50,327 | 16,833 |
| 1936 | 2,526,931 | 39,11,870 | 21,118 |
| 1937 | 2,870,832 | 45,86,378 | 20,043 |
| 1938 | 2,743,675 | 48,56,974 | 19,577 |

## MICA

| | *Cwts.* | *Rs.* | *No. of Persons employed.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 41,075 | 16,82,045 | 12,559 |
| 1934 | 55,706 | 20,76,599 | 15,033 |
| 1935 | 58,754 | 25,52,612 | 23,108 |
| 1936 | 87,071 | 32,52,350 | 15,151 |
| 1937 | 104,658 | 39,50,281 | 29,421 |
| 1938 | 123,169 | 42,04,633 | 31,066 |

## CHROMITE

| | *Tons.* | *Rs* | | *Tons.* | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 15,526 | 2,23,245 | 1936 | 49,486 | 6,04,492 |
| 1934 | 21,576 | 3,10,066 | 1937 | 62,307 | 8,35,589 |
| 1935 | 39,127 | 4,79,965 | 1938 | 44,149 | 6,82,502 |

## SALT

| | *Salt in Store* (Maunds) | *Private manufacture* | *Manufactured by Govt.* (Maunds) | *Total manufacture & Foreign and imports from Aden* (Maunds) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 18.231,065 | 27,624,938 | 14,852,035 | 70,170,501 |
| 1935-36 | 21,210,132 | 24,624,764 | 16,424,900 | 71,324,145 |
| 1936-37 | 24,539,446 | 21,553,712 | 14,479,846 | 68,726,515 |
| 1937-38 | 18,663,206 | 24,961,604 | 15,056,314 | 68,216,974 |
| 1938-39 | 18,696,272 | 23,385,438 | 18,138,829 | 68,867,711 |
| 1939-40 | 21,698,074 | 26,000,576 | 17,384,614 | 72,429,527 |

## PETROLEUM

India produces 1·10 per cent. of the total world production of petroleum. India's entire production of crude oil is obtained from two small areas, one near Attock in the Punjab and the other at Digboi in Upper Assam. The total Indian production of Petroleum during recent years has been about 84,000,000 gallons (Imperial) of which one-fourth has come from the Punjab.

| | *Gallons.* | *Rs.* | | *Gallons.* | *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934 | 322,025,280 | 6,00,41,379 | 1937 | 75,657,857 | 1,37,06,864 |
| 1935 | 322,662,336 | 6,23,14,929 | 1938 | 87,082,371 | 1,65,43,142 |
| 1936 | 69,241,504 | 1,21,72,011 | | | |

## SILVER

| | *Ounces* | *Rs.* | | *Ounces.* | *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934 | 5,817,524 | 74,85,995 | 1938 | 22,295 | 29,877 |
| 1935 | 5,850,406 | 1,02,33,741 | 1941 | 22,929 | 41,597 |
| 1936 | 25,345 | 33,619 | 1942 | 22,466 | 48,459 |
| 1937 | 24,642 | 32,343 | | | |

## MANGANESE ORE

Manganese ore accounts for about one-third of the world's output. It is an important adjunct to iron and steel industry. It is mainly exported to United Kingdom, Japan and France. The Indian iron and steel industry consumes about 60,000 tons of Manganese a year. The main mining areas are Balaghat, Bhandra and Nagpur districts of the Central Provinces, Sandur, one of the Madras States; Keonjhar and Bonai among the Eastern States, Singhbhum in Bihar, the North Kanara and Panch Mahal districts of Bombay and Mysore State.

| | *Tons.* | *Rs.* | | *Tons.* | *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 218,307 | 29,03,482 | 1936 | 813,442 | 1,49,54,812 |
| 1934 | 406,306 | 51,63,592 | 1937 | 1,051,594 | 4,29,53,068 |
| 1935 | 641,483 | 1,26,43,379 | 1938 | 967,929 | 3,92,94,762 |

## MAGNESITE

Magnesite is furnace liner and obtained in the hills of Salem district of Madras and also in Mysore State.

| | *Tons.* | *Rs.* | | *Tons.* | *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 15,206 | 97,680 | 1936 | 15,468 | 102,196 |
| 1934 | 14,975 | 48,218 | 1937 | 26,166 | 163,938 |
| 1935 | 16,984 | 105,310 | 1938 | 25,611 | 160,593 |

## COAL

Coal was discovered in the Raniganj field about 130 miles from Calcutta in 1774, but mining did not really start until 1814.

The coal fields of Bihar and Bengal account for about nine-tenths of India's output—Jharia, Raniganj, Bokaro, Giridih and Karanpura being the principal ones in order of output. Jharia field is the main source of cocking coal of metallurgical quality. Outside Bihar and Orissa there are important coal fields in the Pench Valley of the Central Provinces, in the Korea and Talchir States of the Eastern States Agency and at Singareni and Tandur in Hyderabad State.

The coal is at present mined in Bengal, Bihar (the main producer), the Central Provinces, Eastern States Agency and Hyderabad State with smaller amounts from Assam, Baluchistan, Central India, Orissa, the Punjab and Rajputana.

The Jharia and Raniganj are the two principal coal-fields and from them about 72 p.c. of total output is obtained. Jharia coal-field is the most important Indian coal-field, because it produces the best Indian coal. It is the only coal-field in India which has sufficient quantities of cooking coal. Its area is about 150 sq. miles. Raniganj coal-field produces about one-third of the total coal of India. It covers and area of about 500 sq. miles and most of it is in the district of Burdwan.

Largest market for Indian coal is home market. The market is limited to Ceylon and Far East countries. About 40 p.c. of the coal produced is consumed by manufacturing industries and about 32 p.c. by railways.

India comes ninth on the list of the world's coal producing countries with 2 per cent. of the total. Railways are the principal customers, taking about a third of the output. A Coal Grading Board, under Government arranges for the classification and certification of the coal exported, so that buyers overseas may rely on quality supplies.

The coal-fields of India are of two ages, Gondwana and Tertiary which supply 98 and 2 per cent. of output respectively.

### Joint Stock Coal Companies

| | No. of Collieries | Paid-up Capital (Rs. lakhs) | | No. of Collieries | Paid-up Capital (Rs. lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 212 | 10,80 | 1936-37 | 202 | 9,95 |
| 1933-34 | 212 | 10,63 | 1937-38 | 203 | 9,94 |
| 1934-35 | 214 | 10,19 | 1938-39 | 206 | 10,00 |
| 1935-36 | 217 | 10,45 | 1939-40 | 206 | 9,94 |

### Coal Prodution in India

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | 23,803,048 | 9,26,25,323 | 1935 | 23,016,695 | 6,52,20,840 |
| 1931 | 21,716,435 | 8,26,98,364 | 1936 | 22,610,821 | 6,24,98,404 |
| 1932 | 20,153,387 | 6,80,96,604 | 1937 | 25,036,386 | 7,81,02,439 |
| 1933 | 19,789,163 | 6,11,86,083 | 1938 | 28,342,906 | 10,64,24,000 |
| 1934 | 22,057,447 | 6,30,60,951 | 1939 | 27,768,761 | 9,87,24,000 |

### Annual Consumption of Coal per head in Tons

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| India (1938 | ·07 | Belgium (1937) | 3·98 |
| Great Britain (1938) | 3·80 | France (1937) | 1·74 |
| Germany (1937) | 1·87 | U. S. A. (1937) | 3·31 |

### Average value of Coals in India (at Pit's Mouth)

| | *Per ton* Rs. as. | | *Per ton* Rs. as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 | 3 6 | 1936 | 2 12 |
| 1933 | 3 2 | 1937 | 3 2 |
| 1934 | 2 14 | 1938 | 3 12 |
| 1935 | 3 13 | 1939 | 3 9 |

### Consumption per Head

| | *Tons.* | | *Tons.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1934 | ·06 | 1937 | 07 |
| 1935 | ·06 | 1938 | ·07 |
| 1936 | ·06 | 1939 | 07 |

### Exports of Coal

| | *Thousand Tons.* | | *Thousand Tons* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 1028·57 | 1940-41 | 1940·65 |
| 1938-39 | 1341·32 | 1941-42 | 1549·97 |
| 1939-40 | 2008·95 | 1942-43 | 320·98 |

### Imports of Coal

| | *Thousand Tons.* | | *Thousand Tons.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 83·91 | 1940-41 | 5·08 |
| 1938-39 | 43·75 | 1941-42 | 12·45 |
| 1939-40 | 17·87 | 1942-43 | 5·36 |

### Average no. of Persons employed in Mines

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 313,055 | 1936 | 342,766 |
| 1934 | 331,302 | 1937 | 373,129 |
| 1935 | 368,008 | 1938 | 413,458 |

### SALT-PETRE

| | *Cwts.* | *Value (Rs.)* | | *Cwts.* | *Value (Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1933** | **189,564** | 15,57,816 | 1936 | 162,808 | 11,47,437 |
| **1934** | **166,282** | 13,38,171 | 1937 | 167,147 | 11,17,844 |
| **1935** | **173,259** | 13,35,583 | 1938 | 148,824 | 11,68,446 |

# SPORTS SECTION

## SPORTS SEASONS

The sports seasons in India is much more elastic than Britain or U. S. A. There are places in the Punjab where regular hockey is played all the year round. The following are the approximate Seasons in India for sports :—

**Hockey**—Early February till the end of April or early May.
**Football**—May to end of July or early August.
**Rugby Football**—August to end of September or early October.
**Cricket**—October to early January.
**Lawn Tennis** (competitive)—December.
**Athletics**—January and February.
**Polo** –December.
**Racing**—The following are the racing centres and principal meetings :—

Bombay—Nov. to March.
Poona—August to October.
Calcutta—December to March.
Madras—Nov. to March.
Lucknow—February.
Kolhapur—March to April.
Lahore—December.
Mysore—June.

**Polo**—is centred principally in the following five cities and in all larger cantonments :—

*Bombay*—Western India Championship, Western India Handicap Tournament.

*Calcutta*—Carmichael Cup, Ezra Cup, Indian Polo Championship.

*Delhi*—Prince of Wales Tournament, Baria Cup, Radhamohan Tournament, Duke of Connaught's Tournament.

*Lahore*—Indian Cavalry Cup.

*Lucknow*—Army Cup.

**Golf—**

*Bombay*—Merchants Golf Cup.

*Calcutta*—Amateur Golf Championship of India, All-India Ladies Golf Championship.

*Ootacamund*—Ladies Golf Championship of S. India; Amateur Championship of Southern India.

**Tennis—**

*Allahabad*—All-India Lawn Tennis Championship.

*Bombay*—Presy Hard Court Tennis Tournament; Western India Lawn Tennis Championship.

*Calcutta*—E. I. Lawn Tennis Championship.

*Madras*—South India Championship.

*Lahore*—North India Lawn Tennis Championship.

*Karachi*—Sind Lawn Tennis Championship.

**Big game shooting:**—The best big game shooting is to be found in North India, Central Province and the Indian States, Hyderabad, Travancore, Mysore, Gwalior, Bhopal, Rewah, Cooch Bihar, Kashmir, Alwar, Jaipur, Patiala and Bengal.

**Small Game**—Small game is plentiful during cold weather, *i.e.*, November to March. Enjoyable days can be spent in shooting geese, duck and snipe off a *'jheel'* or black and grey partridge, hare, quail, and peafowl in the surrounding country. Imperial sand-goose abound in some of the sandy desert tracts of Rajputana, while in the jungles along the foothills of the Himalayas, in Central Provinces and other similar places, the jungle-fowls abounds. In the highest reaches of the hills kalij, kokla, chir, monal and crimson-horned pheasants are found. The pheasant shooting in the Himalayas has been described as the hardest shooting in the world.

**Pig-Sticking**—Meerut, Cawnpur, Gujerat and Muttra are the favourite centres for pig sticking. The Kadir Cup, the principal trophy of the game and Hog Hunter's Cup Competition take place near Meerut.

**Hunting**—is popular in Ootacamund, Delhi, Peshawar, Quetta and Bombay and all the places possess good pack of fox hounds. In the north of India hunting generally begins during November and ends towards the end of February. Further south, at Poona, Bangalore and Ootacamund hunting is done during the monsoon (mid-June to September).

## CRICKET

### ENGLISH TEAMS' INDIAN VISITS

**Vernon's Team**—First English team visited India in the year 1888-90. It was captained by famous Middlesex cricketer, C. F. Vernon The side consisted of 14 amateur players Twelve matches were played, of which they won ten, lost one and drew one. Their only defeat was at the hand of the Parsis in Bombay

**Lord Hawke's Team**—Lord Hawke, the famous English cricketer brought out another English team in the year 1893. The team played 23 matches in India, of which they won 15, lost two and drew six.

**Oxford University Authentics**—This English team visited India in the year 1902-3. They played 19 matches, of which they won 12, lost two and drew five.

**Other Visits**—The first M C C team to tour India under the leadership of Arthur Gilligan in 1926-27 played 34 matches, of which 11 were won, none lost and 23 drawn.

In 1926-27 the M. C. C. played two All-India games, the one against a purely Indian side and drawn The second a mixed team including four Indians, was won by Gilligan's team by 4 wickets.

D. R. Jardine's team in 1933-34, played 34, won 17, drew 16 and lost one.

Of the three Tests played in 1933-34, England won two, by 9 wickets and 202 runs, and one match was drawn.

The unofficial Australian side in 1935-36, skippered by J. S. Ryder, won 11 out of 23 games played, lost three, and shared honours in nine games.

The Australian team played four All-India games, of which the tourists won two, by 9 wickets and 8 wickets, and lost two, by 68 and 33 runs.

In 1937-38 Lord Tennyson's team, played 24, won eight, lost five and drew 11. Lord Tennyson's team played five Test games winning three, by 9 wickets, 6 wickets and 156 runs, and lost two by 93 runs, and by an innings and 6 runs.

## INDIAN TEAMS' ENGLISH VISIT

Parsi tea visited England in 1886 and 1888 and in 1911 H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala took a First Indian Team to England which gained much experience in English Cricket. It consisted of such vetern players, such as Col. Mistri, Dr. Kanga, Warden, P. Balu, Salamuddin, etc.

Altogether 23 games were played, of which they won six, lost fifteen and drew two.

**1st All-India Team—1932**—The first official Indian team visited England in 1932 under the captaincy of the Maharaja of Porbandar. It consisted players like C. K. Naidu, Wajir Ali, Amar Singh, Nissar, Palia, etc. In the only test match at Lords, All-India team was defeated by 158 runs. Out of 26 First Class engagements Indian team won nine, lost eight and drew nine. Outside these, they played 12 other games and in all matches they won 13, lost none and drew 14 while two were abandoned without a ball being bowled.

**2nd All-India Team—1936**—This All-India team was captained by Maharajkumar of Vizianagram. This team's visit was marred by internal disaffection leading in the disciplinary action against Amar Nath. It consisted players like Capt. C. K. Naidu, Wazir Ali, Nissar, S. Banerjee, Jai, Merchant, Mustaq Ali, etc. Playing 28 First Class matches, India won only four matches.

## ALL INDIA TEST MATCHES

**In England**—In 1932:—England 295 (D. R. Jardine 79, Ames 65; Nissar 5 for 93) and 275 for 8 declared (Jardine not out 85, Paynter 54; Jehangir Khan 4 for 60); India 189 (C. K. Naidu 40; Bowes 4 for 49; Voce 3 for 23) and 187 (Amar Singh 51, Hammond 3 for 93)—England won by 158 runs.

In 1936 (At Lord's):—England 134 (Leyland 60; Amar Singh 6 for 35) and 108 for 1 (Gimblet 67 not out; Nissar 1 for 26); India 147 (Merchant 35; G. O. Allen 5 for 35) and 93 (Hindelkar 17; Allen 5 for 43; Verity 4 for 17)—England won by 9 wickets.

At Manchester—England 571 for 8 declared (Hammond 167; Hardstaff 94; Worthington 87; Verity 66 not out; C. K. Nayudu, Amar Singh and Nissar two wickets each for 84, 121 and 125 runs) and India 203 (Wazir Ali 42, Ramawami 40, Merchant 33; Verity 4 for 41) and 390 for 5 (Merchant 114, Mushtaq Ali 112, Ramaswami 60, Amar Singh 48 not out; Robins 3 for 103). Drawn

At Oval:—England 471 for 8 declared (Hammond 217, Worthington 128) and 64 for 1 wicket; India 222 (Mushtaq Ali 52, Dilwar Hussain 52, Verity 3 for 36, Simms 5 for 73) and 312 (Allen 7 for 80)—England won by nine wickets.

**In India**—At Bombay in 1933-34:—England 438 (B. H. Valentine 136, C. F. Walters 78, D. R. Jardine 60; Nissar 5 for 90) and 40 for 1 and India 219 (Amarnath 38; Langridge, Verity and Nichols 3 each for 42, 44 and 53) and 258 (Amarnath 118; C. K. Naidu 67; Nichols 5 for 55)—England won by 9 wickets.

At Calcutta:—England 403 (Langridge 70, D. R. Jardine 61, Verity 55 not out; Amar Singh 4 for 106) and 7 for 2; India 247 (Dilwar Hussein 59, Merchant 54; Verity 4 for 64) and 237 (Dilwar Hussein 57, J. Naoomal 43; Verity 4 for 76)—drawn.

At Madras :—England 385 (Bakewell 85, D. R. Jardine 65, C. F. Walters 59; Amar Singh 7 for 86) and 261 for 7 declared (C. F. Walters 102; Nazir Ali 4 for 83); India 154 (Merchant 26, Verity 7 for 49) and 249 (Yuvaraj of Patiala 60, Langridge 5 for 63)—England won by 202 runs.

## RECORD OF TEST MATCHES : ENGLAND V. INDIA

*Record of Test Matches : England vs. India*

| *No. of Tests* | *Won* | *Drawn* | *Winner* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 (1932) | 1 | . | England |
| 3 (1933-34) | 2 | 1 | England |
| 3 (1936) | 2 | 1 | England |

*Test Match Centuries—For England* :—Velantine 136 (1933-34), C. F. Walters 102 (1933-34), Hammond 167 (1936), Hammond 217 (1936), Worthington 128 (1936).

*For India*—Amarnatah 118 (1933-34), V M. Merchant 114 (1936), Mustaq Ali 112 (1936).

### Highest Totals for an Innings

| *By England* | | | *By India* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 571 (8 wkts.) | Manchester | 1936 | 390 (5 wkts.) | Manchester | 1936 |
| 471 (8 wkts.) | Oval | 1936 | 312 | Oval | 1936 |
| 438 | Bombay | 1933-34 | | | |

### Lowest Totals for an Innings

| *By England* | | | *By India* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 134 | Lords | 1936 | 93 | Lords | 1936 |

## QUADRANGULAR CRICKET (Bombay)

1912 Parsis.
1913 *Drawn.*
1914 *Abandoned.*
1915 Europeans.
1916 *Abandoned.*
1917 *Drawn.*
1918 Europeans.
1919 Hindus.
1920 *Drawn.*
1921 Europeans.
1922 Parsis.
1923 Hindus.
1924 Mahomedans
1925 Hindus.
1926 Hindus
1927 Europeans.
1928 Parsis.
1929 Hindus.
1930-33 *Not played.*
1934 Mahomedans.
1935 Mahomedans.
1936 Hindus.

## PENTANGULAR CRICKET (Bombay)

1937 Muslim defeated the Rest, Hindus did not play.
1938 Muslims defeated the Hindus.
1939 Hindus defeated the Muslims
1940 Muslims defeated the Rest, Hindus did not play.
1941 Hindus beat Parsis by 10 wickets.
1942 *No play.*
1943 Hindus beat the Rest by an innings and 61 runs.

### Pentangular Records

560 runs by the Hindus (7 wkts.) against the Rest in 1938.
241 runs by L. Amarnath against Rest, 1938.
64 (smallest total) Europeans against Muslims, 1937.
591 runs by Hindus against Europeans in 1939.
309 runs by V. S. Hazare (Rest) against Hindus in 1943.
243 runs by V. M. Merchant against Muslims, 1941.
221 runs by V. M. Merchant against Parsis, 1941.
248 runs by V. S. Hazare (Rest) against Muslims, 1943.
250 (not out) runs by V. M. Merchant against The Rest, 1943.

## CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA

### Winners of Ranji Trophy

[*Ranji Tropy*—A gold cup presented by the Maharaja of Patiala in memory of the batsman, Prince Ranjitsinji.]

1934-35 Bombay (260 and 300 runs) beat Northern India (219 and 239 runs) by 208 runs. (Bombay).
1935-36 Bombay beat Madras by 190 runs. (Delhi).
1936-37 Nawanagar (424 and 383 runs) beat Bengal (315 and 236 runs) by 256 runs. (Bombay).
1937-38 Hyderabad beat Nawanagar by one wicket. (Bombay).
1938-39 Bengal beat Southern Punjab by 178 runs. (Calcutta).
1939-40 Maharashtra beat United Provinces by 10 wickets. (Poona).
1940-41 Maharashtra (284 and 210 for 4) beat Madras (145 and 347) by 6 wickets. (Madras).
1941-42 Bombay defeated Mysore.
1942-43 Baroda beat Hyderabad by 307 runs.

### Ranji Trophy Records

*Highest Totals—*

735 runs by Bombay against Maharashtra in 1944.
650 runs for 9 wickets by Maharashtra against Baroda, 1940.
540 runs by Maharashtra against Western India, 1940.
640 runs for 3 wickets by Maharashtra against Western India States, 1941.
798 runs by Maharashtra against Northern India.
613 runs by Northern India (7 wickets) against N. W. F. P. 1941-42.

*Highest aggregate in one innings—*

1,325 runs by Maharastra v Bombay at Poona in 1941-42.

### Highest Century-Makers in Ranji Trophy

*359—V. M. Merchant (Bombay) against Maharashtra at Bombay in 1943-44 (*Highest individual score*).
313—V. S. Hazare (Maharashtra) against Baroda at Poona in 1939-40.
246—Prof. D. B. Deodhar (Maharashtra) against Bombay at Poona in 1940-41.
*222—Capt. Wazir Ali (Southern Punjab) against Bengal at Calcutta in 1938-39.

* Indicates not out.

*218—S. W. Sohoni (Maharashtra) against Western India States at Poona in 1940-41.
*209 Ram Prakash (Northern India) against Maharashtra at Poona 1940-41.
203—J. Naomal (Sind) against Nawanagar at Nawanagar in 1938-39.
202—Rangnekar (Bombay) against Maharashtra at Poona, 1940-41.
*230—K. C Ibrahim (Bombay) against Northern India States at Bombay in 1941-42.

## ROHINTON BARIA INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET

[*Gold cup presented by Mr. A. D. Baria of Bombay to perpetuate the memory of his son, Rohinton Baria who died at an early age.*]

1935-36 Punjab University defeated Bombay Univ. by 73 runs.
1936-37 Punjab University defeated Nagpur University.
1937-38 Punjab University obtained walk-over.
1938-39 Bombay University defeated Punjab University by 10 wickets.
1939-40 Bombay University defeated Punjab University.
1940-41 Bombay University defeated Benares University by an innings and 168 runs.
1941-42 Bombay University beat Punjab University by an innings and 298 runs.
1942-43 Bombay University defeated **Aligarh Muslim University.**

## FOOTBALL

### I. F. A. Shield

| | | Entries. |
|---|---|---|
| 1893 | Royal Irish | 13 |
| 1894 | Royal Irish | 15 |
| 1895 | Royal Welsh Fusiliers | 11 |
| 1896 | Calcutta F. C. | 12 |
| 1897 | Dalhousie A. C. | 13 |
| 1898 | Gloucester Regt. | 11 |
| 1899 | South Lancashire | 14 |
| 1900 | Calcutta F. C. | 13 |
| 1901 | Royal Irish Rifles | 14 |
| 1902 | 93rd Highlanders | 13 |
| 1903 | Calcutta F. C. | 11 |
| 1904 | Calcutta F. C. | 12 |
| 1905 | Dalhousie A. C. | 12 |
| 1906 | Calcutta F. C. | 11 |
| 1907 | Highland Light Infantry | 15 |
| 1908 | Gordons | 15 |
| 1909 | Gordons | 11 |
| 1910 | Gordons | 14 |
| 1911 | Mohan Bagan A. C | 20 |
| 1912 | Royal Irish Rifles | 18 |
| 1913 | Royal Irish Rifles | 22 |
| 1914 | King's Own Regt | 25 |
| 1915 | Calcutta F. C. | 22 |
| 1916 | 2nd North Staffords | 35 |
| 1917 | 10th Middlesex | 37 |
| 1918 | Training Resv. Bn. No 7 | 39 |
| 1919 | 1st Bn. Brecknockshire (S. W. B.) | 31 |
| 1926 | 7st Bn. Black Watch | 27 |
| 1921 | 3rd Bn. Worcestershire Regiment | 25 |
| 1922 | Calcutta F. C. | 24 |
| 1923 | Calcutta F. C. | 26 |
| 1924 | Calcutta F. C. | 19 |
| 1925 | 2nd Bn. R. Scots Fusiliers | 24 |
| 1926 | 2nd Bn. S. Foresters | 31 |
| 1927 | 2nd Bn. S. Foresters | 32 |
| 1928 | 2nd Bn. S. Foresters | 36 |
| 1929 | 2nd Bn. R. Ulster Rifles | 36 |
| 1930 | 2nd Bn. S. Highlanders | 28 |
| 1931 | 2nd Bn. H. L. I. | 35 |
| 1932 | 2nd Bn. Essex Regt. | 36 |
| 1933 | D. C. L. I. | 34 |
| 1934 | *Game abandoned* | 38 |
| 1935 | East Yorks | 38 |
| 1936 | Mahomedan Sp | 45 |
| 1937 | 6th Field Brigade | 51 |
| 1938 | East Yorks | 44 |
| 1939 | Police | |
| 1940 | Aryans | |
| 1941 | Mahomedan Sp. | 58 |
| 1942 | Mahomedan Sp. | |
| 1943 | East Bengal | |

### Calcutta Football League Champions

| | |
|---|---|
| 1898 | 1st Glosters. |
| 1899 | Calcutta. |
| 1900 | Royal Irish Rifles |
| 1901 | Royal Irish Rifles |
| 1902 | King's Own Scottish |
| 1903 | 93rd Highlanders |
| 1904 | King's Own Lancaster. |
| 1905 | King's Own Lancaster. |
| 1906 | H. L. I. |
| 1907 | Calcutta. |
| 1908 | 2nd Gordon Highlanders. |
| 1909 | 2nd Gordon Highlanders. |
| 1910 | Dalhousie.* |
| 1911 | 70th Co., R.G.A. |
| 1912 | Black Watch. |
| 1913 | Black Watch |
| 1914 | 91st Highlanders |
| 1915 | 10th Middlesex |
| 1916 | Calcutta. |
| 1917 | 1st Bn. Lincolns. |
| 1918 | Calcutta. |
| 1919 | XII Spl Service Bn. |
| 1920 | Calcutta. |
| 1921 | Dalhousie |
| 1922 | Calcutta. |
| 1923 | Calcutta. |
| 1924 | Cameron Highlanders. |
| 1925 | Calcutta. |
| 1926 | 1st Bn. North Staffords.† |
| 1927 | 1st Bn. North Staffords. |
| 1928 | Dalhousie. |
| 1929 | Dalhousie. |
| 1930 | 2nd Bn. Royal R. |
| 1931 | Durham L. I. |
| 1932 | Durham L. I. |
| 1933 | Durham L. I. |
| 1934 | Mahomedan Sp. |
| 1935 | Mahomedan Sp. |
| 1936 | Mahomedan Sp. |
| 1937 | Mahomedan Sp. |
| 1938 | Mahomedan Sp.‡ |
| 1939 | Mohan Bagan. |
| 1940 | Mahomedan Sp. |
| 1941 | Mahomedan Sp. |
| 1942 | East Bengal. |
| 1943 | Mohan Bagan. |

* Won after a replay with Calcutta Football Club

† Won on a Goal Average.

‡ Won after a replay with Calcutta Customs.

## SANTOSH MEMORIAL CUP

*[Presented by I. F. A. for All-India Competition to perpetuate the memory of late Maharaja of Santosh, the late President of the I. F. A.]*

1941 I. F. A. (Bengal) defeated Delhi, 5—1.
1942 No game.
1943 No game.

## FOOTBALL--INDIANS vs. EUROPEANS

| | |
|---|---|
| 1920 | Europeans beat Indians 4—1 |
| 1921 | Indians beat Europeans 1—0 |
| 1922 | Europeans beat Indians 2—0 |
| 1923 | Europeans beat Indians 2—1 |
| 1924 | Indians beat Europeans 3—1 |
| 1925 | Indians beat Europeans 2—0 |
| 1926 | Indians beat Europeans 2—0 |
| 1927 | Indians beat Europeans 1—0 |
| *1927 | Indians beat Europeans 2—0 |
| 1928 | Europeans beat Indians 2—0 |
| 1929 | Indians beat Europeans 3—0 |
| 1930 | *No match.* |
| 1931 | Europeans beat Indians 3—0 |
| 1932 | Indians beat Europeans 5—0 |
| 1933 | Indians beat Europeans 2—1 |
| 1934 | Europeans beat Indians 4—0 |
| 1935 | Europeans beat Indians 2—1 |
| †1935 | Indians beat Europeans 3—1 |
| 1936 | Indians drew Europeans 3—3 |
| 1937 | Indians beat Europeans 1—0 |
| 1938 | Europeans beat Indians 3—0 |
| 1939 | Indians drew Europeans 2—2 |
| 1940 | Indians beat Europeans 3—2 |
| 1941 | Indians beat Europeans 3—0 |
| 1942 | Indians beat Europeans 2—0 |
| 1943 | Europeans beat Indians 1—0 |

* Second match in 1927 was played in aid of Ashutosh Memorial Fund.

† Played in aid of King George V Silver Jubilee Fund.

## HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE, BOMBAY

| | |
|---|---|
| 1902 | 52nd Oxfordshire |
| 1903 | R. G. A. |
| 1904 | 1st Cheshires. |
| 1905 | 2nd Yorkshire |
| 1906 | 2nd Royal Scots. |
| 1907 | 2nd Royal Scots. |
| 1908 | 2nd Royal Scots. |
| 1909 | Y. M. C. A. |
| 1910 | R. S. A. |
| 1911 | 1st R. Warwicks. |
| 1912 | 1st R. Warwicks |
| 1913 | 7st Sherwood Foresters. |
| 1914-20 | No Tournament |
| 1921 | K. S. L. I. |
| 1922 | K. S. L. I. |
| 1923 | 1st Inniskilling Fusiliers. |
| 1924 | 2nd W. Yorkshire |
| 1925 | 2nd W. Yorkshire |
| 1926 | 1st S Staffords |
| 1927 | 1st Cheshire. |
| 1928 | 1st Warwickshire |
| 1929 | 1st Warwickshire |
| 1930 | Ulster Regt. |
| 1931 | Ulster Regt. |
| 1932 | Duke of Wellington L. I |
| 1933 | Duke of Wellington L I. |
| 1934 | Duke of Wellington L. I. |
| 1935 | Durhams L. I. |
| 1936 | Durhams L. I. |
| 1937 | Cheshire Regt. |
| 1938 | S. Lancashire 'D' Co. |
| 1939 | Welch Regiment |
| 1940 | Welch Regiment |
| 1941 | Y. M. C. A. |
| 1942 | W. I. A. A. Staff |
| 1943 | W. I A. A Staff |

## DURAND TOURNAMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| 1888 | Royal Scots. |
| 1889 | H. L. I. |
| 1890 | H. L. I. |
| 1891 | Scottish Borderers. |
| 1892 | Scottish Borderers. |
| 1893 | H. L. I. |
| 1894 | H. L. I. |
| 1895 | H. L. I. |
| 1896 | Somerset L. I. |
| 1897 | Black Watch. |
| 1898 | Black Watch |
| 1899 | Black Watch. |
| 1900 | S. W Borderers. |
| 1901 | S. W. Borderers. |
| 1902 | Hampshire Regt. |
| 1903 | R. Irish Rifles. |
| 1904 | N. Staffordshire |
| 1905 | Royal Dragoons. |
| 1906 | Cameronians. |
| 1907 | Cameronians. |
| 1908 | Lanc. Fusiliers. |
| 1909 | Do. |
| 1910 | Royal Scots. |
| 1911 | Black Watch. |
| 1912 | Royal Scots. |
| 1913 | Lanc. Fusiliers. |
| 1914-19 | No match. |
| 1920 | Black Watch. |
| 1921 | 3rd Worcesters. |
| 1922 | Lanc. Fusiliers. |
| 1923 | Cheshires. |

1924 1st Worcesters.
1925 Sherwood Foresters.
1926 Durhams.
1927 York & Lancaster
1928 Sherwood Foresters.
1929 York & Lancaster
1930 York & Lancaster
1931 Devonshire Regt.
1933 King's Shropshires.
1934 'B' Corps Signals
1935 2nd Border Regt.
1936—Argyll & Southerland Highlanders.
1937 2nd Bn. Border Regiment.
1938 S. Wales Borders.
1939 No play.
1940 Mahomedan Sp.
1941-43 No play.

## ROVERS CUP, BOMBAY

1891 1st Bn. Worcester Regt
1892 1st Bn. Worcester Regt.
1893 2nd Bn. Lancs. Fusiliers
1894 1st Bn. Royal Scots.
1895 2nd Bn. Royal Scots
1896 2nd Bn. Durham L. I
1897 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt
1898 Highland L. I.
1899 2nd Bn. R. Irish Fusiliers.
1900 42nd Royal Highlanders
1901 2nd Bn. Royal Irish.
1902-04 1st Bn. Cheshire Regt.
1905 1st Bn. Seaforth Highlands
1906 2nd Bn. R. Scots Fusiliers.
1907 2nd Bn. East Lancs.
1908 2nd Bn. Worcester Regt
1909-10 2nd Bn. Leicestershire.
1911 1st Bn. Ryl. Warwickshire
1912 2nd Bn. Dorset Regt
1913 1st Bn. Scots Fusiliers.
1914-20 *No tournament.*
1921 1st Bn K. O. L. I.
1922-23 2nd Bn. Durham L I.
1924-26 2nd Bn. Middlesex Regt.
1927 1st Bn. Cheshire Regt.
1928-29 1st Bn. Warwickshire.
1930 K. O. S B.
1931 Royal W. Kents.
1932 Royal Irish Fusiliers.
1933 King's Liverpool Regt.
1934 Sherwood Forresters.
1935-36 King's Liverpool Regt.
1937-38 Bangalore Muslims.
1939 28th Field Brigade R. A.
1940 Mahomedan Sporting.
1941 Welch Regiment.
1942 Bata Sp. Club (Calcutta)
1943 R. A. F.

# HOCKEY

## BEIGHTON CUP

1895 Naval Volunteers
1896 Naval Volunteers
1897 S. P. G. Mission
1898 S. P. G. Mission
1899 Rangers.
1900 St. James School
1901 Royal Irish Rifles
1902 Royal Irish Rifles
1903 S. P. G. Mission
1904 Hornets A. C.
1905 Sibpur College.
1906 S. P. G. Mission
1907 S. P. G. Mission
1908 Customs A. C.
1910 Customs A. C.
1911 Rangers.
1912 Customs A. C.
1913 Rangers.
1914 M. A. O College
1915 Rangers.
1916 B. Y. Asso. (Lucknow).
1917 Rangers.
1918 B. Y. Asso. (Lucknow.
1919 Xaverians.
1920 Asansol R. Club
1921 Sibpur College.
1922 E B. Ry.
1923 Lucknow Y.M.A
1924 C. F. C.
1925 Customs.
1926 Customs.
1927 Xaverians.
1928 Tele. Recreation.
1929 E. I. R.
1930 Customs
1931 Customs
1932 Customs.
1933 Jhansi Heroes.
1934 Rangers.
1935 Customs.
1936 Bombay Customs
1937 B. N. Ry. (Kharagpur).
1938 Customs.
1939 B. N. Ry.
1940 Bhopal Wanderers
1941 Bhagwant Club Tricumgarh and Bhopal Wanderers drew.
1943 B. N. Ry. (Kharagpur).

## AGA KHAN CUP

1934 Bombay Customs
1935 Bombay Customs
1936 Bombay Customs
1937 Lahore Y.M.C.A.
1938 Bhagwant Club (Trikamgarh).
1939 Bhopal Wanderers
1940 B. B. C. I. Ry.
1941 Bhagwant Club (Trikamgarh)
1942 No play.
1943 G. I. P. Ry.

## CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONS

1905 Sibpur College.
1906 Sibpur College.
1907 Calcutta F. C.
1908 Sibpur College.
1909 Customs.
1910 Customs.
1911 Sibpur College.
1912 Customs.
1913 Customs.
1914-17 Rangers.
1918 Military Medicals
1919 Greer Sporting.
1920 Sibpur College.
1921 Customs.
1922 Customs
1924 Xaverians.
1923 Greer Sporting.
1925 Xaverians.
1926 Customs.
1927 Customs.
1928 Rangers.
1929 Rangers.
1930-33 Customs.
1934 Rangers.
1935 Mohun Bagan.
1936-39 Customs.
1940 B. G. Press.
1941 Cal. Police.
1942 Port Commssrs.

## INTER-PROVINCIAL HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

1928 United Provinces
1930 All-India Rys.
1932 Punjab.
1934 No competition.
1936 Bombay.
1938 Bengal.
1940 Bombay.
1942 Delhi.

## LAWN TENNIS

## ALL-INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

### Men's Singles

1910 E. M. Atkinson.
1911 H. W. Davis.
1912 H. W. Davis.
1913 E. M. Atkinson.
1914 E. M. Atkinson.
1919 Nagu.
1920 S. M. Jacob.
1921 S. W. Bobb.
1922 M. Sleem.
1923 S. K. Mukherji.
1924 E. P. Andreæ.
1925 E P. Andreæ.
1926 E. V. Bobb.
1927 E. V. Bobb.
1928 Unfinished
1929 P. L. Mehta.
1930 E. V. Bobb.
1931 D. N. Kapoor.
1932 D. N. Kapoor.
1933 E. V. Bobb.
1934 Sohan Lal.
1935 J. Pallada.
1936 R. Menzel.
1937 E. V. Bobb.
1938 D. N. Kapoor.
1939 Ghaus Mahomed.
1940 F. Puncec.
1941 Ghaus Mahomed.
1942 S L. R. Sawhney
1943 Ghaus Mahomed.

### Ladies' Singles

1910 Mrs. Kendal.
1911 Miss Warburton.
1912 Mrs. Adams.
1913 Mrs. Leslie-Jones
1919 Mrs. Dickens.
1920 Mrs. Kellie.
1921 Mrs. Kemble.
1922 Mrs. Covell.
1923 Mrs. Keays.
1924 Mrs. Gough.
1925 Mrs. McKenna.
1926 Mrs. McKenna.
1927 Miss Sandison.
1928 Unfinished.
1929 Miss Sandison.
1930 Miss Sandison.
1931 Miss Leila Row
1932 Miss Sandison.
1932-35 Miss Sandison
1936-38 Miss Leila Row
1939 Miss A. G. Curtis
1940 Miss Leila Row.
1941 Miss Leila Row.
1942 Mrs. O. Massy.
1943 Miss Leila Row.

### Men's Doubles

1934 Sawhney & M. Bhandari.
1935 Kukuljevic & Schaffer.
1936 R. Menzel & L. Hecht.
1937 D. N. Kapoor & Y. Singh.
1938 Y. Singh & J. M. Mehta.
1939 Y. Savoor & J. M. Mehta.
1940 F. Puncec & D. Mitic.
1941 Ghaus Mahomed & Y. Singh.
1942 Irshad Hussain & Iftikhar Ahmed.
1943 Indulkar and J. R. Kaul.

### Ladies' Doubles

| | |
|---|---|
| 1934 | Miss Jenny Sandison & Miss Harvey Johnston. |
| 1935 | Do. Do. |
| 1936 | Miss Gibson & Miss Harvey Johnston. |
| 1937 | Miss Leila Row & Miss Dubash. |
| 1938 | *No play.* |
| 1939 | Mrs. Footit & Miss Woodbridge. |
| 1940 | Miss L. Woodbridge & Mrs. Footit. |
| 1941 | Miss K. Haji & Miss D. Sansoni. |
| 1942 | Miss K. Haji & Mrs. Massy. |
| 1943 | Miss Leila Row & Miss Dubash. |

### Mixed Doubles

| | |
|---|---|
| 1934 | L. Brooke Edwards & Miss Jenny Sandison. |
| 1935 | N. Krishnaswami & Miss Jenny Sandison. |
| 1936 | Hodges & Miss Gibson. |
| 1937 | H. L. Marshall & Mrs. Lakeman. |
| 1938 | J. M Mehta & Mrs. Footit. |
| 1939 | J. M. Mehta & Mrs. Footit |
| 1940 | Iftikar Ahmed & Miss Woodbridge. |
| 1941 | Ghaus Mahomed & Miss M. Dubash. |
| 1942 | Sawhney & Miss K. Haji |
| 1943 | *Unfinished.* |

## ALL-INDIA TABLE TENNIS

### Men's Singles

| | |
|---|---|
| 1939 | M. Ayub (Punjab. |
| 1940 | Izzat Awan (Punjab). |
| 1941 | V. Sivaraman (Madras). |
| 1942 | K. H. Kapadia (Bombay) |
| 1943 | Chandarana (Bombay) |

### Men's Doubles

| | |
|---|---|
| 1939 | A. Ghosh and Dr. R. Bhasin (Bengal). |
| 1940 | K. H. Kapadia and D. H Kapadia (Bombay). |
| 1941 | Sivaraman & N. M. Naidu |
| 1942 | K. H. Kapadia & Chandrana (Bombay). |
| 1943 | Sivaraman & Sachithanandan (Madras). |

### Ladies' Doubles

| | |
|---|---|
| 1940 | Miss P. F. Madan & Miss Shroff (Bombay). |
| 1941 | Miss P. F. Madan & Miss M. Brodie. |
| 1942 | Miss Brodie & Miss Madan (Bombay). |
| 1943 | Miss Madon & Miss Brodie (Bom.) |

### Ladies' Singles

| | |
|---|---|
| 1939 | Miss D'Lima (Bombay). |
| 1940 | Miss P. F. Madon (Bombay) |
| 1941 | Miss Brodie (Bombay). |
| 1942 | Miss Kudav (Bombay). |
| 1943 | Miss Madon (Bombay). |

### Mixed Doubles

| | |
|---|---|
| 1940 | K. H. Kapadia & Miss P. F. Madan (Bombay). |
| 1941 | K. H. Kapadia & Miss P. F. Madan. |
| 1942 | K. H. Kapadia & Miss F. Madon (Bombay). |
| 1943 | Miss Madon & Kapadia (Bom.) |

### Inter-Provincial Tournament

| | |
|---|---|
| 1939 | Bombay beat Bengal, 5 to 1. |
| 1940 | Punjab beat Delhi, 5 to 0. |
| 1941 | Bengal beat Bombay, 5 to 4. |
| 1942 | Bombay beat Bengal. |
| 1943 | Madras. |

## ALL-INDIA BADMINTON

### Men's Singles

1934 V. Madgavker.
1935 T. Banerji.
1936-39 G. Lewis.
1940 Chee Chong Keng (Penang).
1942 Prakashnath (Punjab).
1943 Do.

### Ladies' Singles

1934 No competition.
1935 Mrs. Boland.
1937 Miss P. Goss.
1938 Miss P. Cook.
1939 Mrs. Easdon.
1940 Miss P. Goss.
1941 No play.
1942 Miss Tara Deodhar (Poona).
1943 Do.

### Men's Doubles

1934 D. Minos & V. Minos.
1935 V. Madgavker & B. Roy.
1936 Harnarain and Haidat.
1937. Harnarain and Haidat.
1938 G. Lewis & Kartar Singh
1939 Zahur and Har Narain.
1940 Mongue aend Mongue.
1941 No play.
1942 Prakashnath & Asokenath.
1943 G. Lewis & Davinder Mohan

### Ladies' Doubles

1934 No Competition
1935 Mrs. Boland & Mrs. Cameron
1936-37 Miss P. Goss & Miss D Sandley
1938 Miss P Goss and Mrs K Minos
1939 Miss Easdon & Miss Holloway.
1940 Miss P Goss & Miss Catchik
1941 No play
1942 Miss S. Deodhar & Miss T Deodhar (Poona).
1943 Deodhar Sisters (Poona).

### Mixed Doubles

1934 & 1935 No competitions
1936 N. Knighth & Mrs. Brydges
1937-38 G. Lewis & Mrs. Lewis.
1939 Kartar Singh & Mrs. Easdon
1940 Madgavker & Miss P. Goss
1941 No play.
1942 G. D. Patwardhan & Miss T. Deodhar.
1943 Miss R. Chitale & V. N. Iyer.

## INDIAN RACING

### Eclipse Stakes of India

1¼ miles, started in 1924 : Prize Rs. 50,000.

1924 Mr. N. C. Wadia's *'Aquilegia'*
1925 Mr. T. M. Goculdas's *'Melesigenes'*.
1926 The Aga Khan's *'Quincy'*.
1927 The Aga Khan's *'Quincy'*.
1928 Mr. M. C. Patel's *'Moss'*
1929 Mr. Eve's *'Star of Italy'*.
1930 Mr. Eve's *'Star of Italy'*.
1931 Mr. Eve's *'Some Bridge'*.
1932 Messrs. Elgee & Williamson's *'Tel Asur'*.
1933 Mr. E. Esmond's *'Sans Ame'*.
1934 Maharaja of Kashmir's *'Pougatchev'*.
1935 Mr. A. Hoyt's *'Play On'*.
1936 A & A. J. Hoyt's *'Play On'*.
1937 Maharaj, Idar's *'Heritage II'*.
1938 Mr. A. Samvur's *'Why'*.
1939 Maharaja of Kashmir's *'One I Love'*.
1940 Maharaja of Kashmir's *'Steel Helmet'*.
1941 Mr. Diamond's *'Baqlava'*.
1942 Gaekwar of Baroda's *'Golden Fawn'*.

## The Viceroy's Cup

(1¾ miles, started in 1856 : First Price Rs. 50,000)

1900 Maharaja of Jodhpur's *'Upguards'*.
1901 Mr. Anandji Nanji's *'Tubal Cain'*.
1902 Mr. Galstaun's *'Vasto'*.
1903 Mr. Apcar's *'Great Scot'*.
1904 Mr. Apcar's *'Great Scot'*.
1905 Dr. Hart's *'Long Tom'*.
1906 Mr. Apcar's *'Fitzgrafton'*.
1907 Mr. Apcar's *'Fitzgrafton'*.
1908 Kour Saheb of Patiala's *'Wandin'*.
1909 Mr. Holme's *Retort*.
1910 Mr. A. A. Apcar's *'Mayfowl'*.
1911 Sir A. A. Apcar's *'Mayfowl'*.
1912 Sir A. A. Apcar's *'Mayfowl'* & Mr. M. Goculdas's *'Brogue'* dead heat.
1913 Mr. R. R. S's *'Mayfowl'*.
1914 Mr. R. R. S.'s *'Bachelor's Wedding'*.
1915 Genl. N. Obaidulla Khan's *'Kiltoi'*.
1916 Mr. R. R. S.'s *'Bachelor's Wedding'*.
1917 Genl. N. Obaidulla Khan's *'Kiltoi'*.
1918 Mr. J. C. Galstaun's *'Dark Legend'*.
1919 Mr. P. Thaddeus' *First Flier'*.
1920 Mr. M. Goculdas's *'Roubaix'*
1921 Mr. M. Goculdas's *'Roubaix'*
1922 Mr. S. Jesiram's *'Not Much'*
1923-25 Mr. Ephraum's *'Orange William'*.
1926 Mr. C. N. Wadia's *'Cap-a-Pie'*
1927 Mr.A. A. Bowie's *'Nightfair'*.
1928 The Aga Khan's *'Astre d'Or'*
1929 Mr. Eve's *'Star of Italy'*.
1930 Mr. Eve's *'Star of Italy'*.
1931 Mr. R K. Bowie's *'Nightfair'*
1932 Mr. E. Esmond's *'Sans Ame'*
1933 Mr. Eve's *'Star of Italy'*.
1934 Mr. Ardeshir's *'Ethics'*
1935 Yemin-ul-Mulk's *'Mas D'Antibes'*.
1936 Yemin-ul-Mulk's *'Mas D'Antibes'*.
1937 Mr. E. Esmond's *'Fastnet'*
1938 Maharaja Gwalior's *'Finalist'*.
1939 Maharaja Gwalior's *'Finalist* .
1940 Mr. G. N. Musry's *'Baqlava'*
1941 Maharaja Gwalior's *'Finalist'*.
1942 Do. Do.
1943 Mr. & Mrs. Gemmell's *'Colorado Claro'*.

## King-Emperor's Cup

1912 Maharaja Gwalior's *'Finalist'*
1913 Mr. R. R. S.'s *'Kempion'*.
1914 Mr. M. Goculdas's *'Arthur B'*
1916 Mr. R. R. S.'s *'Bachelor's Wedding'*.
1916 Mr. R. R. S.' *'Silver Balm'*.
1917 Mr. R. R. S.'s *'Magyar'*.
1918 Mr. Galstaun's *'Dark Legend'*
1919 Mr. Goculdas, F. M. Garda & S. Jesiram's *'Roubaix'*.
1920 Mr. M. Goculdas's *'Roubaix'*.
1921 Mr. S. Jesiram's *'Not Much'*.
1922 Mr. Sam's *'Orange William'*.
1923-25 Mr. Ephraum's *'Orange William'*.
1926 The Aga Khan's *'Quincy'*.
1927 Mr. A. E. Ephraum's *'Jingle'*
1928 G. Esseajee & Bird's *'Astres'*.
1929 Mr. Eve's *'Star of Italy'*.
1930 Mr. Eve's *'Star of Italy'*.
1931 Capt. Elgee & Mr. Williamson's *'Tel Asur'*.
1932 Mr. E. Esmond's *'Sans Ame'*
1933 Mr. E. Esmond's *'Sans Ame'*
1934 Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's *'Ethics'*
1935 A. & A. J. Hoyt's *'Play On'*.
1936 Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's *'Mas D'Antibes'*.
1937 Messrs. N. D. and K. D. Bagree's *'Flying Glance'*.
1938 Maharaja Gwalior's *'Finalist'*.
1939-41 Mr. Musry's *'Baqlava'*.
1942 Mr. Stewart's *'Wansfell'*.
1943 Sir Govind Singh & Bhattar's *'Teogundi'*.

## ALL-INDIA POLO CHAMPIONSHIP

1900 Poona Free Booters.
1901 Alwar State.
1902 Alwar State.
1903 *No tournament.*
1904 *No tournament.*
1905 Wanderers.
1906 The Pilgrims.
1907 Rajputana Pilgrims.
1908 Calcutta 'A'.
1909 Calcutta 'A'.
1910 Calcutta.
1911 10th Hussars.
1912
1913 17th Lancers.
1914 Viceroy's Staff.
1915-20 *No tournament*
1921 Jodhpur.
1922 Viceroy's Staff.
1923 Viceroy's Staff.
1924 Jodhpur.
1925 Scouts.
1926 Army-in-India.
1927 Bhopal.
1928 The Gladiators.
1930 Jaipur Pilgrims.
1929 15th Lancers.
1930 Jaipur Pilgrims.
1931-38 Jaipur.
1939-43 *No tournament*

## ALL-INDIA RUGBY

### Triangular Tournament

| | *Held at* | *Won by* | | *Held at* | *Won by* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1907 | Calcutta | West Ridings. | 1913 | Calcutta | West Ridings. |
| 1908 | Madras | 2nd Leicester Regt | 1914-19 | | No tournament. |
| 1909 | Bombay | West Ridings. | 1920 | Madras | Colombo. |
| 1910 | Calcutta | West Ridings | 1921 | Bombay | Calcutta. |
| 1911 | Madras | Madras. | 1922 | Calcutta | Calcutta. |
| 1912 | Bombay | Madras. | 1923 | Madras | Madras |

### All-India Tournament

| | *Held at* | *Won by* | | *Held at* | *Won by* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 | Bombay | Calcutta. | 1933 | Bombay | 2nd Welch Regt. |
| 1925 | Calcutta | 1st Welch Regt | 1934 | Calcutta | Calcutta. |
| 1926 | Madras | Cacutta. | 1935 | Madras | Ceylon Rugby Union |
| 1927 | Bombay | 2nd Prince of Wales Volunteers. | 1936 | Bombay | Calcutta. |
| 1928 | Calcutta | Bombay Gym. Club | 1937 | Calcutta | Calcutta & Duke of Wellington's Regt. drew. |
| 1929 | Madras | Ceylon Rugby Union | | | |
| 1930 | Bombay | Bombay Gym. Club | 1938 | Madras | Ceylon Rugby Union |
| 1931 | Calcutta | 2nd Welch Rtgt. | 1939-42 | Not played. | |
| 1932 | Madras | Ceylon Rugby Union | | | |

## INDIAN CYCLING RECORDS

*Distance*—

1,000 Metres (grass tract)—1 min. 30·9 secs.—Janki Dass (Punjab Championships : 1939).

1 Mile 2 mins. 32 secs.—Janki Dass (Punjab Championships : 1937).

3,000 Metres—4 mins. 48 5 secs.—B. Malcolm (Bombay : 1942).

4 Miles—11 min. 12·3 secs.—Janki Dass (Punjab Union, 1937).

10,000 Metres (grass tract)—18 mins. 2·78 secs.—Janki Dass

5 miles—14 m. 19 s.—Rup Kishen, 1936.

100 Kilometers—S. Corder (Bombay—3 hrs. 25 m. 43·2 secs.)

10 Miles (Road Race)—22 mins. 18 secs.—Janki Dass (P. O. Championships : 1937).

50 Miles—2 hrs. 4 min. 18·2 secs.—Janki Dass (P. O. Championships : 1937).

Bombay to Poona—6 hrs. 19 mins. 8 secs.—Baglar of Jamkhandi (Bombay Championships : 1936).

Non-stop Cycling—Robin Chatterjee (Allahabad)—84 hrs. 4 mins.

## SOME ALL-INDIA RECORDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Six miles Run* | Raunak Sing Patiala) | 31 m. 33·5 s. |
| *Hop-Step and Jump* | L. T. Boosey (Mad.) | 49 ft 4½ in. |
| *Pole Vault* | A. Shafi Khan (Punj.) | 12 ft. ⅞ in. (1936) |
| *Hammer Throw* | A. Drummond (Punj.) | 128 ft. 1½ in. |
| *Running High Jump* | Naranjan Sing (Punj.) 1934 | 22 ft. 10 in. |
| *Running Broad Jump* | A. H Priestly (Mad.) | 6 ft ⅞ in. |
| *Javelin Throw* | E Whiter (Punjab) | 183 ft. 2⅜ in |
| *Shot-put (best hard)* | Zahur Ahmad (Punj.) | 45 ft 2 in. |
| *One mile Run* | R Judge (U. P.) | 4 m. 31·2 s. |
| *3 miles Run* | Raunak Sing (Patiala) | 15 m 3·7 s |
| *100 yds. Run* | R. Vermeux (Bengal) | 9 7 s |
| *220 yds. Run* | M Sutton (Bengal) | 22 2 s |
| *440 yds. Run* | G. C. Bhalla (Punj.) 1934 | 50 secs |
| *880 yds. Run* | G. C. Bhalla (Punj ) 1934 | 1 m. 59 2 s |
| *5 miles Run* | Gujar Singh (Punjab) | 27 m. 10 s |
| *6 miles Run* | Raunak Sing (Patiala) | 31 m. 35·5 s. |
| *100 metres Run* | J Hart (Punjab) | 10·6 m. |
| *400 ,, ,,* | Hazura Singh (Patiala) | 1 m. 56·8 s. |
| *800 ,, ,,* | Gantzer (Bengal) | 49 8 s |
| *1,500 ,, ,,* | P. C. Daniels (Punj.) | 4 m 9 5 s |
| *3,000 ,, ,,* | Chand Singh (Patiala) | [illegible] m. 57-3/5 s |
| *5,000 ,, ,,* | Raunak Sing (Patiala) | 15 m. 23 s |
| *10,000 ,, ,,* | Raunak Sing (Patiala) | 32 m. 2 6 s |
| *15,000 ,, ,,* | Swami (Bombay) | 58 m 16 4 s. |
| *20,000 ,, ,,* | Swami (Bombay) | 1 hr. 16 m. 0s |
| *25,000 ,, ,,* | Swami (Bombay) | 1 hr. 43 m. 15 s |
| *30,000 ,, ,,* | R G Michael (Bom.) | 2 hrs 13 m. 50 s |
| *400 ,, Turdle* | M Ahmed (U P ) | 57 2 s |
| *All-India Weight Lifting champion* | Md Naqi (Punjab) | 727½ lbs |
| *120 yds. Hurdles* | Mr Sutton (Bengal) 1934 | 15 2 s |
| *440 yds. Hurdles* | A. Hamid (Punjab) | 58 0 s |
| *One mile swimming* | A Das (Bengal) | 24 m 7-1/5 s |
| *100 metres Free Style* | Sachin Nag (Bengal) | 1 m. 4-1/5 s |
| *1,500 metres Free Style* | D. Das (Bengal) | 21 m. 56-6/10 s |
| *Non-stop Swimming* | R Chatterjee (All ) | 88 hrs. 12 mins |
| *100 yds. Free Style Swimming* | R. Gabrielson | 55-4/5 secs |
| *Hand-cuff Swimming* | R Chatterjee (All ) | 72 hrs. 25 m |
| *Swimming with hands and feet tied* | R Chatterjee (All ) | 60 hrs 52 m. |
| *220 yds. Swimming* | A. Trounce (R. A. F.) | 3 m. 35-3/5 s. |
| *200 m. Breast Stroke* | H. Banerjee (Bengal) | 3m. 6-2/5 s. (1941) |
| *100 m. Back Stroke* | Rajaram Sawoo (Ben.) | 1 m 16-3/5 s. |
| *Non-stop Swinging* | Ali Hussain Shikari | 63½ hrs. |
| *Discus Throw* | R. Armstrong (U. P.) | 126 ft. 3⅛ in. |
| *Marathon* | Chota Singh (Patiala) | 2 hrs. 43m. 43 8s |
| *5,000 metres walk* | A. K. Dutt (Bengal) 1942 | 26 m. 30·6 s. |
| *10,000 m. walk* | C. B. Michael (Bom.) | 58 m. 40·8 s. |
| *4 × 100 m. relay (Swimming)* | Bengal, 1941 | 4 m. 31-3/5 s. |

## ALL-INDIA AMATEUR BILLIARD CHAMPIONS

1931 M. M. Begg.
1932 P. Deb.
1933 M. Meade.
1934 Maung Ba Sin.
1935 P. Deb.
1936 P. Deb.
1938 P. Deb.
1939 P. Deb
1937 M. M. Begg.
1940 S. H. Lyth.
1941 V. R. Freer.
1942 V. R. Freer.

## WOMEN'S RECORD IN INDIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *50 metres run* | M. Smith (Bengal) | 6·6 s |
| *100 metres run* | B. Edward (Bengal) | 12·8 s |
| *Running High Jump* | Miss U. Lyons (Punj ) | 4 ft. 11¼ in |
| *Broad Jump* | Miss Michael (Luck ) | 15 ft. 9 in |
| *Shot-put* | M. Yates (All., 1941) | 31 ft. 10½ in |
| *Discus Throw* | Miss Gilbert (Bom.) 1942 | 92 ft 6 in |
| *Javelin Throw* | N Duke (Punjab) | 91 ft 8 in |
| *Broad Jump* | Miss Gilbert (Bombay) | 15. ft 4½ in. |
| *Putting the Shot* | Miss Gilbert (Bombay) | 29 ft 11 in |

## INDIA & WORLD TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

### (Up to date)

| *Events.* | *India* | *World.* |
|---|---|---|
| 110 Mtr. Hurdles | 15 6 s Brisley | 14 1 s. Forrest G. Towns (U. S A.) |
| 400 Mtr. Hurdles | 57 2 s Md Munn | 50 6 s Glen Hardin, U.S.A |
| 100 Mtr. Dash | 10·6 s J. Hart | 10 3 s. Jessie Owens, U.S.A Williams, Canada E Tolan, U.S A. E Peacock, U.S A C D Berger, Holland. R Metcalfe, U S.A. |
| 200 Mtr. Dash | 22·4 s J Hart. | 20·3 s. J. Owens, U.S.A. |
| 400 Mtr. Race | 49 8 s F. Gantzer | 46·1 s. A. Williams, U.S.A |
| 800 Mtr. Race | 1 m. 56 8 s Hazura Singh | 1 m. 49·7 s. T. Hampson, G.B. |
| 1,500 Mtr. Race | 4m. Chand Singh | 3 m. 47·8 s. J. Lovelock, N. Z. |
| 5,000 Mtr. Race | 15 m. 23 s Raunaq Singh. | 14 m. 17 s. L. Lehtimen, Finland. |
| 10,000 Mtr. Race | 32 m. 2 6 s. Raunaq Singh. | 30 m. 6·2 s. P. Nurmi, Finland. |
| High Jump | 6′ ⅞″ Priestly | 14′ 6½″ G. Varoff, U.S.A |
| Hop, Step & Jump | 49′ 4½″ L. T Boosey | 52′ 5⅞″ J. Tajima, Japan. |
| Pole Vault | 12′ ⅞″ Abdul Shafi | 16′ 6½″ G. Varoff, U.S.A. |
| 16 lbs. Shot Put | 45′ 2″ J. Ahmed. | 57′ 1″ J. Torrence, U.S.A. |
| Discus Throw | 126′ 3⅙″ R. Armstrong. | 174′ 2½″ W. Zchroder, Germany. |
| Javelin Throw | 183′ 2⅜″ E. Whiter | 251′ 6½″ M. Jarvinen (Fin.) |
| 16 lbs. Hammer | 130′ 2⅜″ Som Nath | 189′ 6½″ D. J. Ryan, U.S.A. |
| Relay Race 4 × 100 m. | 43 s. Punjab Team | 39·8 s. U.S.A. |

## BOXING CHAMPIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| Fly-weight | Jackie Patterson |
| Bantam-weight | Manuel Ortiz (U S. A ) |
| Feather-weight | Philip Ranova |
| Light-weight | Vacant. |
| Welter-weight | Freddie Cochrane (U. S A ). |
| Middle-weight | Tonny Zale (U. S. A.). |
| Light heavy-weight | Gus Lesenvich. |
| Heavy-weight | Joe Lewis (U. S A.) |

## HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tom Hyder | 1841-1849 | James J Jeffries | 1899-1906 |
| Yankee Sullivan | 1849-1853 | Tommy Burns | 1906-1908 |
| John Morrissey | 1853-1857 | Jack Johnson | 1908-1915 |
| John C. Heenan | 1857-1863 | Jess Williard | 1915-1918 |
| Joe Coburn | 1863-1865 | Jack Dempsey | 1919-1926 |
| James Dunn | 1865-1866 | Gene Tunney (retd ) | 1926-1928 |
| Mike McCool | 1866-1869 | Max Schmelling | 1930-1931 |
| Tom Allen | 1869-1876 | Jack Sharkey | 1932-1933 |
| Joe Goss | 1876-1880 | Primo Carnera | 1933-1934 |
| Faddy Ryan | 1880-1882 | Max Baer | 1934-1935 |
| John L. Sullivan | 1882-1892 | James J. Braddock | 1935-1936 |
| James J. Corbett | 1892-1897 | Joe Lewis | 1937- |
| Robert Fitzsimmons | 1897-1899 | | |

## TABLE TENNIS

### World Champions

*Singles*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1927 | R. Jacobi (Hungary). | 1932-35 | V. Barna (Hungary) |
| 1928 | Z. Mechlovits (Hungary) | 1936 | S Kolar (Czechoslav ) |
| 1929 | Fred Perry (England). | 1938 | V Barna (Hungary) |
| 1930 | Fred Perry (England) | 1939 | R. Bergmann (England) |
| 1931 | M. Szabudos (Hungary). | 1940-43 | No play |

## CHESS CHAMPIONS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. A. D. Philidar (Fr.) | 1745-1795 | Emanuel Lasker (Ger.) | 1894-1921 |
| L. C. M. de La Bourdonnais (French) | 1834-1840 | J R. Capablanca (Cuban) | 1921-1927 |
| | | Alex Alekhine (Rus ) | 1927-1934 |
| G. A. 'Andersseen (Ger.) | 1851-1858 | Alex Alekhine (Rus ) | 1934-1935 |
| Paul Mirphy (Amed.) | 1858-1863 | Dr. Max Euwe (Dutch) | 1935-1939 |
| W. Steinnitz (Aus.) | 1866-1894 | Alex. Alekhine (Rus.) | 1937- |

## F. A. CUP, ENGLAND

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1920-21 | Tottenham Hotspur | 1931-32 | Newcastle United |
| 1921-22 | Huddersfield Town | 1932-33 | Everton |
| 1922-23 | Bolton Wanderers | 1933-34 | Manchester City |
| 1923-24 | Newcastle United. | 1934-35 | Sheffield |
| 1924-25 | Sheffield United. | 1935-36 | Arsenal |
| 1925-26 | Bolton Wanderers | 1936-37 | Sunderland. |
| 1926-27 | Cardiff City. | 1937-38 | Preston North End |
| 1927-28 | Blackburn Rovers. | 1938-39 | Portsmouth. |
| 1928-29 | Bolton Wanderers | | *War Cup* |
| 1929-30 | Arsenal. | 1939-40 | Westham United. |
| 1930-31 | W. Bromwich Albion | 1940-41 | Preston N. E. |

## DAVIS CUP WINNERS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1900 | America beat England, | 3—0 |
| 1901 | America walked over. | |
| 1902 | America beat England, | 3—2 |
| 1903 | England beat America, | 4—1 |
| 1904 | England beat Belgium, | 5—0 |
| 1905 | England beat America, | 5—0 |
| 1906 | England beat America, | 5—0 |
| 1907 | Australasia beat Eng., | 3—2 |
| 1908 | Australasia beat Amer., | 3—2 |
| 1909 | Australasia beat Amer., | 5—0 |
| 1910 | Australasia walked over. | |
| 1911 | Australasia beat Amer., | 5—0 |
| 1912 | Eng., beat Australasia, | 3—2 |
| 1913 | America beat England, | 3—2 |
| 1914 | Australasia beat Amer., | 3—2 |
| 1915-18 | No championship. | |
| 1919 | Australasia, beat Eng., | 4—1 |
| 1920 | Amer beat Australasia, | 5—0 |
| 1921 | America beat Japan, | 5—0 |
| 1922 | Amer. beat Australasia, | 4—1 |
| 1923 | Amer. beat Australasia, | 4—1 |
| 1924 | Amer. beat Australasia, | 5—0 |
| 1925 | America beat France, | 4—1 |
| 1926 | America beat France, | 4—1 |
| 1927 | France beat America, | 3—2 |
| 1928 | France beat America, | 4—1 |
| 1929 | France beat America, | 3—2 |
| 1930 | France beat America, | 4—1 |
| 1931 | France beat England, | 3—2 |
| 1932 | France beat America, | 3—2 |
| 1933 | England beat France, | 3—2 |
| 1934 | England beat America, | 4—1 |
| 1935 | England beat America, | 5—0 |
| 1936 | Eng beat Australasia, | 3—2 |
| 1937 | America beat England, | 4—1 |
| 1938 | Amer. beat Australasia, | 3—2 |
| 1939 | Australasia beat Amer., | 3—2 |
| 1940-43 | Australasia unchallenged | |

## WIGHTMAN CUP

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1930 | England won by . | 4 to 3 |
| 1931 | America won by | 5 to 2 |
| 1932 | America won by . | 4 to 3 |
| 1933 | America won by | 4 to 3 |
| 1934 | America won by | 5 to 2 |
| 1935 | America won by | 4 to 3 |
| 1936 | America won by . | 4 to 3 |
| 1937 | America won by . | 6 to 1 |
| 1938 | America won by | 5 to 2 |
| 1939 | America won by | 5 to 2 |

## TENNIS CHAMPIONS (WIMBLEDON)

### Men's Single

| | |
|---|---|
| 1919 | G. L. Patterson (Australia) |
| 1920 | W. T. Tilden (America). |
| 1921 | W. T. Tilden (America) |
| 1922 | G L. Patterson (Australia) |
| 1923 | W. W. Johnston (America) |
| 1924 | J. Borotra (France). |
| 1925 | R Lacoste (France) |
| 1926 | J. Borotra (France). |
| 1927 | H. Cochet (France) |
| 1928 | R. Lacoste (France) |
| 1929 | H. Cochet (France) |
| 1930 | W. T. Tilden (America). |
| 1931 | S. B. Wood (America). |
| 1932 | H E. Vines (America). |
| 1933 | J. Crawford (Australia). |
| 1934 | F. Perry (England). |
| 1935 | F. Perry (England). |
| 1936 | F. Perry (England). |
| 1937 | D. Budge (U. S. A.). |
| 1938 | D. Budge (U S. A.). |
| 1939 | R. L. Riggs (U. S A.) |

### Women's Single

| | |
|---|---|
| 1930 | Mrs Wills-Moody (U.S.A.). |
| 1931 | Fraulin C. Aussem (Ger.). |
| 1932 | Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.). |
| 1933 | Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.). |
| 1934 | Miss Dorothy Round (Eng.) |
| 1935 | Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.). |
| 1936 | Miss H. Jacobs (U.S.A.). |
| 1937 | Miss Dorothy Round (Eng.) |
| 1938 | Mrs. Wills-Moody (U.S.A.). |
| 1939 | Miss Alice Marble (U.S.A.). |

### Women's Doubles

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | Miss Ryan & Miss Browne. | 1935 | Miss Stammers & Miss F James. |
| 1927 | Miss Ryan & Miss H. Wills | 1936 | Miss Stammers & Miss F. James |
| 1928 | Mrs. Watson & Miss Saunders | 1937 | Mme. Mathieu (Fr.) & Miss York (Eng.). |
| 1929 | Mrs. Watson & Mrs. Mitchell | 1938 | Mrs Fabyan & Miss Marble (U.S.A.). |
| 1930 | Miss Ryan & Mrs. Moody. | 1939 | Mrs. Fabyan & Miss Marble (U S A.). |
| 1931 | Mrs. Sheppard-Barron and Miss P. E. Mutford. | | |
| 1932 | Mlle. D. Metaxa & Mlle. J Sigart. | | |
| 1933 | Miss Ryan & Mme. Mathieu | | |
| 1934 | Miss Ryan & Mme. Mathieu | | |

### Mixed Doubles

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | L. A. Godfree & Mrs. Godfree | 1935 | F. J. Perry & Miss Round. |
| 1927 | F. T. Hunter & Miss Ryan | 1936 | F J. Perry & Miss D Round (England) |
| 1928 | P. D. P. Spence & Miss Ryan | 1937 | D Budge & Miss A Marble (U S A ). |
| 1929 | F. T. Hunter & Miss Wills. | 1938 | D. Budge e& Miss A. Marble (U.S.A ). |
| 1930 | J. H. Crawford & Miss Ryan | 1939 | R L Riggs & Miss Marble (U.S A.) |
| 1931 | G. M. Lott & Mrs. Harper | | |
| 1932 | E. Maier & Miss Ryan | | |
| 1933 | G. von Cramm & Frl H Krahwinkel. | | |
| 1934 | R. Miki & Miss D E. Round | | |

### Men's Doubles

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1926 | H. Cochet & J. Brugnon | 1934 | G. M. Lott & L R. Stoefen |
| 1927 | W. T. Tilden & F. T. Hunter | 1935 | J. H. Craword & A K. Quist |
| 1928 | H. Cochet & J. Brugnon | 1936 | C P. Hughes & Tuckey |
| 1929 | W Allison & J. Van Ryan | 1937 | D Budge & G Mako (U.S.A.). |
| 1930 | W. Allison & J Van Ryan | 1938 | D Budge & G Mako (U S A.) |
| 1931 | J Van Ryan & G. M. Lott | 1939 | R L Riggs & Cooke (U S A ) |
| 1932 | J. Borotra & J Brugnon | | |
| 1933 | J. Borotra & J. Brugnon | | |

## OLYMPIC GAMES

### Final Positions

The following list of points scored by the countries at the Berlin Olympic Games is based on three points for a gold medal, two for a silver medol and one for a bronze medal :—

Germany 181 points, United Staets 124, Italy 47, Finland 39, France 39, Hungary 37, Sweden 37, Japan 34, Holland 33, Great Britain 29, Austria 27, Switzerland 26, Czechoslovakia 19, Canada 14, Argentina 13, Estonia 13, Norway 11, Egypt 10, Poland 9, Denmark 7, Turkey 4, India 3, New Zealand 3, Latvia 3, Mexico 3, Yugoslavia 2, Rumania 2, South Africa 2, Belgium 2, Australia 1, Philippines 1, and Portugal 1.

### Location of Modern Olympic Games

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1896 | Athens. | 1912 | Stockholm. | 1928 | Amsterdam. |
| 1900 | Paris. | 1916 | Not held. | 1932 | Los Angeles |
| 1904 | St. Louis. | 1920 | Antwerp | 1936 | Berlin. |
| 1908 | London. | 1924 | Paris. | 1940 | *Postponed due to war.* |

Olympic winter games were held—1924 Chamonix; 1928 St. Moritz; 1932 Lake Placid; 1936 Garmisch Partenkirchen; 1940 *postponed on account of war.*

# CRICKET

## Summary of Test Matches (England vs. Australia)

(1876—1938)

First played in 1876; Total matches played 143.

England have won 55 matches and Australia 57 matches and 31 matches have been drawn.

## Test Match Records

Highest Australian innings: 729 for 6 declared, Lords, 1930.
Highest English innings: 903 for 7 declared, Oval, 1938.
Lowest Australian innings: 36, Edgbaston, 1902.
Lowest English innings: 45, Sydney, 1886-87.
Highest scorer (*for Australia*): D. G. Bradman, 334, Leeds, 1930.
Highest scorer (*for Australia*): D. G. Bradman, 304, Leeds, 1934.
Highest scorer (*for England*): Hutton, 364, at Oval, 1938.
Highest Partnership (*England*). Hobbs and Rhodes, 323, Melbourne, 1911-12.
Highest aggregaete: 1,601 for 29 wickets, Lords, 1930.
Lowest aggregate: 291 for 40 wickets, Lords, 1888.
Four centuries in one innings: Barnet 126, Hutton 100, Compton 102, and Paynter 216, not out (for England in 1938).
Longest Test match between South Africa and M. C. C. (1939) for 10 days.

## Record Individual Scores—First-Class Matches

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *452 | D. G. Bradman, N. S. W. *v.* Queensland (49 fours) | 1930 |
| 437 | W. H. Ponsford, Victoria *v.* Queensland | 1928 |
| 429 | W. H. Ponsford, Victoria *v.* Tasmania | 1923 |
| 424 | A C MacLaren, Lancs *v.* Somerset | 1895 |
| 369 | D G. Bradman, S. Australia *v.* Tasmania | 1935-36 |
| 383 | C. W. Gregory, N. W. S. *v.* Queensland | 1906 |
| 368 | Hutton, England *v.* Australia, Oval | 1938 |
| *365 | C. Hill, S. Australia *v.* N S. W. | 1900 |
| 364 | Hutton, M. C. C. *v.* Australia | 1938 |
| *357 | R. Abel, Surrey *v.* Somerset | 1899 |
| 352 | W. H. Ponsford, Victoria *v.* N. S. W. | 1927 |
| 345 | C. G. Macartney, Australia *v.* Notts | 1921 |
| *344 | G. Headley, All Jamaica *v.* Tennyson's Team | 1932 |
| 344 | W. G. Grace, M. C C. *v.* Kent | 1876 |
| *343 | P. A. Perrin, Essex *v.* Derbyshire | 1904 |
| 341 | Hirst (G. H.), Yorkshire *v.* Leicester | 1905 |
| 340 | D. G. Bradman, N. S. W. *v.* Victoria | 1929 |
| 338 | W. W. Read, Surrey *v.* Oxford University | 1888 |
| 338 | R. C. Blunt, Otago *v.* Conterbury, New Zealand | 1932 |
| *336 | Hammond (W. R.), England *v.* New Zealand | 1933 |
| 336 | W. H. Ponsford, Victoria *v.* S. Australia | 1928 |
| 334 | D. G. Bradman, Australia *v.* England | 1930 |
| 333 | K. S. Duleepsinghji, Sussex *v.* Northants | 1930 |
| 325 | Sandham (A.), England *v.* West Indies | 1930 |
| 321 | W. Murdock, N. S. W. *v.* Victoria | 1882 |

* Not out.

### Highest Totals

| | |
|---|---|
| 1107 | Victoria *v.* New South Wales, 1926-27. |
| 1059 | Victoria *v.* Tasmania, 1922-23. |
| 903 | M. C. C. *v.* Australia at Oval, England, 1938 |

### Cricket Records, First Class

*Highest totals* (1st class)—1,107 Victoria *v.* New South Wales, 16-27
*Highest First Wicket Partnership*—555 Sutcliffe and Holmes for Yorkshire *v.* Essex in 1932.
*Second wicket Partnership*—541 by Bradman and Ponsford, Oval, 1934
*Third wicket Partnership*—473 by Ponsford (281 not out) and McCabe (192) against M. M. C., 1934.
*Highest Test Score*—Hutton (England) scored 364 against Australia at Oval in 1938.
*Aggregate*—J. B. Hobbs—61,221; W. G. Grace—54,896.
*Highest Aggregate*—Fifth Test, Durban, 1939. South Africa 530 and 481; England 316 and 654 for 5 wickets—1,981 in all.

### England v. South Africa

Since first match in 1888-89 there have been 64 matches between the countries. England have won 29 matches, South Africa twelve and twenty-three matches have been drawn.

### England v. West Indies

First played in 1928. England have won 7 matches, West Indies 3 and 4 matches have been drawn

### England v. New Zealand

First played in 1929 England have won 3 matches, New Zealand 0, and 9 matches have been drawn.

### English County Championships

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | Yorkshire | 1930 | Lancashire | 1935 | Yorkshire |
| 1926 | Lancashire | 1931 | Yorkshire. | 1936 | Derbyshire. |
| 1927 | Lancashire. | 1932 | Yorkshire. | 1937 | Yorkshire |
| 1928 | Lancashire. | 1933 | Yorkshire. | 1938 | Yorkshire |
| 1929 | Notts | 1934 | Yorkshire. | 1939 | Yorkshire |

## WORLD'S TRACK & FIELD RECORDS

### Running

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 yards | F Wykoff (U.S A ) | 9·4 s. (1930) |
| | J. Owens (U S.A.) | 9·4 s. (1935) |
| 220 yards | J. Owens (U.S A ) | 20·3 s. (1935) |
| One mile race | G Haegg (Sweden) | 4 m. 52/10 s. (1942) |
| Two miles race | G. Haegg (Sweden) | 8 m 53·9 s. (1943) |
| Five miles raece | P. Nurmi (Finland) | 24 m. 6·2 s. (1924) |
| Ten miles race | P. Nurmi (Finland) | 50 m. 15 s. (1928) |
| 25 miles race | M Faneli (Italy) | 1 h. 26 m. 10·8 s (1934) |
| 100 metres | J. Owens (U.S.A.) | 10·2 s. (1936) |
| 200 metres | J. Owens (U.S.A.) | 20·3 s. (1935) |
| 400 metres | R. Harbig (Germany) | 46·0 secs. (1939) |
| 500 metres | R. Malott (U.S.A.) | 1 m. 1·53 s. (1938) |
| 800 metres | R. Harbig (Germany) | 1 m. 46·6 s. (1939) |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,000 metres ... | Ladoumegue (France) ... | 2 m. 23·6 s. (1930) |
| 1,500 metres .. | A. Anderson (Sweden) ... | 3 m. 45 s. (1943) |
| 2,000 metres ... | Romani (U.S.A.) .. | 5 m. 16 8 s. (1937) |
| 3,000 metres ... | G. Haegg (Sweden) .. | 8 m. 1·2 s. (1942) |
| 5,000 metres ... | G. Haegg (Sweden) .. | 13 m. 58-2/10 s. (1942) |
| 10,000 metres ... | T. Mackie (Finland) .. | 29 m. 52·6 s. |
| 20,000 metres ... | J. Zabula (Argentina) .. | 64 m. 1/5s. (1936) |

### Walking

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 mile . | G. H. Goulding (Canada) | 6 m. 25·8 s. (1910) |
| 5 miles . | A. H. G. Pope (Great Br.) | 35 m. 47·2 s. (1932) |
| 10 miles .. | G. E. Larner (G. B.) .. | 1 h. 15 m. 57·4 s. (1908) |
| 25 miles . | Janis Dalinsh (Latvia) .. | 3 h. 32 m. 26 s. (1932) |
| 5,000 metres | E. Bruun (Norway) ... | 21 m. 2·8 s. (1937) |
| 15,000 metres | Arthur T. Schwab (Switzerland) . | 1 h. 9 m. 4·8 s. (1935) |
| 30,000 metres | J. Dalinsh (Latvia) . | 2 h. 37 m. 37·6 s (1937) |

### Hurdles (10 hurdles)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 120 yds. (3 ft. 6 in. hdls.) .. | F. Towns (U.S.A.) | 13·7 secs. (1936) |
| 240 yds. (3 ft. hdls) .. | Gibson (U.S.A.) | 52·6 secs. (1927) |
| 110 metres (3 ft. 6 in. hdls.) . | F. Towns (U.S.A.) | 13·7 secs. (1936) |
| 400 metres (3 ft. hdls.) | Glenn Hardin (U.S.A.). | 50 6 secs (1934) |

### Relay

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 mile (4 × 440) .. | U. S. A. . | 3 m. 11·6 s. (1936) |
| 1,600 metres (4 × 400) | U. S. A. | 3 m 8 2 s. (1932) |

### Jumping

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Running Broad Jump | J. Owens (U. S. A.) | 26 ft. 8¼ in. (1935) |
| Standing Broad Jump | R. C. Ewry (U.S.A.) | 11 ft. 4⅞ in. (1904) |
| Running High Jump | C. Johnson (U.S.A.) | 6 ft. 9¾ in. |
| Hop, Step & Jump ... | Tajima (Japan) | 52 ft 5⅞ in. (1936) |
| Pole Vault | C. Warmerdam (U.S.A.) | 15 ft. 1⅛ in. (1940) |

### Discus Throw

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Best Vault ... | W Schroder (Ger.) | 174 ft 2½ in. (1935) |

### Javelin Throw

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Javelin Throw . | Nikkanen (Finland) | 258 ft 2½ in. (1938) |

### Decathlon

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 7,900 points .. | G Morris (U S A.) | 1936. |

### Weight

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hammer Throw . | E. Blask (Germany) . | 139 ft. ¾ in. (1930) |

## WOMAN'S WORLD TRACK AND FIELD RECORDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 yds. . | M. Stephens (U.S.A.) .. | 10·5 secs. (1937) |
| 100 metres . | S. Walasiewicz (Poland) | 10 9 secs. (1937) |
| Running High Jump | Jean Shiley (U.S.A., 1932)<br>M. Didrikson (U.S.A. 1932)<br>Donal Ratjen (Ger., 1937) | 1·65 m |
| Running Broad Jump . | K. Hitomi (Japan) ... | 5·98 m. (1928) |
| Discus Throw .. | Gisela Manermayer (Ger.) | 48·31 m. (1936) |
| Javelin Throw . | Volkhausen (Germany) ... | 154 ft. 6 in. (1938) |

# WORLD AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS

## Men

### *Free Style*

| *Yards and Metres* | *Names* | *M.* | *S.* | *Year* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100y. | J. Weissmuller, U S A | 0 | 51 | 1927 |
| 100m. | P. Fick, U.S.A |  | 56·4 | 1936 |
| 200y. | J. Medica, U.S.A. | 2 | 07·21 |  |
| 300m | ,, ,, | 3 | 21 6 | 1935 |
| 200y. | ,, ,, | 2 | 07 9 | 1934 |
| 440y. | W. Smith (Honolulu) | 4 | 38 5 | 1941 |
| 500m. | R. Flannagan (U.S A.) | 5 | 56 55 | 1938 |
| 800m. | S. Makino, Japan | 9 | 55 8 | 1935 |
| 1,000y. | J. Medica, U.S A | 11 | 37·4 | 1933 |
| 1,000m. | T. Amano, Japan | 12 | 33 8 | 1938 |
| 1 Mile. | Leo Nakama (Hawaii) | 20 | 29 | 1942 |

### *Breast Stroke*

| *Yards and Metres* | *Names* | *M.* | *S.* | *Year* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100m. | R. R. Hough U.S A | 1 | 07 3 | 1939 |
| 200y. | J. Kasley, U S.A | 2 | 22 5 | 1936 |
| 200m | J. Kasley, U S.A | 2 | 37·2 | 1936 |
| 400m. | A. Heina, Germany | 5 | 43 8 | 1938 |
| 500m | J. Balke, Germany | 7 | 23 3 | 1938 |

### *Back Stroke*

| *Yards and Metres* | *Names* | *M.* | *S.* | *Year* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100m. | A Kiefer, U.S.A. | 1 | 4-4/5 | 1938 |
| 150y. | ,, ,, | 1 | 32·7 | 1936 |
| 200m. | ,, ,, | 2 | 24 | 1930 |
| 400m. | ,, ,, | 5 | 13-2/5 | 1936 |

## Women

### *Free Style*

| *Yards and Metres* | *Names* | *M.* | *S.* | *Year* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100y. | R. Hveger, Denmark | 0 | 59 7 | 1939 |
| 100m. | ,, ,, | 1 | 04 6 | 1936 |
| 200m. | ,, ,, | 2 | 21 7 | 1938 |
| 500m. | F. Caroen, Belgium | 6 | 28 4 | 1940 |
| 400m. | R Hveger, Denmark | 5 | 6 15 | 1938 |
| 1,000y. | ,, ,, | 12 | 36 | 1938 |
| 1,500m. | ,, ,, | 21 | 45 7 | 1938 |
| 1 Mile. | ,, ,, | 23 | 11 5 | 1938 |

### *Breast Stroke*

| *Yards and Metres* | *Names* | *M.* | *S.* | *Year* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100m. | H Hoelzer, Germany | 1 | 20 2 | 1936 |
| 200m. | M. Lenk, Brazil | 2 | 56 | 1939 |
| 400m. | ,, ,, | 6 | 15 8 | 1939 |
| 500m. | J. Waalberg, Holland | 7 | 49 9 | 1940 |

### *Back Stroke*

| *Yards and Metres* | *Names* | *M.* | *S.* | *Year* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100m. | C. Kint, Holland | 1 | ·05 | 1939 |
| 100y. | Miss Feggelen, Holland | 1 | 7 | 1939 |
| 200m. | C. Kint, Holland | 2 | 38·8 | 1939 |
| 400m. | J. van Feggelen, Holland | 5 | 41·4 | 1938 |

## DERBY

(1 Mile, 4 furlongs, 881 yds.; 3 yrs. olds).

1925 Manna.
1927 Call Boy.
1926 Coronach.
1928 Felsteada.
1929 Trigo.
1930 Blenheim.
1931 Cameronian
1932 April the Fifth.
1933 Hyperion.
1934 Windsor Lad.
1935 Bahram
1936 Mahmoud
1937 Mid-day Sun.
1938 Bois Roussell
1939 Blue Peter.

*War Derby.*

1940 Pont I'Eveque
1941 Owen Tudor.
1942 Watling Street.
1943 Straight Deal.

## GRAND NATIONAL

(Run at Aintree, England. Steeplechase; course is 4 miles 856 yards and includes thirty-two hurdles.)

1928 Tipperary Tim.
1929 Gregalaech
1930 Shaun Soilin.
1931 Grakle
1932 Forbora.
1933 Kellsboro Jack.
1934 Golden Miller.
1935 Reynoldstown
1936 Reynoldstown
1937 Royal Mail
1938 Battleship
1939 Workman.
1940 Bogskar.
1941 Not run.

## OXRORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE (4½ miles)

| *Year* | *Winner* | *Time* | *Year* | *Winner* | *Time* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1920 | Cambridge | 21·11 | 1930 | Cambridge | 19·09 |
| 1921 | Cambridge | 19 44 | 1931 | Cambridge | 19 26 |
| 1922 | Cambridge | 19 27 | 1932 | Cambridge | 19·11 |
| 1923 | Oxford | 20 54 | 1933 | Cambridge | 20·57 |
| 1924 | Cambridge | 18 41 | 1934 | Cambridge | 18 03 |
| 1925 | Cambridge | 21 50 | 1935 | Cambridge | 19·48 |
| 1926 | Cambridge | 19 29 | 1936 | Cambridge | 21·06 |
| 1927 | Cambridge | 20 14 | 1937 | Oxford | 22·39 |
| 1928 | Cambridge | 20 25 | 1938 | Oxford | 20·32 |
| 1929 | Cambridge | 19·24 | 1939 | Cambridge | 19·03 |
| | *Henley 1½m. | | *1940 | Cambridge | 9·28 |

## SOME NOTABLE RECORDS

**Delayed Parachute Drop**—The airman Jevdo Kinos dropped 20,000 ft from a plane before pulling the parachute cord after which he safely drifted 2,000 ft. to the earth. This is world record.

**Stratosphere Ascent**—1. Soviet Stratosphere Balloon "Osoaxiakhim' Syrius (Jan. 30, 1934) 12 8 miles. 2. Soviet Balloon 'U. S. S R.' (Sept. 1933) 11½ miles. 3. G. T. Settle (American Airman), (Nov. 1933) nearly 11 miles. 4 Professor Piccard (1932) 10·12 miles. 5 A height of 130,000 ft. was reached at Moscow on 5th April, 1935 by an automatic stratosphere sounding balloon which did not carry any passenger. The Soviet claims this as world record. 6. World's largest balloon *Explorer II* (piloted by Capt. Stevens and Capt Anderson (America) reached an altitude of 13 7 miles (72,395 ft.) on 12th November, 1935 breaking the previous altitude records and found 78°F. below zero.

**World's Speed-boat Records**—Sir Malcolm Campbell broke the world's water speed record by driving *"Blue Bird II"* at 141·74 miles per hour on 19th August, 1939.

**Fastest Trains**—On July 3, 1938, the new streamlined "Coronation Express" of the London and North-Western Railway reached a speed of 125 miles an hour, believed to be a world record for steam locomotives.

**Motor Cycling Record**—World's Motor Cycling record is now held by Earnest Henne (Hungary) with 171·674 miles per hour.

**Under Sea Record**—In 1934 Prof. Bebe and Mr. Otis Barton succeeded in descending into ocean to a depth of 3,028 ft. in his Bathysphere near Bermuda Island.

**Ski Running**—The fastest record speed ever reached by man on his own legs was claimed for Norwegian Ski Champion Kjelland at St. Moritz, Feb. 16, 1933 in a sensational test wherein he attained speed of 150 kilometres or almost 100 miles an hour.

**Record Ski Jump**—A new world record for ski-jumping was claimed for Reidar Andersen who cleared 311·60 ft. at Planica, Yugoslavia, March 17, 1935.

**Motor Speed Record**--John Cobb (England) broke Capt. Eyston's world land speed record of 357 5 miles an hour by covering a mile in each direction at an average speed of 368·85 miles an hour in 1939

**Endurance Swimming Record**—Ruth Litzig's (German girl) record —78 hrs. 46 mins.

P. K. Ghosh's (Calcutta) record—79 hours 24 minutes.

Pedro Candioti's (Buenos Aires) record—87 hours 19 minutes

Robin Chatterjee's (Allahabad) record—88 hours 12 minutes.

**Motor Cycling—Road-racing Champion**—Stanley Woods (Ireland) won the Tourist Trophy in record time of 3 hours, 15 minutes 35 secs doing the seven laps of the 264 miles course over winding roads at the record speed of 81·04 miles per hour.

**World's Cycling Reliability & Endurance Record**—Ossie Nicholson (Australia) set up a new world's cycling reliability and endurance record by covering more than 43,000 miles in 365 consecutive days

**Handcuffed Swimming**—Prafulla Ghosh established a new record for hand-cuffed endurance swimming by remaining in water for 71 hours 13 minutes, thus beating Robin Chatterjee's record of 63 hours Robin Chatterjee recaptured the world manacled endurance swimming record when he completed 72 hours and 25 minutes (8-9-36).

## SPEED RECORDS

| | | *Miles per hour.* |
|---|---|---|
| Motor Boat | Sir M. Campbell (Br.) | 141·74 |
| Motor Car | John Cobb (Br.) | 368·85 |
| Motor Cycle | Earnest Henne | 157·12 |
| Motor Baby Car | Kohlrausch | 140·7 |
| Air plane | P. Wendel (Germany) | 112 |
| Skating (roller) | Eglington | 24·95 |
| Earth's Rotation | | 1000 (about) |
| Sound | | 740 (about) |
| Pistol bullet | | 545·5 |
| Rifle bullet (Springfield) | | 1270 for 1000 yds |
| Running | G. Haegg (Sweden) 1 m | 4 m. 52/10 s |
| Walk (1 mile) | A. Stabbs (Australia) | 6 min. 18·2 s |
| Swimming (100 yds.) | Weissmuller (U.S.A.) | 51 s. |
| *Air ship* | R. 100, England, 1929 | 81·50 miles. |
| Cycling (unpaced) | V. L. Johnson, 1909 | ¼ mile in 28 s |
| Horse | Monastery Garden, Epsom | 40·91 m.p.h. |
| Greyhound | Beef Cutlet, 1932 | 500 yds. 24·91 s. |
| Running | *Amat.* F. Wykoff (U.S.A.), 1930 | 100 yds. 9⅜ s. |

## SPEED OF ANIMALS, BIRDS AND FISH

| | |
|---|---|
| Cheetah | 60 miles |
| Geraeffe | 35 ,, |
| Salmon (when hooked or eterrified) | 25 ,, |
| Pike (when hooked or terrified) | 15 ,, |
| Tunny or Swordfish | 30 ,, |
| Large Eel (when hooked or terrified) | 15 ,, |
| Eagle (timed to fly) | 110 ,, |
| Falcon (stoop, *i.e.*, falling vertically through air) | 80 ,, |
| Falcon (level flight) | 65 ,, |
| Hawks, Ducks & Partridge (average speed) | 45 ,, |
| Elephant & Rhinoceros (charged aet about) | 25 ,, |

## AVIATION RECORDS

### Aeroplanes

1 *Distance in a straight line*—Squadron-Leader Kellet, Flt.-Lieut. Gething and Pilot-officer Gaine and Flt.-Lieut. Burnett, Flt.-Lieut Coombe and Sergt Gray, Great Britain 5-7 Nov., 1938—Ismaillia (Suez)—Darwin—7,158·440 miles (11,520 421 kilometres).

2. *Distance over closed circuit*—Lt.-Col. A. Tondi, Capt. Dagasso, F Vegnoli and A. Stagline, Italy, July 30—August 1, 1939—8,037·899 miles (12,935 770 kilometres).

3. *Altitude*—Lt -Col. Mario Pezzi, Italy, 22 October, 1938—56,046·473 feet (17,083 metres).

4. *Greatest Land Speed*—Fritz Wendell, Germany, 26 April, 1939—469·22 miles per hour (755 138 kilometres per hour).

### Seaplanes

1. *Distance in a straight line*—Capt. Bennet and F. O. Harvey (Great Britain) 6-8 October, 1938, Dundee to Port Nolloth (S. Africa)—5,997·462 miles (9,652 001 kilometres).

2 *Distance over closed circuit*—M. Stoppani and C. Tonini; Italy, 27-28 May, 1937—3,231 123 miles (5,200 kilometres).

3. *Altitude*—Col. Nicola di Mauro (Italy), 25th Sept., 1939—40,700 ft.

4. *Greatest Land Speed*—Francesco Angello, Italy, 23rd October, 1934—440·681 miles per hour

### Record Non-Stop Flights by Aeroplanes

| | *Airplane.* | *Pilot* | *Distance (miles)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | France, Wright, United States, | W. Wright | 77·5 |
| 1909 | France, Farman, France, | Farman | 145·0 |
| 1910 | France, Farman, France; | Tabuteau | 363·0 |
| 1911 | France, Nieuport, France; | Gobe | 460·0 |
| 1912 | France, Farman, France; | Fourny | 628·0 |
| 1919 | St. John's N.F. to Ireland, Vickers, British; | Alcock Brown | 1,936·0 |
| 1922 | San Diego, Cal. to Indianapolis, Fokker, U.S.; | Kelley, Macready | 2,060·0 |
| 1923 | New York to San Diego, Cal., Fokker, U. S.; | Kelley, Macready | 2,516·0 |
| 1926 | Paris, France, to Djaask, Persia, Breguet, France; | Coste, Rignot | 3,313·0 |
| 1927 | New York to Paris, France, Ryan, United Staes; | Lindbergh | 3,610·0 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1927 | New York to Germany, Bellanca, United States; Chamberlain | 3,911·0 |
| 1928 | Rome to Brazil, Savoia, Italy; Ferrarin, Del Prete | 4,466·0 |
| 1928 | Paris to Coulart, China, Breguet, France; Coste, Bellonte | 4,912·0 |
| 1931 | New York to Istanbul, Turkey, Bellanca, U. S. A.; Boardman, Polando | 5,001·0 |
| 1933 | Cranwell (Eng.) to Walvis Bay (South Africa), Fairey, British; Gayford, Nicholetts | 5,308·0 |
| 1933 | New York to Rayyak, Syria, Bleriot, France; Codes, Rossi | 5,653·0 |
| 1937 | Moscow to San Francisco (*via* N. Pole), Grover, U.S.S R. | 6,306·0 |
| 1938 | Ismailia (Egypt) to Port Darwin (Australia), R A. F. Bombers | 7,159·0 |

### Altitude Records by Aeroplanes

| | *Airplane.* | *Pilot* | *Altitude (ft.)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1908 | France, Wright | United States, W. Wright | 361 |
| 1909 | France, Antoinette | France, Latham | 1,486 |
| 1911 | France, Bleriot | France, Farros | 12,959 |
| 1912 | Algeria, Morane | France, Farros | 18,405 |
| 1913 | France, Nieuport | France, Legagneux | 20,078 |
| 1919 | United States, Curtiss | United States, Rohlfs | 32,450 |
| 1920 | United States, Lepere | United States, Schroeder | 33,113 |
| 1921 | United States, Lepere | United States, Macready | 34,507 |
| 1923 | France, Nieuport | France, Lecointe | 36,564 |
| 1927 | United States, Wright | United States, Champion | 38,474 |
| 1929 | Germany, Junkers | Germany, Neuenhofen | 41,794 |
| 1930 | United States, Wright | United States, Soucek | 43,166 |
| 1932 | England, Vickers | British, Unwins | 43,976 |
| 1933 | France, Potez | France, Lemoine | 44,819 |
| 1934 | Italy, Caproni | Italy, Donati | 47,352 |
| 1937 | England, R. A. F. Plane | Lt Adam | 53,937 |
| 1938 | Italy | Lt.-Col Mario Pazzi | 56,046 |

### Speed Records by Aeroplanes

| | *Country* | *Pilot* | *Miles per hr* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1903 | United States* | Wright, United States, O Wright | 30 |
| 1909 | Franace | Curtiss; United States, Curtiss | 47 |
| 1910 | United States | Bleriot, France, Lebanc | 66 |
| 1912 | France | Deperdussin, France, Vedrines | 106 |
| 1913 | France | Deperdussin, France, Prevost | 126 |
| 1919 | United States | Curtiss; United States, Rohlfs | 162 |
| 1920 | France | Nieuport, France, Leconte | 194 |
| 1921 | France | Nieuport, France, Leconte | 205 |
| 1922 | United States | Curtiss; United States, Mitchell | 222 |
| 1923 | United States | Curtiss; United States, Williams | 266 |
| 1924 | France | Febrois, France, Bonnet | 278 |
| 1927 | Italy | Macchi; Italy, De Bernardi | 297 |
| 1928 | Italy | Macchi, Italy, De Bernardi | 318 |
| 1929 | England | Supermarine; British, Orlebar | 357 |
| 1931 | England | Supermarine; British, Stainforth | 406 |
| 1933 | Italy | Macchi; Italy, Agello | 423 |
| 1934 | Italy | Macchi, Italy, Agello | 440 |
| 1938 | Germany | Genll. Udett (Germany) | 446·66 |
| 1939 | Germany | P. Wendel (Germany) | 469·22 |

* First flight.

## WORLD'S LARGEST AIRCRAFT

*Seaplane*—Dornier Do-⅛ (Monoplane, German) = *gross weight*—51 tons; *Engines*—12 × 600; *Speed*—150 m.p.h.; *Wing span*—157 ft. 5 in. Boeing (Monoplane, U. S. A.) = *gross weight*—37 tons; *Engines*—4 × 1000; *Speed*—200 m.p.h., *Wing span*—152 ft.

*Landplanes*—Boeing XB-15 (U.S.A.) = *gross weight*—30½ tons; *Engines*—4 × 1000; *Wing span*—150 ft.

## AIR RECORDS

### Balloons

*Duration*—H. Kaulen, 13-17th Dec., 1913—87 hrs.

*Altitude*—Capt. Stevens and Capt. Anderson (U. S A.) reached height of 72,394 795 feet in Nov. 11, 1935.

*Distance*—Berliner, Germany, Feb. 8, 9, 10, 1914—1,896 856 miles

### Airships

*Long Distance*—Germany to Tokio, 15-19th August, 1929. Graf Zeppelin—7,500 miles.

### Aeroplanes

*First Aeroplane*—World's first controlled flight in power-driven aeroplane by Orville Wright on December 17, 1903

*Non-Stop Distance Flight*—U. S. S. R. Crew consisting of M. Grover, S. Danilin and Yumachev set up world non-stop record in July 12-14, 1937 by flying from Moscow to California 6,760 miles, over North Pole.

*Refuelling Endurance Record*—Remaining for 27 days 5 hours and 34 minutes in the air, the brothers Fred Keys and Al Keys set up the world refuelling endurance record.

*Non-Refuelling Duration*—Walter Lees and F Brossby (America) on 28th May, 1931, performed world's non-fuelling endurance record of 84 hours, 33 minutes.

*Topsyturvy Flying*—Italian Pilot Flt.-Lt. Boscola broke a record by staying in the air upside-down for 5 hours, 51 mins. near Rome.

*Flight to Polees*—Commander Byrd is the first person to reach South Pole by aeroplane.

*Seaplane Around the World*—Mr. Howard Hughes of America broeke all the world records by completing the flight round the world in 3 days 19 hrs. 8 mins He covered 14,824 miles

*Distance*—6,750 miles *non-stop* flight from Moscow to California by Russian aviators, Gromov, Yumashev and Danilin in 2 days 14 hrs. 20 mins., July 14, 1937.

8,035·97 miles in 56½ hours—a new world's distance record was set up by Lt.-Col. Tondi, Capt. Dagasso and Plt. F. Vignoti (Italy), on July 30-August 1, 1939.

11,323 miles in two days 23 hrs. by Scott and Black (England), England to Australia, October 20-23, 1934.

16,500 miles round the world in 8 days 15 hrs. and 51 mins. by Wiley Post and Gatty (U. S. A.) June 23-July 2, 1931.

7,158 miles flight by Squadron Leader Kellett, Gething aend Caine (England) on November 5-7, 1938.

*Speed*—In 1939 F. Wendel (Germany) broke all previous records by flying 469·11 mlies per hour.

### Gliders

*Duration*—K. Schmidt (Germany) in August 1933—36 hrs. 35 mins.
*Distance in a straight line*—O. Klepikova (U. S. S. R.)—June 6, 1939—465·532 miles.
*Altitude*—E. Ziller (Germany) on November 21, 1938—88,434·338 ft.

### Parachute Descent

Rene Michenaud (1932, France) jumped from an aeroplane at an altitude of 25,590 ft. in France.

### Helicopters

*Distance, Airline*—Karl Bode, Germany, June 20, 1938—143·069 miles.
*Duration*—Ewald Rohlfs, Germany, June 25, 1937—1 hr. 20 m. 49 s.

## ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA RECORDS

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Ross Smith & others (1919) *First Flight* | 4 weeks 2 days |
| Bert Hinkler (1928) *First Solo Flight* . | 15½ days |
| Miss Amy Johnson (1930) *1st solo by woman* | 19½ days. |
| Kingsford Smith (1930) (Solo) | 9 days 27 hrs. 40 min. |
| C. W. A. Scott (Solo) (1931) | 9 days 4 hrs 11 min. |
| C. A. Butler (Solo) (1931) | 9 days 2 hrs |
| C. W. A. Scott (Solo) (1932) . .. | 8 days 20 hrs. 47 min. |
| Sir Kingsford Smith (Solo) (1933) | 7 days 4 hrs 44 min |
| Ulm, Allen, Taylor, Edwards (1933) | 6 days 17 hrs. 55 min. |
| Miss Jean Batten (Solo) (1934) ... | 14 days 23 hrs |
| C. W. A. Scott & T. Campbell Black (1934) | 71 hrs. 18 sec |

## WOMEN'S FLIGHT RECORRDS

*Non-stop flight*—This record is now held by Mrs. Dupeyron (France) who made a non-stop flight of 2,447 728 miles from Ovan to Iraq on May 15, 16, 1938

*Distance, Airline*—V. Grisodoubova and P. Ossipenko, U. S. S. R.: Sept. 24-25, 1938—3,671·432 miles (5,908·610 kilometres).

*Altitude*—World record in 1936 has been made by Mille Hilsz (France) who rose to the height of 46,948 725 feet.

*Speed*—J Cochran (U. S. A.) on Sept. 21, 1937, 292 271 miles per hour.

*Atlantic flight*—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam (U. S. A ) is the first woman to make trans-Atlantic solo flight from Harbour Grace to Ireland, 2,026 5 miles in 13 hrs. 30 mins , on May 20-21, 1932.

*Refuelling Endurance*—Misses E Trout and May established world's refuelling endurance flight for women at California by staying 123 hours in the air.

## FASTEST TRIPS AROUND THE WORLD

*1519-1522*—Magellan's ships sailed round the world from Spain and back again in 1,083 days from Sept. 20, 1519 to Sept. 8, 1522. He was the first person to circumnavigate the globe.

*1929*—German dirigible balloon, *Graf Zeppelin* left Friedrichschafen (Germany) August 10, 1929 and came back at the same place on Sept. 4, 1929 after flying round the world in 20 days 4 hours—approximate distance covered 21,700 miles.

*1931*—Wiley Post and Harold Gatty went round the world in aeroplane (15,474 miles) in 8 days, 51 minutes : June 23 at 4-56 A.M. to July 1 at 8-45 P.M.

*1933*—Wiley Post alone went round the world (15,596 miles) in seven days 18 hours 49½ minutes—July 15 at 5-10 A.M. to July 22 at 11-59½ P.M.

*1938*—Howard Hughes with four assistants flew round the world from New York in 3 days 19 hours 8 minutes and 10 seconds completing a trip of 14,824 miles.

# INDIAN TRADE AND COMMERCE

The principal features of India's trade are as follows :—

(1) Foreign trade is carried mostly by sea.
(2) Five articles, such as jute, tea, cotton, skin and rice form more than half of the total exports of the country.
(3) 75 per cent. of the imports consist of manufactured goods
(4) Cotton dominates both imports and exports.
(5) Half of the imports are from Great Britain.
(6) Indian export exceeds her import.

The following are the departments connected with Indian Trade and Commerce.

*Commercial Intelligence Department*—Created in 1905 and located at Calcutta. It also incorporates the Department of Statistics which ceased to exist in 1922. The main duty of this Department is the collection and dissemination of commercial information. It answers trade enquiries, effects trade introductions, supplies information regarding trade openings in other countries. It publishes various trade reports and journals A new section known as the Statistical Research Branch has been established under this Department. The Department is, through the medium of Indian Trade Commissioners in London, Hamburg and Milan, keep in touch with the trade development at European centres of commerce This Department also controls a Commercial Library and Reading Room.

*Geological Survey Department*—The activities of this department are mainly directed to the compilation of a Geological map of India and to the collection and dissemination of information regarding the mineral resources of the country. The Director of this Department controls the mineral policy of the Government of India. The Department is responsible for the upkeep and administration of the geological section of the Indian Museum. The geological collections are housed in the geological section of the Indian Museum.

*Department of Mines*—This Department came into existence in 1902 and is mainly responsible for the administration of Indian Mines Act. The Headquarters of the Department is at Dhanbad. The Department is closely associated with mining education of the country.

*Patent Office*—is controlled by an officer known as the Controller of Patents and Designs and is situated at Calcutta and all communications regarding patents and registration of designs are addressed to him.

*Customs Department*—Customs Department is controlled by the Central Board of Revenue which is attached to the Finance Department of the Government of India. The customs revenue is derived mainly from import duties.

There is a *Board of Scientific and Industrial Research* to co-ordinate for the purpose of research utilisation and manufacture of various substances. An industrial research fund has been started in Sept. 1942 to foster industrial development in this country by an annual grant of 10 lakhs by a period of 5 years. Messrs. Tata & Sons have donated 8,30,000 rupees for the construction and equipment of a National Laboratory to be located at Poona. Messrs. Indian Wire & Steel Products have given Rs. 1,00,000. The work of the Council is carried on in various parts of India wherever laboratory facilities are available for industrial research.

Another important development is the recent establishment of *Research Utilization Committee* for the work of research utilisation, which aims at establishing a glass research institute in India, fuel research at Dhanbad and Tatanagar for better utilisation of coal.

*Indian Stores Department*—is the outcome of the recommendations of the Stores Purchase Committee and was constituted in January, 1922. Its main function is to purchase in India and abroad in accordance with the Stores Purchase Rules, stores of all descriptions except lethal munitions, foodstuffs, medical stores, stationery and a few other classes of articles, for the Departments of the Central Government and the minor Local Administration and to inspect stores purchased by the department or by the consuming departments direct.

## PRINCIPAL TRADE AND MANUFACTURING CENTRES IN INDIA

*Calcutta*—Calcutta is one of the most important trade and manufacturing centres of India, as it is the centre of jute manufacturing industry. All the jute mills of Bengal are situated on the banks of the Hooghly. There are several flour and paper mills, match factories, and tanneries in Calcutta. Calcutta is also an important centre for the export of tea and is the home of many miscellaneous industries such as soap, perfumery and toilet goods, enamelled and porcelain ware, glassware, galvanised ware, celluloid and horn articles, cardboard boxes and tin cans, hats, waterproof clothes, etc. Coal also forms an important commodity in its trade. Calcutta exports bulk of raw hides and skins Calcutta is the main port for Ganges Plain and handles more trade than any other port in the country.

*Bombay*—The outstanding industrial features of Bombay and its environs are its cotton spinning and weaving mills. It is at the same time the chief cotton distributing centre of western India. A preponderating share of the trade of Bombay is in Indian hand, and the majority of the mills are managed by Indians. Bombay is one of the most important markets of oilseeds and has a valuable crushing and oil refining industry

*Madras*—Industrially Madras is of no importance though it possesses the two most up-to-date cotton millss of India. Madras is an exporting centre for ground-nuts, fluecured and other types of tobacco and tanned hides and skins. The chief imports into Madras are rice and food grains, coal, oils, paper and stationery, etc. After the construction of an artificial harbour in Madras its trade has increased considerably.

*Karachi*—Karachi is famous for wheat trade. This trade is financed by European firms, though Parsees hold a considerable position in this trade. Karachi is an important distributor of Punjab and Sind wheat. The principal imports of Karachi are woollen piece-goods, iron and steel, coal and coke, etc. With the introduction of air mail in Karachi in the year 1929 it has become a leading air port of India.

*Cawnpore*—Of the trade in the interior, Cawnpore is very important. It is an important railway junction and its situation about 870 miles from Bombay and 630 miles from Calcutta has made it convenient distributing centre for the imports of Manchester piece-goods, hardware and machinery from both these ports, while its factories produce very large quantities of leather goods, woollens, cotton textiles and tents. Cawnpore is the chief inland manufacturing city of India.

*Delhi*—Is now the capital of the Indian Empire. It is the junction of nine railway lines. It has cotton spinning and weaving mills and several flour mills. It is also noted for its art industries such as jewellery, lace work, ivory carving, gold and silver embroidery.

*Ahmedabad*—Is the most important industrial centre in the Bombay Presidency. It contains 99 cotton mills. It is the second largest cotton manufacturing centre in India.

*Amritsar*—Is the important commercial city of the Punjab. Apart from its intrepot trade in piece-goods, a large business in skins and hides is done here. The city is famous for carpet and shawl industry.

*Agra*—Is famous for the manufacture of carpets and durries, embroideries, and is also famous for stone work.

*Asansol*—Is an important railway junction and is one of the chief centres of coal industry in India.

*Bangalore*—Its chief manufactures are carpets, cotton extiles, woollen goods and leather.

*Lahore*—Is the chief trading centre for the agricultural produce of the province.

*Sialkot*—Is the centre of the sports goods industry in the Punjab.

*Benares*—About 400 miles north-west of Calcutta is the holy city of the Hindus, famous for its silk weaving industry, lac bangles, ivory articles, brass works, etc.

*Nagpur*—Has prosperous weaving mills, cotton ginning pressing factories and extensive manganese deposits, is also famous for its loose-skinned oranges.

*Mirzapur*—Famous for brass industry and also shellac and carpet factories.

*Jamshedpur*—Is hidden in the forest fastness of south Bihar. The rich iron and coal deposits of Bihar and Bengal have made Jamshedpur to build big industry. Jamshedpur is itself wholly a steel town.

*Madura*—Centre of considerable silk and cotton weaving and dyeing industry.

*Lashkar*—Is the centre of important stone quarrying and carving industry, is also famous for the manufacture of Indian Biris.

*Dacca*—Famous for hand-loom industry, shell bangles, gold and silver works.

*Srinagar*—Is famous for its embroideries and carved-wood work and has the largest silk factory in India.

*Jaipur*—Is the chief commercial city in Rajputana and famous for its artistic pottery and brassware.

*Mysore*—Is the garden city of Southern India, famous for the manufacture of sandal-wood oil, silk, ivory and sandal-wood carving, incense sticks.

*Moradabad*—A city in the United Provinces, famous for brass works.

*Aligarh*—A town in the United Provinces, noted for the manufacture of locks and other brassware, butter; also the seat of the Muslim University.

*Ludhiana*—A town in the Punjab, noted for hosiery industry.

*Jubbulpur*—Noted industrial centre in the Central Provinces, famous for cement, lime, potteries. It has a gun carriage factory.

## IMPORTATION OF MOTOR CARS & OMNIBUSES, VANS, ETC.

| | *Motor cars* | *No. of Omnibus etc.* | | *Motor cars* | *No. of Omnibus etc.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 15,697 | 15,077 | 1939-40 | 9,965 | 14,537 |
| 1938-39 | 10,983 | 7,866 | | | |

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

| | *Imports (Rs.)* | *Exports (Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|
| 1939 | 1,61,03,44,262 | 1,88,79,64,853 |
| 1940 | 1,63,26,06,378 | 2,18,90,06,514 |
| 1941 | 1,83,02,16,359 | 2,35,79,64,439 |

## VALUE OF FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE (BRITISH INDIA)

| | *Imports In lakhs of* Rs. | *Exports In lakhs of* Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| *Pre-war Average* | 198,87 | 232,55 |
| *War Average* | 198,32 | 233,13 |
| *Post-War Average* | 320,21 | 319,64 |
| | (Rs. 000) | (Rs. 000) |
| 1937-38 | 181,93,34 | 209,53,09 |
| 1938-39 | 158,78,86 | 185,02,66 |
| 1939-40 | 175,61,56 | 256,74,68 |

## TOTAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

| | *Lakhs of Rs.* | | Rs. (000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Pre-war Average* | 431,42 | 1936-37 | 3,75,92,38 |
| *War Average* | 431,45 | 1937-38 | 3,91,46,43 |
| *Post-war Average* | 639,85 | 1938-39 | 3,43,81,52 |
| | | 1939-40 | 4,32,36,24 |

## DIRECTION OF TRADE

### P. C. of Imports

| | 1938-39 | | 1939-40 | | 1940-41 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Imports* | *Exports* | *Imports* | *Exports* | *Imports* | *Exports* |
| British Empire | 30·5 | 34·3 | 25·2 | 35·5 | 22·9 | 32·9 |
| Japan | 10·1 | 8·8 | 11·7 | 6·6 | 13·7 | 4·6 |
| U. S. A. | 6·4 | 8·4 | 9·0 | 12·7 | 17·2 | 16·1 |
| France | 0·9 | 3·6 | 0·9 | 3·7 | 0·4 | 2·3 |
| Netherlands | 0·9 | 2·2 | 0·9 | 1·2 | 0·3 | 0·2 |
| Germany | 8·5 | 5·0 | 4·0 | 1·4 | 0·1 | ... |

## SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA

| | *Total imports (Rs. 1000)* | *Total Exports (Rs. 1000)* | *Total sea-borne trade* (Rs. 1,000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1933-34 | 1,19,26,60 | 2,16,73,79 | 3,36,00,39 |
| 1934-35 | 1,39,77,42 | 2,19,00,18 | 3,58,77,60 |
| 1935-36 | 1,44,21,25 | 2,10,26,56 | 3,54,47,83 |
| 1936-37 | 1,43,23,03 | 2,32,69,35 | 3,75,92,38 |
| 1937-38 | 1,81,93,34 | 2,09,53,09 | 3,91,46,43 |
| 1938-39 | 1,58,79,68 | 1,85,02,66 | 3,43,78,34 |
| 1939-40 | 1,75,60,55 | 2,56,47,92 | 4,32,35,23 |

## INDIA'S COASTING TRADE (Rs. 1,000)

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 1,53,46,41 | 1936-37 | 1,65,48,88 |
| 1933-34 | 1,42,03,65 | 1937-38 | 87,02,86 |
| 1934-35 | 1,67,33,92 | 1938-38 | 80,24,58 |
| 1935-36 | 1,61,84,56 | 1939-40 | 73,89,91 |

## PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES THAT INDIA EXPORTS

| | 1939-40 Crores Rs | 1938-39 Crores Rs. | 1937-38 Crores Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grain, pulse and flour | 5·07 | 7·74 | 9·49 |
| Tea | 26·08 | 23·29 | 24·39 |
| Hides and Skins, raw | 4·09 | 3·85 | 5·04 |
| Seeds | 11·90 | 15·09 | 14·19 |
| Cotton | 31·40 | 24·67 | 29·77 |
| Jute, raw | 19 73 | 13·40 | 14·72 |
| Jute manufactures | 48 68 | 26·26 | 29·08 |
| Others | 56 84 | 48·49 | 54·24 |
| | 203·44 | 162·79 | 180·92 |

## PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES THAT INDIA IMPORTS

| | 1939-40 Crores Rs. | 1938-39 Crores Rs. | 1937-38 Crores Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton yarn and manufactures | 14·05 | 14·15 | 15·55 |
| Provision and Oilman Stores | 2 63 | 2·48 | 2·60 |
| Sugar | 3·32 | ·46 | ·19 |
| Oils | 18 62 | 15·62 | 18·70 |
| Cotton | 8·05 | 8·51 | 12·13 |
| Chemicals | 7·50 | 5·62 | 6·06 |
| Cutlery, Hardware, implements & instruments, etc. | 5·57 | 5·81 | 6·84 |
| Dyes and colours | 4·67 | 4·03 | 4·99 |
| Machinery | 15·37 | 19·72 | 17·98 |
| Iron and steel manufacture | 6·07 | 6·66 | 8·20 |
| Other metal manufactures | 4·74 | 4·16 | 5·16 |
| Paper and Pasteboard | 4·11 | 3·90 | 4·96 |
| Vehicles | 6·87 | 6·68 | 8·92 |
| Yarn and textiles other than cotton | 8·75 | 7·08 | 11·74 |
| Others | 54·95 | 47·45 | 49·77 |

## DIRECTION IMPORTS

| | *Br. Empire*<br>Rs. | *Foreign Countries*<br>Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1939 | 92,07,70,906 | 68,95,73,356 |
| 1940 | 93,97,15,937 | 69,28,90,441 |
| 1941 | 1,07,46,82,218 | 75,55,34,141 |

## IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (Rs.)

| | *United Kingdom* | *Germany* | *Italy* | *Japan* | *U.S.A.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939 | 40,60,67,394 | 10,42,09,065 | 1,99,50,156 | 17,90,66,472 | 11,78,33,231 |
| 1940 | 41,15,56,921 | 12,14,286 | 1,09,37,461 | 20,88,92,555 | 24,52,93,061 |
| 1941 | 36,14,60,400 | 70,723 | 89,281 | 18,31,37,701 | 37,22,46,119 |

## DIRECTION OF EXPORTS (Rs.)

| | *British Empire* | *Foreign countries* | | *British Empire* | *Foreign countries* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939 | 95,15,30,747 | 84,65,62,380 | 1941 | 141,62,27,420 | 77,84,89,738 |
| 1940 | 127,59,49,717 | 80,93,18,485 | | | |

## EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (Rs.)

| | *United Kingdom* | *Germany* | *France* | *Italy* | *Japan* | *U.S.A* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939 | 58,69,72,141 | 5,02,83,424 | 6,33,79,615 | 1,79,90,212 | 13,53,02,746 | 20,66,83,521 |
| 1940 | 78,29,57,752 | 1,393 | 7,95,71,639 | 1,28,48,997 | 11,15,69,558 | 26,60,10,964 |
| 1941 | 71,37,23,164 | ... | ... | ... | 6,81,71,237 | 41,12,67,960 |

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM

| | *Imports Lakhs* Rs | *Exports Lakhs* Rs | | *Imports Lakhs* Rs. | *Exports Lakhs* Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933-34 | 47,59 | 43,60 | 1938-39 | 46,73 | 54,93 |
| 1934-35 | 53,73 | 48,98 | 1939 | 40,60 | 58,69 |
| 1935-36 | 44,77 | 46,06 | 1940 | 41,15 | 78,29 |
| 1936-37 | 43,96 | 60,40 | 1941 | 36,14 | 71,36 |
| 1937-38 | 51,96 | 64,43 | | | |

## TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM JAPAN

| | *Imports Lakhs* Rs | *Exports Lakhs* Rs. | | *Imports Lakhs* Rs. | *Exports Lakhs* Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913-14 | 4,78 | 22,69 | 1937-38 | 22,19 | 18,51 |
| 1933-34 | 16,36 | 13,63 | 1938-39 | 15,00 | 15,00 |
| 1934-35 | 20,80 | 24,81 | 1939 | 17,90 | 13,53 |
| 1935-36 | 19,48 | 20,54 | 1940 | 20,88 | 11,15 |
| 1936-37 | 18,89 | 28,05 | 1941 | 18,31 | 6,81 |

## SEA-BORNE EXTERNAL TRADE—IMPORTS

| | *Merchandise* Rs. | *Treasure* Rs. | | *Merchandise* Rs. | *Treasure* Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933-34 | 1,17,30,45,422 | 1,96,15,215 | 1937-38 | 18,95,00,000 | 18,95,00,000 |
| 1934-35 | 1,34,58,73,277 | 5,19,17,165 | 1938-39 | 1,51,79,00,000 | 13,64,00,000 |
| 1935-36 | 1,36,77,68,237 | 7,44,88,569 | 1939-40 | 1,64,75,00,000 | 35,01,00,000 |
| 1936-37 | 2,02,38,00,000 | 30,00,00,000 | | | |

## EXPORTS & RE-EXPORTS

| | *Merchandise* Rs. | *Treasure* Rs. | | *Merchandise* Rs. | *Treasure* Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933-34 | 1,51,17,15,209 | 65,56,63,908 | 1937-38 | 1,73,70,90,000 | 4,59,00,000 |
| 1934-35 | 1,55,49,71,644 | 63,50,46,139 | 1938-39 | 1,69,21,00,000 | 1,75,00,000 |
| 1935-36 | 1,64,59,49,513 | 45,66,88,147 | 1939-40 | 1,35,95,00,000 | 2,54,00,000 |
| 1936-37 | 1,25,24,00,000 | 15,51,00,000 | | | |

## INDIA'S DRINK BILL (IMPORTS)

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 | 2,20,16,000 | 1939 | 1,50,47,283 |
| 1936-37 | 2,14,64,000 | 1940 | 1,87,29,659 |
| 1937-38 | 2,30,34,000 | 1941 | 2,06,15,675 |
| 1938-39 | 2,10,83,000 | | |

## INDIA'S TOBACCO BILL (IMPORTS)

| | Rs | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 | 61,56,052 | 1939 | 1,07,29,484 |
| 1936-37 | 83,11,000 | 1940 | 1,26,83,890 |
| 1937-38 | 85,48,000 | 1941 | 2,38,12,418 |
| 1938-39 | 1,04,55,002 | | |

# CURRENT INDIAN POLITICAL TERMS

*Ahimsa*—Non-violence.
*Akbar*—Newspaper.
*Anjuman*—Association.

*Akali*—Political party of the progressive Sikhs supporting Congress.
*Akhand Hindustan*—New term coined by M. K. Munshi, means United or Undivided India.
*Ashram*—Hermitage, usually meant the home of those who become sanyasis, *cf.* Gandhi *Ashram* at Shegaon, Aurobindo *Ashram* at Pondicherry.

*Bapu or Baba*—Father.
*Bharat*—India.
*Chit*—A written note.
*Charka*—A spinning wheel.
*Durbar*—Ceremonial court.
*Dewan*—Prime Minister of a State.

*Excluded areas*—are certain parts of Br. India where there are considerable 'aboriginal' population. They are excluded from the competence of Indian provincial Legislature under the Govt. of India Act and placed directly under the Central Government of India The reason advanced for such exclusion is that tribal and backward people require the special protection of British authorities and may not be left to the provincial governments administered by Indian ministers.
*Khalsa*—Lit. 'pure', Society of the Pure founded by Guru Govind Singh, is now equivalent to the Sikh community.
*Kisan*—An agriculturist, a farmer.
*Mazdoor*—A labourer.
*Panchayat*—A committee of management of the affairs of a village or a caste; theoretically the committee consists of five (*Panch*) men.

*Imam*—Leader in Muslim prayer.
*Jaigir*—Land given by Government as reward.
*Swaraj*—Self-rule—first used by Dadabhai Naoroji at Calcutta Congress in 1906.

*Hartal*—Stoppage of business or closing of shops.
*Mahajan*—A money-lender, a merchant.
*Raiyat*—A farmer, an agriculturist.
*Sabha*—Assembly, meeting.
*Sardar*—Leader, a Sikh title.
*Swadeshi*—Of one's own country, made in India.

*Sadar*—Headquarters of a district.
*Sanad*—A charter or grant.
*Satyagraha*—Passive resistance (literally, insistance on or acceptanace of truth).
*Taksil*—A revenue sub-division of a district.
*Maulana*—An erudite Muslim.
"*Allah Ho Akbar*"—"Allah is Great".
'*Monsoon*'—word means rainy season. It refers to the winds which blow from Indian Ocean laden with moisture and which drench India with rains.

"*Inquilab Zindabad*"—"Long live Revolution".
"*Karenga Ya Marenge*"—"Do or Die"—New slogan after Congress "quit India" resolution.
*Sree or Srijut*—Means Mr.
*Srimati*—Means Mrs.
*Khudai Khitmadgars or Red Shirts*—Literally means '*Servants of the people*'—An association started by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the Frontier Congress leader for social service.
*Hindustan Hamara*—'My India'—famous national song by Sir Muhammad Iqbal.
*Harijan*—depressed classes (brought into current use by Mahatma Gandhi), literal meaning 'people of God'.
*Jirga*—A council of tribal elders of Frontier clans.
*Khadi*—Cloth made on a handloom from hand-spun yarn.
*Durbar*—Indian ruler's court.
*Khabar*—News.
*Sarkar*—A manager or accountant, the government.
*Swami*—Hindu religious teacher.
*Desh Sevikas*—Woman volunteers of the Indian National Congress.
*Pakistan*—The Pakistan scheme was laid down in the Lahore Resolution of the All-India Muslim League on March 1940. The scheme envisages two sovereign and independent Muslim States in the North-west and North-east of India. The first is to comprise the greater part of the present N. W. F. P., Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, Kashmir and includes all the Indian States that lie within this zone. Eastern Muslim zone is to comprise the greater part of Bengal and Assam.
*Pathan*—A Muslim tribesman in North-West Frontier.
*Prabhat Ferries*—Early morning singing processions of Congress volunteers.
*Scheduled Castes*—Hindu castes included in the Schedule of the Government of India Act, 1935 for separate representation in the Provincial Legislatures.
*Vande Mataram*—Congress National song composed by famous Bengali novelist Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

# INDIANS OVERSEAS

## DISABILITIES :

**United Kingdom**.—There are no disabilities on Indians; colour prejudice is however present in several quarters, specially in hotels and boarding houses.

**France**.—No disabilities or colour prejudices.

**U. S. A.**—Indians are not allowed to emigrate into U. S. A. nor can they possess citizenship in that country. Indians already there before the enactment against them came into force, are not however discriminaated against.

**South Africa and other African Parts**—South Africa and Kenaya are the worst offenders regarding discrimination against Indians. Indians enjoy the political and municipal franchise only in Cape Provinces. In all the remaining provinces they are totally unenfranchised. Indians are subjected to differential treatments in the matter of trading licenses all over the Union and specially in Transvaal. In Transvaal, Indians are not allowed to acquire immovable property outside locations. Most notorious Acts against the Indians are Mixed Marriage Act and Transvaal Asiatic Land Act. There are also irritating social disabilities such as Railway and Tramway regulations debarring Indians from travelling in any other carriages except those reserved for them and excluding them from race courses and Betting Club rooms, Cinemas, etc. The Asiatic Land and Trading Act passed in June, 1939, completely nullifies the Cape Town Agreement and introduces the vicious principle of segregation. In Kenya, Indians cannot claim ownership or occupation of agricultural land in the highlands of Kenya which is exclusively reserved for Europeans.

Since 1932 there have been several enactments against Indians, such as (1) Transvaal Licenses Ordinances of 1932, (2) Natal Rural Dealers Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance of 1935, (3) Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act, 1939.

*First Broom Commission* was appointed in 1940 to ascertain the extent, if any, of Asiatic penetration of predominantly European areas. *Second Broom Commission* was appointed in 1942. As a result of this Commission and in order to check further acquisition of property by Indians, the Union Government passed the Trading and Occupation Act of 1943, generally known as *Pegging Act* for the continuance of Asiatic Transvaal Land and Trading Act of 1939 for a further period of 3 years and extends similar provisions prohibiting transfer of properties between Europeans and Indians in Natal for a period of 3 years, *i.e.*, up to March 31, 1946.

**West Indies**—In Fiji, Malaya and West Indies, the political and civil status of Indians are low.

**Canada, Australia and New Zealand**—Indian emigration is not allowed in these States.

**Burma**—Since the separation of Burma in 1937, intense anti-Indian feeling was prevailing there. There were severe anti-Indian riots in 1938 when nearly 200 Indians were killed and about 750 Indians injured and the loss was estimated at about 56 lakhs.

**Ceylon**—Numerous Anti-Indian Acts have been passed here. Following are the main anti-Indian measures.

(1) Medical degrees and diplomas granted by Indian universities are not recognised in Ceylon.

(2) Discriminatory duties on ghee, eggs, vegetables, fruits, paddy from India were passed in 1934 and 1935.

(3) From 1938 to 1939 Ceylon Government has been attempting to repatriate Indians from all Government Departments. For the present Government is concentrating on sending back all ,Indian daily paid employees in their services. Government has proposed to expel all Indian daily paid labourers engaged after April, 1934.

## NUMBER OF INDIANS ABROAD

### British Empire

| *Name of Country* | *Indian Population.* | *Date of Estimates.* | *Name of Country* | *Indian Population.* | *Date of Estimates.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Ceylon | 800,000* | 1940 | 22 Natal | 183,646 | 1936 |
| 2. Hong Kong | 4,745 | 1940 | 23 Transvaal | 25,561 | 1936 |
| 3. Malaya | 748,908 | 1940 | 24. Cape Province | 10,692 | 1936 |
| 4. Mauritius | 269,885 | 1931 | 25. Oranage Free State | 29 | 1936 |
| 5. Seychelles | 503 | 1931 | 26. South African Protectorates | 409A | 1936 |
| 6. Gibraltar | 80*a* | 1932 | 27. South West Africa | 14A | 1936 |
| 7. Nigeria | 32 | 1931 | 28. Maldives | 550*a* | 1933 |
| 8. Kenya | 44,635 | 1937 | 29. Aden | 7,836 | 1937 |
| 9. Uganda | 18,800 | 1937 | 30 British North Borneo | 1,298 | 1931 |
| 10. Nyasaland | 1,631A | 1937 | 31 British Somaliland | 520 | 1931 |
| 11 Zanzibar | 14,242 | 1931 | 32 United Kingdom | 7,128 | 1932 |
| 12. Tanganyika Territory | 23,422 | 1931 | 33. Malta | 41 | 1933 |
| 13. Jamaica | 18,039 | 1936 | 34 Grenada | 5,000 | 1932 |
| 14. Trinadad | 161,106 | 1937 | 35. St Lucia | 2,189 | 1921 |
| 15. British Guiana | 142,736 | 1937 | 36. British Honduras | 497 | 1931 |
| 16. Fiji Islands | 94,966 | 1938 | 37. Burma | 1,017,825 | . |
| 17. Northern Rhodesia | 421A | 1937 | | | |
| 18. Southern Rhodesia | 2,184A | 1936 | | | |
| 19 Canada | 1,599 | 1931 | | | |
| 20. New Zealand | 1,666 | 1932 | | | |
| 21. Australia | 2,404 | 1933 | Total Br. Empire | 3,611,739 | |

### Foreign Countries

| *Name of Country* | *Indian Population.* | *Date of Estimates.* | *Name of Country* | *Indian Population.* | *Date of Estimates* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 Dutch East Indies | 27,638 | 1930 | 48 United States of America | 5,850 | 1930 |
| 39. Siam | 55,000*a* | 1932 | 49. Dutch-Guiana | 40,777 | 1935 |
| 40. French Indo-China | 6,000*a* | 1931 | 49. Brazil | 2,000 | 1931 |
| 41. Japan | 300*a* | 1931 | 50. European Countries | 1,000*a* | ... |
| 42. Bahrein | 500 | 1933 | 51. Panama | 851 | 1936 |
| 43. Iraq | 2,596 | 1932 | | | |
| 44. Muscat | 441 | 1933 | Total for Foreign Countries | 156,665 | |
| 45. Portuguese East Africa | 5,000 | 1931 | | | |
| 46. Madagascar | 7,945 | 1931 | | | |
| 47. Reunion | 1,533 | 1933 | Total for all Countries | 3,768,404 | |

* Indian estate labourers only. A for Asiatics. *a* for approximately.

# PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS & MEDALS

*Orders of the Star of India* (1861) —consists of Extra Knight Grand Commander (G.C.S.I.), Honorary Knight Grand Commander (G.C.S.I.), Honorary Knight Commander (K C.S.I.), Honorary Companion (C.S.I.), Knight Grand Commander (G C.S I.), Knight Commander (K. C.S.I.), Companion (C.S I.).

*Orders of the Indian Empire* (1877) —consists of Extra Knight Grand Commander (G C.I E.), Honorary Knight Grand Commander (G.C I.E.), Honorary Knight Commander (G.C I.E ), Knight Commander (K C I.E.), Honorary Companion (C I E.), Companion (C.I.E.).

*The Imperial Order of the Crown of India (for ladies)*—C.I. (Jan 1, 1878).

*Victoria Cross* (1856)—For conspicuous bravery, is worn before all other decorations. In 1911 the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers.

*George Cross* (1940)—For gallantry.

*Military Cross*—M C. (1915) To Captains, Lieutenants and 1st class Warrant Officers.

*Distinguished Flying Cross.*—D.F. C. (1918) for Officers and Warrant Officers of R.A.F. for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

*Distinguished Flying Medal*—To non-commissioned Officers and men of R.A.F. for valour, courage and devotion.

*Indian Order of Merit* (18373—A reward for personal bravery, to Indian Officers and men.

*Kaisar-i-Hind Medal*—1st Class, gold; 2nd Class, Silver.—1900—a reward for any person for useful service in or for India.

*The George Medal*—G.M., 1940.

*Indian Distinguished Service Medal* (1907).

*Indian Police Medal for Gallantry*

*Indian Police Medal for Meritorious Service.*

*Indian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal*—For Europeans of the Indian Army.

*Indian Meritorious Service Medal* (I.M.S M., 1888)—for Europeans of Indian Army.

*Indian Long Service and Good Conduct Medal*—for Ind. Army.

*Indian Meritorious Service Medal* —for Indian Army

*Imperial Service Order* (1902)—Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical branches of Civil Service.

*Distinguished Service Cross*—for all naval and marine officers.

*Distinguished Conduct Medal*—for non-commissioned officers and men of the Army.

*Indian Distinguished Service Medal (I.D.S.M.*, 1907)—for distinguished service.

*King's Police Medal* (1909)—"only for acts of exceptional courage and skill or conspicuous devotion to duty" to officers and men of any recognised Police Force or Fire Brigade in U. K., India and British Dominions.

# INDIAN INDUSTRIES

## 1. COTTON

First cotton mill in India was erected at Fort Gloster in Calcutta in 1818. But the real development of cotton mill industry on the modern joint stock principle in this country dates from 1851 when Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill was established in Bombay. Since then mills were started in Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Sholapur etc., where there were abundance of cotton producing tracts. The industry received a great stimulus during and after the World War. But this stimulus received a set-back a few years hence when India lost the China market in yarn owing to severe Japanese competition and the expansion of Chinese industry.

India is one of the biggest cotton producing countries of the world, being second only to the United States of America. It grows in the dry region of Bombay as well as in the moist province of Bengal. Generally speaking it is dry region crop and flourishes where the rainfall is less than 40 inches. The sticky black soil of the Deccan, Berar, Punjab, Madras, U. P., Bengal, Hyderabad, Central India, is ideal for cotton cultivation. Cotton is cultivated in Bombay, C. P., Baroda and Rajputana. Half the total area is confined to Bombay and Berar.

India is the second largest cotton exporting country and before war Japan used to take about 60 per cent. of total exports of cotton.

Average export of raw cotton represents no less than 44 34 per cent. of the total value of raw materials exported from India. The area under cotton in India covers such a wide climatic range that the season for planting and picking are divergent in different parts of the country, and while in the Punjab and Sind, the crop is almost entirely irrigated, elsewhere it depends for the most part upon the sufficiency and timeliness of the monsoon rainfall. The bulk of shipments of raw cotton has always gone to the Far East and the continent, but the United Kingdom in recent years is participating in an increasing degree in the trade.

In 1921 *Indian Central Cotton Committee* was established to improve the quality of Indian cotton in particular and to promote the cause of cotton cultivation in this country in general. The funds of Indian Central Cotton Committee is derived from a cess of as. 2 on every bale of Indian cotton exported from India or consumed in mills in provinces in India.

**Cotton Mills in British India**

| | *No. of Mills* | *Looms* | *Spindles* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1933-34 | 289 | 162,084 | 8,139,758 |
| 1934-35 | 288 | 161,524 | 7,906,401 |
| 1935-36 | 303 | 164,198 | 8,084,826 |
| 1936-37 | 267 | 163,121 | 8,042,088 |
| 1937-38 | 318 | 166,312 | 8,113,347 |
| 1938-39 | 350 | 170,157 | 8,513,134 |
| 1939-40 | 355 | 167,726 | 8,403,126 |

### Imports of Cotton Piecegoods

| | *in million yds.* | | *in million yds.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 590·8 | 1940-41 | 447·0 |
| 1938-39 | 647·1 | 1941-42 | 181·6 |
| 1939-40 | 579·1 | 1942-43 | 13·1 |

### Exports of Indian Cotton Piecegoods

| | *in million yds.* | | *in million yds.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 241·3 | 1940-41 | 390·1 |
| 1938-39 | 177·0 | 1941-42 | 772·5 |
| 1939-40 | 221·3 | 1942-43 | 818·0 |

### Exports & Imports of Raw Cotton

*(In thousand Bales of 400 lbs. each)*

| | *Exports* | *Imports* | | *Exports* | *Imports* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 2,730·0 | 752·9 | 1940-41 | 2,167·5 | 498·1 |
| 1938-39 | 2,702·8 | 539·7 | 1941-42 | 1,437·5 | 770·1 |
| 1939-40 | 2,947·9 | 468·5 | | | |

### Mill Consumption of Indian Cotton in India

*(In thousand Bales of 400 lbs. each)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 2,866·5 | 1940-41 | 3,338·1 |
| 1938-39 | 3,106·3 | 1941-42 | 3,938·6 |
| 1939-40 | 3,030·9 | 1942-43 | 3,968·1 |

### Production of Cotton Piece-goods    Exports & Imports of Cotton Piece-goods

| | *Million Yds.* | *Imports* | *Exports* | *Re-exports* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 4,084·3 | 59·8 | 241·3 | 12·5 |
| 1938-39 | 4,269·3 | 147·7 | 177·0 | 15·7 |
| 1939-40 | 4,012·4 | 159·1 | 221·3 | 16·7 |
| 1940-41 | 4,269·4 | 447·0 | 390·1 | 43·5 |
| 1941-42 | 4,493·5 | 118·6 | 772·5 | 85·1 |
| 1942-43 (Provisional) | 4,029·2 | 13·1 | 818·0 | 16·3 |

## 2. IRON AND STEEL

We do not know now when iron was first produced in India, but looking at the famous Iron column at Kutub Minar near Delhi which up to now has never rusted, we can easily say that iron production in India is probably three thousand years old. The iron smelting still exists in India from every ancient times. The Agarias of Central Provinces preserve the ancient craft of smelting in its simplicity to this day. The modern iron industry in India began in the year 1875 at Barakar near Asansol but the real beginning was made with the formation of Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi (renamed Jamshedpur) in the Singhbhum district in 1907. The pig iron was first produced here in 1911 and first steel in 1912. The rapid expansion of the business was due to the stimulus it received owing to War. The work was greatly increased in 1924. The company produces finished steel products such as rails, bars, fish plates, beams, angles, plates, sheets, etc. Pig iron is generally exported to Japan, United Kingdom, and U. S. A. The amount of pig iron made in India during the year 1939-40 was nearly twenty lacs tons. More than half of this came from Jamshedpur and the iron works at Hirapur and Kulti and Mysore makes the remainder of India's pig iron.

Subsidiary industries that have got up in Jamshedpur are steel tubs, tinplate, enamel ware, wire, nuts, railway wagons, tea and jute mill machinery, galvanized products, etc.

Steel Protection Act of 1924 gave protection to Tata Iron & Steel Works. This protection was reduced in 1927 and again in 1934 and the present protective duties still continue.

Deposits of high grade iron ore are to be found in the following places: (1) *Mysore* where big deposits of quartz-magnetite ore are available. They are of low grade. (2) *Singhbhum and Orissa*—in what is known as Singhbhum Iron Belt, consisting of Singhbhum District in which Tata Iron and Steel Company's Steel Works are situated, and neighbouring Orissa Feudatory States. This iron belt extends from Gurumahisani in Mayurbhanj State of Orissa through Keonjhar and Bonai to the Kolhan sub-division of Singhbhum. There exists one of the richest iron ore deposits in the world. The iron ore content is nearly 65 per cent., sufficiently for the iron and steel requirements of India for nearly 1,000 years.

India is the second leading iron and steel producing country in the British Empire and this industry is now recognised as one of the biggest in India.

In 1941 thirteen iron and steel mills and 78 foundries with 150,000 workers produced 1,838,000 tons of pig iron and since September, 1940 have been supplying every month 50,000 tons of pig iron.

In addition to special steels, Tatas' output alone of ordinary steel products is over 800,000 tons per annum and the company is manufacturing every month 50,000 tons of various types for the army

### Steel Works in India

1. Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd. formed in 1907.
2. Indian Iron & Steel Company started in 1918 at Hirapur and in 1936 acquired Bengal Iron Company.
3. Steel Corporation of Bengal in 1936 near the above Company.
4 Mysore Iron & Steel Works at Bhadravati started in 1930.

### Prduction of Iron & Steel (in tons)

| | *Pig iron* | *Iron casting* | *Steel ingots* | *Semis* | *Steel* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1938-39 | 1,575,562 | 87,826 | 977,358 | 790,746 | 725,472 |
| 1939-40 | 1,837,636 | 129,299 | 1,070,355 | 872,169 | 804,469 |

| | **Imports** (tons 000) | | **Exports** (tons 000) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Iron & Steel* | *Protected Steel & Iron* | *Pig Iron* | *Iron & Steel* |
| 1937-38 | 368·5 | 221·7 | 629·2 | 87·9 |
| 1938-39 | 272·3 | 161·9 | 514·5 | 84·6 |
| 1939-40 | 260·6 | 118·4 | 571·8 | 106·5 |
| 1940-41 | 182·7 | 77·9 | 599·5 | 104·0 |
| 1941-42 | 128·6 | 58·1 | 521·5 | 36·7 |
| 1942-43 | 48·5 | 22·9 | 239·8 | 6·1 |

## 3. SUGAR INDUSTRY

Taking *gur* and sugar both into consideration, India is the largest sugar producing country in the world but factory sugar forms only one-fourth of the sugar produced in the country, the rest of the sugar cane is turned into *gur*.

India from the point of view of sugar production falls into two main parts, Upper India and the Peninsula, the latter lies practically inside and the former outside the tropics. Except in the south, the cane almost universally grown in India is country-bred mainly at Coimbatore.

The sugar industry in India is mainly concentrated in the Nothern Provinces, the United Provinces and Bihar. These two provinces normally produce 80 p.c. of the total output of the country. It is not generally realised that at the present time India has about the largest area under cane cultivation in the world. No picture of sugar industry in India would be complete without a reference to the importance of cottage industry of *gur* manufacture which consumes about 4 times the quantity of cane consumed by white sugar factories annually, approximating to about 65 per cent. of annual cane crop.

Refined sugar is manufactured by three different processes in India, namely, (1) direct from cane from modern vacuum pan factories, (2) from cane by indigenous open pan factories, *i.e., Khandsaris* (through the intermediate process of Rab) and (3) from *gur* refined in modern factories.

In 1931 India was producing a tenth of the sugar which her population required for consumption. Till 1931 the country used to import ten lakhs of tons of foreign sugar. Most of this sugar came from Java. India paid out an average of Rs. 15 crores per annum for her sugar imports.

The sugar industry was then given protection in 1932. This was the signal for the starting of a number of companies for producing factory-made sugar So rapid was the development of sugar factories that, in the short space of a quinquennium, domestic production rose from slightly over one lakh tons per year to nearly twelve lakhs of tons. From being a country which was mainly dependent on foreign sources for supply for its requirements of sugar, *India has now become the largest sugar producing* country in the world. It is the second largest national industry of India. The total annual value of sugar and *gur* produced is about 100 crores.

The capital sunk in the industry is nearly 33 crores. The achievements of sugar industry in India are as follows :—

(1) It achieved its full growth in the short space of six years. (2) So far as sugar is concerned, it has made India self-sufficient. (3) It has stopped the annual drain of funds to the extent of over Rs. 15 crores from India to foreign countries. (4) It has provided increased income to agriculturists. (5) It has made available to the Indian masses cheap sugar.

The great bulk of the crops in India, is grown by the ryots most of whom are poor, illiterate and conservative. Their holdings are very small—about an acre or so—and their methods of growing cane are primitive. It is not surprising, therefore, that the yield of cane they obtain is abnormally low and its quality bad. The factories generally cultural Section, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi.

*Research Work* is carried at the following places, (1) Imperial sugarcane station, Coimbatore; (2) Sugarcane sub-station, Karnal; (3) Agricultural Section. Imperial Agricultural Resarch Institute, Delhi.

### Gur & Sugar Production

| *Year* | *Area under Sugarcane (acres)* | *Gross production of gur (tons)* | *Calculated Total production of sugarcane (tons)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | 3,077,000 | 4,116,000 | 43,316,000 |
| 1932-33 | 3,425,000 | 4,859,000 | 51,129,000 |
| 1933-34 | 3,422,000 | 5,055,000 | 52,455,000 |
| 1934-35 | 3,602 000 | 5,292 000 | 54,346,000 |
| 1935-36 | 4,154 000 | 6,102,000 | 61,202,000 |
| 1936-37 | 4,582,000 | 6,932,000 | 67,322.000 |
| 1937-38 | 3,869 000 | 5,579,000 | 55,637,000 |
| 1938-39 | 3,130 000 | 3,572,000 | 35,851,000 |
| 1939-40 | 3,640.000 | 4,748,000 | 47.672.000 |
| 1940-41 | 4,598,000 | 5,794,000 | 59,090,000 |

### Production of Sugar by Cane Factories, Gur Refineries & Khandsaris

| | *No. of Factories that produced Sugar direct from cane* | *Total production of sugar* | | *No. of Factories that produced Sugar direct from cane* | *Total production of sugar* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1930-31 | 29 | 349.600 | 1935-36 | 137 | 1,105,000 |
| 1931-32 | 32 | 470,600 | 1936-37 | 137 | 1,237,000 |
| 1932-33 | 57 | 643 200 | 1937-38 | 136 | 1,072,900 |
| 1933-34 | 112 | 718,900 | 1938-39 | 139 | 765,600 |
| 1934-35 | 130 | 771,600 | 1939-40 | 145 | 1,393,200 |

### Production & Imports

| *Production* | *in Cwts.* (000) | *Imports* | *in tons* (000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 18,930 | 1937-38 | 14 3 |
| 1938-39 | 13,404 | 1938-39 | 35·7 |
| 1939-40 | 25,840 | 1939-40 | 255·1 |
| 1940-41 | 23,570 | 1940-41 | 19·8 |
| | | 1941-42 | 49·0 |

### Per capita consumption of Sugar

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. | 103 lbs. | Japan | 29 lbs. |
| U. K. | 112 ,, | Australia | 114 ,, |
| Java | 11 ,, | New Zealand | 115 ,, |
| Denmark | 128 ,, | India | 20 ,, |
| Egypt | 29 ,, | Germany | 59 ,, |
| France | 54 ,, | | |

**Sugar in 1941-42**

| | *No. of Factories* | *Cane crushed* (tons) | *Sugar made* (tons) | *Molasses obtained* (tons) | *Recovery of Sugar p.c. cane* | *Recovery of Molasses p.c. cane* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. P. ... | 70 | 3,877,000 | 382,900 | 130,700 | 9·87 | 3·37 |
| Bihar . | 31 | 1,133,600 | 117,300 | 37,400 | 10·35 | 3·30 |
| Punjab, Sind & N. W. F. P. ... | 4 | 215,700 | 19,200 | 7,400 | 8·90 | 3·43 |
| Madras . . | 11 | 352,300 | 30,800 | 16,000 | 8·74 | 4·71 |
| Bombay | 10 | 861,100 | 85,000 | 38,600 | 9·87 | 4 48 |
| Bengal . | 9 | 313,600 | 23,700 | 12,700 | 7·55 | 4·05 |
| Orissa . | 2 | 31,800 | 3,000 | 1,500 | 9·43 | 4·71 |
| Indian States . . | 13 | 1,241,200 | 116,200 | 48,000 | 9·36 | 3·86 |
| | 150 | 8,026,300 | 778,200 | 292,900 | 9·69 | 3·65 |

## 4. LAC

Lac is the only resin of animal origin. It is secreted by a type of insect, *Lacaifer lacca*, which feeds on the sap of certain host trees, exuding the resin during its life cycle In its refined form, in which it is usually packed for export, it is known as *Shellac*. The chief lac-growing province is Bihar, particularly Chota-Nagpur division, where 60 per cent of the total production of India is purchased; other lac growing areas are Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam, U. P., Orissa South India and the Punjab.

The chief uses of lac have been in the gramophone industry, which consumes 30 to 40 per cent of the annual output, electrical insulation industries, French polish and varnishing industries, hat stiffening industry, ceiling wax, grinding wheels and printing ink, adhesives, cement, pyro-technic and leather-dressing industries, bangles, toys, etc

Indian Lac Research Institute was started in 1925 at Namkum, five miles from Ranchi for the object of devising improved method of cultivation, to improve the quality of lac and to minimise the effect of insect enemies. This scope of research was further extended to find new uses for shellac in industries which were rapidly being developed by synthetic resin trade.

**Export Figures**

| | *Cwt.* | *Value* (Rs.) | | *Cwt.* | *Value* (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 . . | 487,581 | 15,836 | 1937-38 . . | 664,671 | 16,218 |
| 1936-37 ... | 833,964 | 23,421 | 1938-39 .. | 643,848 | 12,665 |

## 5. PAPER

The first paper-making machine in India was erected and operated by a famous missionary, Dr. William Carey, over a century ago at Serampore on Hooghly River. In 1867 the Royal Paper Mill was established at Bally using in the first instance Dr. Carey's original plant and machinery. Other mills at Raniganj and Kankinara, near Calcutta, were started. About 15 years later the Upper India Couper paper mill at Lucknow and the Titaghur in Bengal and other provinces soon followed.

The principal raw materials used are bamboo and *sabai* grass. Bamboo which is extensively found in Bengal, South-West India, is extensively used for inferior quality of paper. *Sabai* grass is grown mainly in U. P., Bihar, Orissa and the Punjab. Whilst bamboo is the principal material on which the future of paper industry mainly depends, grass as a constituent of paper has a recognised value and will continue to be used in conjunction with other materials as a necessary ingredient in the manufacture of certain classes of paper. Waste paper, newspaper and cloth cuttings are also used as ingredients in the manufacture of cheaper classes of papers. A feature of the past 15 years has been the governmental assistance in developing the manufacture of paper from bamboo. The Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1925 gave tariff protection to writing papers and certain classes of printing papers and as a result of the Tariff Board Inquiry of 1931, this protection was renewed and strengthened Indian paper mills cannot produce newsprint so India's yearly supply of 45,000 tons of newsprint comes from Europe and America.

### Paper Mills in British India

| | *Authorised capital* | *No of Mills* | *Tons produced* | *Price (Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 1,14,62,500 | 9 | 43,206 | 1,79,36,760 |
| 1934 | 1,14,62,500 | 9 | 44,179 | 1,71,13,169 |
| 1935 | 1,19,62,500 | 10 | 47,305 | 1,89,87,767 |
| 1936 | 1,34,62,500 | 10 | 48,209 | 1,92,12,791 |
| 1937 | 1,81,13 500 | 11 | 55,593 | 2,48,13,096 |
| 1938 | 2,24,13,250 | 12 | 60,114 | 2,46,04,675 |
| 1939 | 3,74,13,250 | 14 | 70,273 | 2,96,29,258 |

### Import of Newsprint

| | *Tons* | *Rs.* | | *Tons* | *Rs* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 37,438 | 69,57,954 | 1938-39 | 32,145 | 50,83,818 |

## 6. BREWERIES IN INDIA

| | *No. of breweries* | *Production (gallons)* | | *No. of breweries* | *Production (gallons)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 8 | 1,505,556 | 1937 | 6 | 1,239,629 |
| 1934 | 8 | 1,594,317 | 1938 | 6 | 1,176,766 |
| 1935 | 7 | 1,254,588 | 1939 | 6 | 1,234,478 |
| 1936 | 6 | 1,159,470 | | | |

## 7. HIDE AND SKIN

India to-day can fairly claim to be the world's major supplier of hides and skins, both raw and half-tanned. It is reckoned that one-third of the world's cattle are to be found in India. India now approximately produces 25,700,000 hides every year, valued at Rs. 6 crores. About 75 per cent of Indian production of raw hides and about 45 per cent of the goat and sheep skins are now-a-days locally tanned, the remainder being exported. Tanning industry falls into two categories, indigenous and modern. Indigenous types are carried out by chamars. Modern tanning employs local tannings such as babul bark and myrobolams and they have been introduced in Cawnpore, Agra, Calcutta and Madras.

Chrome tanning has also developed at a phenomenal rate in the country, specially, in Cawnpore, Calcutta and Madras.

## 8. CEMENT

The first venture in the manufacture of Portland cement in India took place in 1904 in a small factory in Madras. It soon came to grief, but a few years later three new companies came into existence and laid the foundation of the industry as it exists to-day. After this boom years followed but this resulted in unhealthy competition and the production greatly exceeded demand which almost brought this industry into a state of collapse.

To remedy this, the Indian cement manufacturers' associotion was formed with the object of limiting supplies and regulating prices by mutual agreement. This achieved great success. Further progress was made with the formation of Concrete Association of India for the purpose of educating the public in the use of cement and providing free technical aid and advice to the consumer.

After this Cement Marketing Company came into being for the disposal of the manufacture of the member companies on the basis of quota for each. But after few years it became apparent that a fusion of manufacture and sales was essential for complete rationalization.

So on August 1, 1936 the Associated Cement Companies, Ltd. was formed in Bombay by the merging of all companies. But in recent years several companies have been formed in the various parts of the country which have not joined with the Associated Cement Companies. Result has been severe competition and over-production.

So far as raw materials are concerned, they are to be found in abundance in many parts of the country. The yearly consumption of cement per head in India is only 8 lbs

| | Tons | | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 | 890,683 | 1937-38 | 1,169,894 |
| 1936-37 | 997,414 | | |

## 9. SILK

India is a great producer of raw silk. Various silk worms are reared in different parts of the country. The following are the principal varieties of silk—mulberry silk, tassar silk, endi and mugha. The four principal silk producing areas are (1) Mysore and Coimbatore District of Madras; (2) Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi and Birbhum Districts of Bengal; (3) Kashmir and (4) Assam. Assam produces silk for *endi* and *mugha* varieties. Kashmir is the most important silk centre in India and the industry is a state monopoly. Silk manufacture in India is principally a cottage industry. Chief silk trading centres are Amritsar, Benares, Jullundar, Malda, Murshidabad, Bankura, Rajshahi, Bhagalpur, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Mysore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Srinagar.

## 10. MATCHES

| | Gross | | Gross |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 | 21,153,267 | 1938-39 | 21,063,820 |
| 1936-37 | 20,763,633 | 1939-40 | 21,970,104 |
| 1937-38 | 21,575,051 | | |

## 11. JUTE

India's jute industry is the second largest textile industry in the world. Exports of raw and manufactured jute constitute about one-quarter of the total value of the exports of Indian merchandise but on the average, the jute crop is the product of only 1½ per cent. of the total cropped area of British India.

Jute growing is confined almost entirely to the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta in the Presidency of Bengal and the province of Assam and of the total crop Bengal produces about 80 per cent. Yet, even in Bengal, the area under jute is only a small percentage of the cultivated area, varying from about six to nine per cent. River inundation brings down rich alluvial deposits which enables the cultivator to plant this exhausting crop year after year without expenditure on manure. The plants when once established require no attention and grow to the height of 10 to 12 ft. The most favourable conditions for growth are damp soil and warm moist weather, and once firmly rooted, the plants grow well even when standing in water, though water-logged fields have an adverse effect on the growth in early stages. The crop is cut before ripening and retted for about three weeks in water before the fibre can be removed by washing and beating. Jute is generally sown from March to May and harvested from July to September.

India enjoys a monopoly as the world's sole producer of Jute The first jute-spinning mill was started at Rishra (Serampore) in 1855 and the first power-loom was introduced in 1859.

Jute manufacturing industry is localised in a small area on the banks on the Hooghly, near Calcutta Jute manufacture may be divided into four classes : (1) gunny bags, used for packing rice, wheat, oilseeds etc., (2) gunny cloth or hessians used for baling cotton, wool and other fibres, (3) coarse carpets and rugs (4) cordage.

Indian Jute is mainly exported to U. K , Germany, U. S. A., and France. Exports of manufactured jute occupies major portion of foreign trade of this country Jute cultivation in Bengal has displaced rice from many tracts.

Agricultural Research Laboratories at Dacca and Technological Research Laboratories at Tollygunj are carrying out research into jute growing and jute trade.

*Indian Jute Mills Association* is the governing body of this industry, although it possesses no statutory powers and all actions which are taken by the Association are on the basis of voluntary acceptance by its members. It has in its membership almost every mill in India and is controlled by a Committee of nine members representing all-India interest

*Indian Central Jute Committee* is another important body constituted by the Government of India to watch over the interests of all branches of the jute trade from field to factory.

**Jute Mills**

| | *No. of mills* | *Paid up capital* | | *No of mills* | *Paid up capital* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 99 | Rs. 19,72,05,145<br>£2,525,000 | 1937-38 | 105 | Rs. 20,29,05,640<br>£2,525,000<br>$3,750,000 |
| 1933-34 | 99 | Rs 19 56,54,808<br>£2,525,000 | 1938-39 | 107 | Rs. 20,30,55,525<br>£2,525,000<br>$3,750,000 |
| 1934-35 | 100 | Rs. 19,67,69,738<br>£2,525,000 | | | |
| 1935-36 | 104 | Rs. 19 97 07,038<br>£2,525,000 | 1939-40 | 110 | Rs 20,56,45,810<br>£2,525,000 |
| 1936-37 | 104 | Rs. 20 21,52,480<br>£2,525,000 | | | |

### Jute Production

*(Production in India including twist and yarn)*

| | Tons (000) | | Tons (000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 1,311·6 | 1940-41 | 1,108·1 |
| 1938-39 | 1,221 5 | 1941-42 | 1,258·8 |
| 1939-40 | 1,276 9 | 1942-43 | 1,042·3 |

### Number of Looms & Spindles

| | Looms | Spindles | | Looms | Spindles |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 61,387 | 1,221,786 | 1937-38 | 66,705 | 1,337,959 |
| 1935-36 | 63,724 | 1,279,461 | 1938-39 | 67,939 | 1,350,465 |
| 1936-37 | 65,273 | 1,300,077 | 1939-40 | 68,528 | 1,369,821 |

### Exports of Jute Manufactures

*(Including twist and yarn)*

| | Tons | | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 1,020,400 | 1940-41 | 924,118 |
| 1938-39 | 956,302 | 1941-42 | 898,453 |
| 1939-40 | 1,078,321 | 1942-43 | 616,456 |

### Exports of Raw Jute

| | Tons (000) | | Tons (000) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 747 2 | 1940-41 | 243·5 |
| 1938-39 | 690 6 | 1941-42 | 314·7 |
| 1939-40 | 570 0 | | |

## 12. TOBACCO

India's share in the tobacco production of the world is very high and she is one of the leading tobacco-producing country. At first the quality of Indian tobacco was inferior and it could not compete with the world market, but with great deal of research and experiment, the quality has greatly improved and India is also producing virgina tobacco.

More than half the Indian tobacco is centred in five well-known places—(1) *North Bengal area* consisting of Rangpur, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur and the State of Cooch Bihar, (2) *Guntur area* consisting of the District of Guntur, Kistna and adjoining parts of Hyderabad State, (3) *North Bihar* area consisting of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea, (4) *Gujarat area* consisting of Anand, Borsad and Nadiad and Petlad and Bhadran talukas of Baroda State, (5) *Nipani area* consisting of Belgaum and Satara districts of Bombay and also Kolhapur, Sangli and Miraj States.

| | Area under Tobacco (acres) | Yield of dried leaf (tons) |
|---|---|---|
| 1939-40 | 11,80,000 | 423,000 |
| 1940-41 | 11,25,000 | 449,000 |

## 13. COFFEE

[The Coffee industry is confined to Southern India, comprising the province of Madras, Orissa, Coorg and the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin.]

| | *Area in acres* | *Quantity in lbs. of cured Coffee* | | *Area in acres* | *Quantity in lbs. of cured Coffee* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | 172,160 | 33,613,713 | 1936-37 | 190,185 | 34,004,627 |
| 1932-33 | 176,645 | 33,037,051 | 1937-38 | 182,310 | 33,516,114 |
| 1933-34 | 183,923 | 34,600,959 | 1938-39 | 185,244 | 40,110,639 |
| 1934-35 | 186,656 | 32,775,865 | 1939-40 | 181,289 | 34,821,717 |
| 1935-36 | 188,161 | 41,172,678 | | | |

Persons employed (daily average for 1939-40) 98,570

## 14. RUBBER

Rubber is mainly grown in Southern India. About 75 per cent. of the cultivation is in Travancore. Other places of cultivation are Madras, Cochin, Coorg and Mysore.

With a view to encouraging and ensuring maximum production of rubber and Indian Rubber Production Board has been set up by the Government of India with headquarters at Kottayam (Travancore State) in the heart of rubber producing area. The value of India's rubber production has enormously increased with Malay, Dutch East Indies and Burma being in enemy hands Before the war Indian production represented about one per cent of the total world production.

| | *lbs. of Dry rubber produced in India* | *Area in acres* | | *lbs. of Dry rubber produced in India* | *Area in acres* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 | 1,802,895 | 70,985 | 1936 | 30,447,919 | 124,605 |
| 1933 | 5,048,049 | 119,090 | 1937 | 32,296,507 | 125,732 |
| 1934 | 26,443,326 | 119,090 | 1938 | 31,065,759 | 125,311 |
| 1935 | 27,553,762 | 122,646 | 1939 | 31,390,663 | 133,962 |

(Persons employed daily average for 1939) .. 31,947

# LABOUR INFORMATION

## LABOUR LEGISLATIONS

The first Factory Act was passed in 1881 and amended in 1891 But it was replaced by the comprehensive Act of 1911.

*The Factory Act of 1911* as amended by Acts of 1922, 1923, 1926 and 1934 is the most comprehensive measure to improve the conditions of labour from all aspects. This factory Act of 1934 prescribes, (1) A classification was made between *'seasonal'* and *'perennial'* factories. (2) A daily as well as weekly limit to hours of work in factories —the daily limit being 10 hours and weekly limit 54 hours in all 'perennial' factories. In case of 'seasonal' factories, the hours of work are 60 hours and 11 hours per day. (3) Children are not to work for more than 5 hours per day. (4) The employment of women and children at night is prohibited. (5) The Act also provides for rest intervals and a weekly holiday. (6) The law also prescribes certain conditions with regard to ventilation, light and temperature to secure workers against danger to death or serious discomfort. (7) In each province there are factory inspectors whose duty is to secure the observance of factories Act. (8) Important provision in connection with workers' welfare such as sufficient supply of water for workers, adequate shelter for rest, reservation of rooms for children and women employed, maintenance of first aid appliances.

Factories Amendment Act of 1940 applied to power factories employing from 10 to 19 persons in which children are employed and extends to them the provisions of Factories Act of 1934.

There is also similar legislation for workers in the Indian mines. This is known as *Indian Mines Act*. In 1901 the first Mines Act was passed and it was subsequently amended in 1923. It limited the hours of work to 60 per week for workers above ground and 54 for workers under ground. No children (below the age of 13) were allowed to work below ground. No restriction was placed on the employment of women under-ground.

The Act was further amended in 1935 on the recommendations of Royal Commission on Labour. Following are the main provisions of the Act—(1) No person is allowed to work in a mine more than 6 days in a week The maximum limit of working above ground is fixed at 54 hours a week or 10 hours a day, while in the case of workers below ground, a limit is fixed at 9 hours a day. The employment of children below the age of fifteen years in any mine is prohibited. It also provides for a Mines Board of Health to look after the health of of workers.

*Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923* (as amended upto 1933). The first Act was passed in 1923. It provided that compensation should ordinarily be given to workmen who had sustained injuries by accidents arising out of and in course of employment. Compensation would also be allowed in certain cases of diseases. The provisions of the Act have subsequently been enlarged by the amendments of 1926, '29, '31 and '33. The Act of 1933 covers workers of railways, tramways, factories, mines, ships, docks, roads, bridges, etc., the amount of compensation payable depends on the average monthly earnings of an injured or deceased workman. The amount payable in the case of an injured workman whose monthly wage does not exceed Rs. 10 is

Rs. 500 for death and Rs. 700 for permanent disablement. The general administration of the Act and settlement of disputes thereunder are entrusted to the Commissioners who have been given wide powers.

Another important Act for the welfare of workers is the *Payment of Wages Act of 1936.* This Act regulates the mode of payment of wages to persons employed in any factory, railway or in any industrial establishment. But the Act applies to wages less than two hundred rupees a month. The employer shall fix periods in respect of which wages shall be payable. But no wage-period shall exceed one month. Wages must be paid where less than 1,000 persons are employed before the expiry of the 7th day after the last day of the wage-period.

The *Shop Legislation* was undertaken in several provinces of India This legislation is primarily meant for regulating hours of work, conditions of employment in shops and commercial establishments. Bombay was the first province to pass Bombay Shops and Establishments Act in 1939 Other provinces to follow are Bengal, the Punjab, Sind which passed similar Acts in 1940.

Another important Act that concerns labour is *Trade Disputes Act of 1929.* The increasing number and bitterness of trade disputes in India necessitated legislation for the arbitration and conciliation of trade disputes. So in 1929 the Trade Disputes Act was passed which was further amended in 1934. In case of disputes the parties may be referred to Courts of Enquiry or to the Boards of Conciliation to be set up by the Government. The Court of Inquiry is to consist of an independent chairman and such other independent persons as the appointing authority may think fit or it may consist of one independent person and is to report on the specific matters referred to them. The *Board of Conciliation* consists of an independent chairman and other members. The findings are not binding on the parties but they influence public opinion which counts in matters like these.

Another Act was passed in 1938 known as *Employment of Children's Act* for the prevention of the employment of children .who have not completed their fifteenth year in any occupation connected with transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway or in any occupation involving the handling of goods within the limits of any port to which for the time being any of the provisions of Indian Ports Act, 1908 are applicable. An amendment of Act, 1939 prohibits employment of children under 12 years in any *bidi* making workshop, carpet weaving, cement manufacture, cloth printing, manufacture of matches, etc., except those employed in family business.

In *public utility services,* it is a criminal offence for workers on monthly wages to strike without notice. Special penalties are laid down for employees on monthly wages in the event of their going on strike in breach of contract without having given to their employer, within one month before striking, not less than 14 days' previous notice. Employers carrying on such public utility services are made liable to be punished for locking out their employees without similar notice. *Strikes* or *lockouts* are regarded as illegal under this Act which have any object apart from furtherance of a trade dispute and is designed or calculated to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship upon community. Any sum collected or applied in direct support of such strikes is illegal.

*The Industrial Statistics Act of 1942* was passed which permits the collection of statistics with regard to following matters, (1) price of commodities, (2) attendance, (3) living conditions, (4) indebtedness, (5) rents, (6) wages and earnings, (7) provident and other funds, (8) benefits, (9) industrial and labour disputes, etc.

**War-time Measures**

(1) *Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance* (1941) requires the workers to stick to their jobs.

(2) *National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance* (1940) utilises the technical personnel available in the country to the best advantage of the war efforts by releasing such personnel from other industrial undertakings.

(3) Under Ordinance 10 *National Service Labour Tribunal* has been constituted, 9 for larger provinces and 1 for Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara for taking persons in war services.

(4) *Rule 81-A of the Defence of India Rules 1942* gives power to the Government of India to ensure that disputes, when they arise are settled without the necessity of resorting to direct action. The Rule empowers the Government to refer industrial disputes to 'adjudication' with the provision that adjudication award can be enforced by an order of Government.

(5) *Technical Training Scheme*—instituted by the Government of India in 1940 to provide for the intensive training of a large number os skilled tradesmen required for the technical branches of the Defence Services and for ordnance and munitions factories.

(6) *Bevin Training*—outlined by Mr. Ernest Bevin in 1940 for training Indian workers in factories and workshops in England with the object of accelerating munitions production in India.

## TRADE UNIONS IN INDIA

The history of *Trade Unionism* in India practically dates from the termination of the Great War in 1918, when the rise in the cost of living, combined with the capitalistic effort to reduce the miserably low wages still lower, forced the workers to form a sort of temporary or permanent unions for self-defence. Thus the industrial unrest just following the war, resulted in the creation of a number of labour organisations and trade unions were first organised in Madras under the leadership of Mr. B. P. Wadia in 1918.

At first stage trade unions were not very well organised and were more or less "strike committees". But the situation improved gradually and there was a remarkable growth of trade unions in 1921.

The chief drawbacks to the progress of trade unionism in India are these (*a*) heterogenous character of the labour force, (*b*) widespread illiteracy among the workmen, (*c*) floating character of Indian labour, (*d*) leadership largely in the hands of middle class people who do not understand the needs and difficulties of working classes and who exploit labour for political and other motives. Inspite of various difficulties an All-India Trade Union Congress was started to combine all trade unions and it began to hold annual sessions since 1920 and the All-India Railway Federation was formed in 1922.

The Trade Union Act was passed in 1926. In this Act a Trade Union has been defined as any combination, whether permanent or temporary, formed primarily for regulating the relations between workmen and workmen or between employers and the employed or impositions or restrictions on the conduct of any trade or business. The definition includes a federation of two or more unions. The Act makes provision for three groups of matters (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions, (2) obligations to which trade union is subject to after registration, (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions.

The registration of Trade Union is not compulsory. But certain valuable privileges are conferred on the registered bodies which are denied to those that remain unregistered. Any seven or more members can apply for registration and enjoy benefit conferred by the Act. Following are some of the rights :—

(1) Immunity in respect of civil or criminal proceedings against trade unions.

(2) The constitution of a separate fund for political purposes, *i.e.*, promotion of civic and political interests of the members.

(3) Not less than half of the members of the executive shall be workers actually engaged in the trade.

### Trade Union Congress

The All-India Trade Union Congress was first formed in 1920 and like all other movement in the making it had to pass through many vicissitudes. The movement reached its peak in 1928-29. In 1929 this movement passed into the hands of extremists with communist leanings who captured the Congress at its tenth session at Nagpur. But the moderate section led by Mr. N. M. Joshi ceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation known as Indian Trade Union Federation. All-India Railwaymen's Federation also left the Congress. Further split occurred in the 11th session of the Trade Union Congress at Calcutta in 1931 when leftists formed All-India Red Trade Union Congress. Thus split of the parent body in three sections was complete.

But a Trade Union Unity Conference was called in 1931 at Bombay where a new federation known as National Federation of Labour was established. This newly formed Federation was amalgamated with Indian Trade Union Federation at Calcutta in 1933 under the name of National Trade Union Federation.

In 1935 All-India Trade Union Congress and National Trade Union Federation composed their differences and joint committee of the two organisations was formed for common action. In 1938 at a special joint session of All-India Trade Union Congress and National Trade Union Federation, it was decided to combine two bodies into one central body. Fifty-fifty representation in the General Council was approved. This provisional settlement was ratified at the 18th session of the Congress in Bombay in 1940.

Inspite of apparent union, the split in the Congress still persists. Mr. M. N. Roy and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta have formed another organisation known as Trade Union Federation at Delhi for wholehearted support of Indian Labour for war purposes. The 1942 Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress at Cawnpur did not however pass war resolution for the want of three-fourth quoram.

*Following are the main Programme of the Indian Trade Union Congress* :

(1) Shorter hours of work; (2) prohibition of employing women under-ground in mines; (3) minimum wages; (4) improvement in Workmen's Compensation Act; (5) removal of untouchability; (6) national insurance sickness, unemployment and old age; (7) free and compulsory primary and technical education; (8) introduction of better sanitary condition within mills; (9) better housing and sanitation in mill areas;

(10) maternity benefits and provision of *creaches* and day nurseries near factories, (11) abolition of fines in industrial, commercial and railway firms; (12) formation of labour party in India's labour representation in the legislatures; (13) legislation for industrial arbitration and conciliation, (14) co-operation with International Labour movement.

## TRADE UNIONS IN BRITISH INDIA

| | *No.* | *Membership* | *Total income (Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 170 | | |
| 1933-34 | 191 | 237,369 | 11,19,936 |
| 1934-35 | 213 | 208,071 | 10,34,119 |
| 1935-36 | 241 | 284,918 | 10,90,046 |
| 1936-37 | 262 | 268,326 | 12,44,927 |
| 1937-38 | 420 | 257,306 | 10,60,105 |
| 1938-39 | 562 | 390,112 | 13,13,977 |
| 1939-40 | 667 | 399,119 | 13,82,176 |
| 1940-41 | 711 | 513,832 | 71,38,100 |

### Women Members of Trade Unions

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1939-40 | 18,612 | 1940-41 | 16,977 |

## TRADE UNION CONGRESS

| | *No. of Disputes* | *Workers involved* | *Working days lost* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | 148 | 196,301 | 2,262,000 |
| 1931 | 166 | 203,008 | 2,408,000 |
| 1932 | 118 | 128,099 | 1,922,000 |
| 1933 | 146 | 164,938 | 2,169,000 |
| 1934 | 159 | 220 808 | 4,776,000 |
| 1935 | 145 | 114,000 | 973,000 |
| 1936 | 157 | 169,000 | 2,358,000 |
| 1937 | 379 | 648,000 | 8,982,000 |
| 1938 | 399 | 401,000 | 9,119,000 |
| 1939 | 406 | 409,000 | 4,993,000 |
| 1940 | 322 | 452,539 | 7,577,281 |
| 1941 | 359 | 291,054 | 3,330,503 |

## LABOUR WELFARE

The Government has appointed *Labour Welfare Officers* to help the Government to keep in contact with labour and with employers. They are to explain to labour and to employers what Government are doing and to bring to the notice of Government what employers and labour are thinking.

Second method which Government have adopted for maintaining the closest contact with labour problems is the establishment of *Tripartite Plenary Conference and the Standing Labour Committee.* The Plenary Conference is an advisory body and is composed of representatives from Provinces, States, employers and the employees and will consider all matters concerning labour of all-India importance. Standing Labour Committee is of smaller size than Conference, but having a similar tripartite composition.

## WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN INDIA

| | *Total number of cases* | *Total compensations paid (Rs.)* | | *Total number of cases* | *Total compensations paid (Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | 11,371 | 6,44,120 | 1932 | 14,261 | 8,23,145 |
| 1926 | 14,096 | 8,21,476 | 1933 | 14,559 | 8,13,949 |
| 1927 | 15,216 | 11,11,254 | 1934 | 16,890 | 8 68,847 |
| 1928 | 16,768 | 10,95,730 | 1935 | 22 999 | 11,61,465 |
| 1929 | 18,865 | 12,60,164 | 1936 | 28,510 | 14,64,180 |
| 1930 | 23,574 | 12,46,764 | 1937 | 29,645 | 12,88,764 |
| 1931 | 17,480 | 10,66,356 | 1938 | 35,065 | 14,32,723 |

## FACTORIES IN INDIA

| | *No. of Factories* | *Average No of persons employed* | | *No. of Factories* | *Average No of persons employed* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 | 8,241 | 1,419,711 | 1936 | 8,338 | 1,562,917 |
| 1933 | 8,452 | 1,405,402 | 1937 | 8,930 | 1,675,869 |
| 1934 | 8,658 | 1,487,231 | 1938 | 9,743 | 1,737,755 |
| 1935 | 8,831 | 1,610,932 | 1939 | 10,466 | 1,751,137 |

| | *No of Operatives* | |
|---|---|---|
| | 1938 | 1939 |
| Workers in cotton textile industries | 512,228 | 448,554 |
| Jute mill workers | 295,162 | 298 967 |
| Women workers | 240,932 | 239,414 |
| Children | 10,427 | 9,403 |

## ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 | 18,127 | 1936 | 24,376 |
| 1933 | 18,709 | 1937 | 28,323 |
| 1934 | 20,787 | 1938 | 33,494 |
| 1935 | 23,119 | 1939 | 36,006 |

## FACTORY POPULATION

| | *P C of Women* | *P C of Children* |
|---|---|---|
| 1937 | 13 8 | 64 |
| 1938 | 13 8 | 62 |
| 1938 | 13 7 | 54 |

# DEFENCE

## Political Control

The Secretary of State for India, as one of His Majesty's Ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the Defence Services in India. The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office. The post is filled by a senior officer of the Indian Army with recent Indian experience. The Military Secretary is assisted by one first grade staff officer selected from the Indian Army.

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State.

Under the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council is the supreme authority in respect of the Defence Services. By the provisions of the present constitution army expenditure and direction of military policy are excluded from the control of the Central Legislature. Discussion on the Army budget is however allowed.

## Central Command and Administration

### 1. *The Commander-in-Chief and Defence Member*

Subject to the authorities mentioned above the executive and administrative control of the Army in India is exercised by the Commander-in-Chief, who, as an extraordinary member of the Governor-General's Council, is in charge of the Defence Department of the Government of India. He is responsible for the formulation and execution of the defence policy of the Government of India, for maintaining every branch of the army in a state of efficiency, and for directing all military operations based on India. In addition, he administers, through the officers directly responsible for these services, the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India. He is assisted in carrying out his responsibilities by the Defence Department on the one hand and the Army Headquarters Staff on the other.

## Main Characteristics of the Armed Forces in India

The army consists of the following forces :—(1) Regular British Forces, (2) Regular Indian Forces, (3) Auxiliary Forces, (4) Territorial Forces, (5) Indian Army Reserve, (6) Indian State Forces placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

*Regular British Forces* are composed of units of British Service. No individual British Service Unit is located permanently in India; Units of British Army are detailed for a tour of Foreign Service of which the major part is, as a rule, spent in India. The Regular British Forces in India are the Cavalry, Infantry, Auxiliary, Engineers, Tank Corps and Air Force. Since 1921, a proportion of Indian combatant ranks has been included in British Infantry Battalions.

The Royal Air Force in India is a part of Indian Imperial Defence Force and in this respect, is placed under the Commander-in-Chief of India.

The *Regular Indian Forces* are the Cavalry, Infantry and Pioneers, Signal Service, Medical Service, Army Service Corps and Mechanical Transport Service, etc.

Besides Regular Indian Forces, there exists an *Indian Army Reserve* consisting of Reserve of Indian Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners, Indian Signal Corps, Indian Infantry and Pioneers. The Indian Army Reserve also include the Reserve of Gurkha Groups, the Reserve of Indian Service Corps and Special Reserve of the Hazara Pioneers Besides Indian Army Reserve there is an *Indian Supplementary Reserve* consisting of technical personnel needed to complete the effectives required for the Army on general mobilization.

The *Auxiliary Force* was established in 1920. Membership is limited to European British subjects. It constitutes a potential reinforcement of the Regular Army and its units may be called out or embodied for local service only. The units of Auxiliary Force are under the command of the local Military Authority. The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service: Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Engineers, Railway Troops, Army Service Corps, Medical Corps, etc.

*Indian Territorial Force* constituted by Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 consists of three main categories: *Provincial battalions* which may be regarded as the second line of the regular Indian army and may be required to serve anywhere in India and even beyond in an emergency; men enroll in this battalion for a period of six years, the period being reduced to four years in certain cases. *The University Training Corps* which are recruited from the staff and students of Indian Universities and are mainly educational and have no liability for service. In the case of University Training Corps Battalions, it is not intended to enforce the liability to render actual military service Their purpose is educative, to inculcate discipline and form character These units train all the year around (80 hours drill during the first academic years and thereafter not less than 56 hours of actual drill and instruction); and *the Urban Units* which have a limited liability for service confined to the province in which they are located; and *medical branch.*

*The Indian States Forces* consist of military forces raised and maintained by the rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service. A staff of British officers is provided for these forces, the officers give advice in the organising and training of troops of the different Indian States. They consist of three classes: *Class A*—Troops are organised on the present-day Indian army system and establishments and are armed almost with same weapons as units of regular Indian Army; *Class B*—little inferior in training and discipline to troops of Class A; *Class C*—mainly consists of militia formations which are not permanently embodied, it is generally lower in standard than B class troops.

## Recruitment

*RESERVE, INDIAN ARMY*—The Army reserve is intended to supplement the regular Army on mobilisation. Service in the reserve is compulsory, a man undertaking on enrolment to serve at least five years with the colours and up to 15 years combined colours and reserve service. The Army reserve consists of—

(1) *Indian Regular Reserve of Officers*—consists of officers of regular Indian Army who retire with a pension or gratuity and who are liable for recall to the regular service in the event of emergency.

(2) *The Army in India Reserve of officers*—furnishes the officer categories required for various arms and departments of the Army in India.

(3) *Indian Army Reservists*—consist of private soldiers or their equivalent.

(4) *Indian Supplementary Reserve*—consists of technical personnel required to complete the requirements of the army in this personnel on general mobilisation, not provided for or only partially provided for by the normal Indian Army Reserve.

(5) *Railway Reserve Regiment*—is intended to maintain and operate military railways in the field during hostilities.

*RESERVE, BRITISH ARMY*—A British army reservist resident in India is not liable for training nor for recall to army service on mobilization.

### The Defence Department

This Department deals with all army services proper and also the administration of the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. The Department has no direct relations with commanders and troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to the Army Headquarters, but has continued intimate relations with the latter in all administrative matters. The army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Defence Member in the Council of State and the Defence Secretary in the Legislative Assembly. Defence Department is administered by a Secretary who like other secretaries of the Government of India has the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy.

### The Army Headquarters

The A. H Q consists of the branches administered by the four principal Staff Officers—(1) the Chief of the General Staff, (2) the Adjutant-General; (3) the Quartermaster-General; (4) the Master-General of Ordnance—as also of the branch administered by the Military Secretary. The four principal branches are further divided into Directorates.

The duties of the branches are briefly :—

(*a*) The General Staff Branch deals with military policy, with plans of operations for the defence of India, with organization and distribution of the army for internal security and external use in accordance with the policy of Government, with the collection and distribution of intelligence, with the supervision of the training of the army, with the use of the military forces in war with war regulations, with the education of officers and other ranks, and with the inter-communication services.

(*b*) The Adjutant-General's Branch deals with all matters appertaining the raising, organising and maintenance of the military forces, the peace distribution of the army, discipline, material and military and internationol law, medical and sanitary measures relating to the troops, personal and ceremonial matters, prisoners of war, pay and pensions, recruiting, mobilization and demobilization.

(*c*) The Quartermaster-General's Branch is concerned with the maintenance and issue of supplies, *i.e.*, foodstuffs, forage, fuel, and animals and reserves of these articles with the services responsible for the transportation, movement and quartering of troops, with the supply and transport service, military works, with the remount of Veterinary Services, the farms department and with garrison regimental institutes.

(*d*) The Master-General of Ordnance's Branch is responsible for the design, manufacture, supply and inspection of munitions.

(*e*) The Military Secretary deals with the appointment, promotion and retirement of officers and the selection of officers for Staff appointments.

### New Army Organisation

A reorganisation of the three army commands in India has been carried out, in order to ensure effective operation of the scheme of defence. The defence of India is now based on the holding within striking distance of threatened points of mobile reserves which can move to meet and attack the enemy

Accordingly, the three commands, the Northern, Eastern and Southern have undergone a change both in character and nomenclature and have been transformed into fighting organisations.

The normal army commands in India were primarily established for administrative reasons concerned with the raising, training and maintenance of various branches of the army in these geographical areas in India. Under the new scheme, the Northern Command has become the North-Western Army, the Eastern Command becomes the Eastern Army and the Southern command the Southern Army.

The Eastern Army and the Southern Army are already organised on the operational basis of rear and advanced headquarters, so that from static administrative organisations they have been changed into operational headquarters ready to move and strike wherever necessary The North-Western Army has been given the task of guarding all the approaches to India from the West and North.

The Southern Army is responsible for the Peninsula, and the Eastern Army takes over very much the same as the Eastern Command now covers, particularly, the North Eastern land frontier of India, including Bengal and Assam.

The formation of these operational armies for the defence of the land and sea frontiers of India has meant that a large number of districts in the central parts of the country previously distributed among various commands is amalgamated to form a separate command to be called the Central Command. Delhi comes under this Command. This relieves the new Army Commands of considerable administrative responsibility and leave them to function purely as fighting organisations.

The Central Command acts as the main training ground for further army expansion, and a source upon which other armies can draw for resources and reinforcements.

### Chatfield Committee's Report

In September, 1938, an announcement was made on behalf of the British Government for early action to place the defence organization of India on a more satisfactory footing and an expert body known as the Chatfield Committee was appointed. This Committee submitted its report to the British Government in February, 1939. This report was not made public but a summary of its recommendation was published in September, 1939.

The recommendations of the Committee are based on the general principle that the forces maintained by India should be adequate not merely for the narrower purposes or purely local defence, but also to assist in maintaining what they describe, as 'India's external security' and further that India should acknowledge that her responsibility cannot in her own interests be safely limited to the local defence of her land frontiers and costs.

The concrete recommendations of the Committee for the reorganization and re-equipment of the defence forces in India are set forth below.

The basis of distribution of the Army in India will be: (*a*) Frontier defence; (*b*) internal security; (*c*) coast defence; (*d*) general reserve; (*e*) external defence troops.

Types of modernized units will be as follows:—British and Indian Cavalry light tank regiments, equipped with light tanks and armoured cars for reconnaissance.

Indian Cavalry armoured regiments, equipped with light tanks and armoured cars.

Indian Cavalry motor regiments, provided with motor transport for conveyance of personnel who will normally move on foot.

British and Indian Field Artillery regiments—all regiments are to be mechanized and in due course equipped with powder guns.

Sappers and Miners Units—provided with mechanized first-line transport and mechanical power tools.

British and Indian Infantry Battalions—armed with rifles, Bren guns, and two mortars, and fully mechanized first-line transport.

Units on the North-West Frontier will, however, retain a certain proportion of pack mules.

The *Air Forces in India* will be re-equipped with modern aircraft as follows:

Bomber Squadrons—Bristol 'Blenheims', Army Co-operation Squadrons—Westland 'Lysanders'; Bomber Transport Squadrons—Vickers 'Valentias'. The Indian Air Force Squadron Volunteer flights for coast defence duties will be raised at certain ports.

The Royal Indian Navy—The following new vessels will be ordered for the Royal Indian Navy:—(*a*) Four 'Bitten' class escort vessels; (*b*) four 'Mastiff' class trawlers. The sloops 'Indus' and 'Hindustan' will be re-equipped with new armament.

In order to make India as far possible self-sufficient in the supply of munitions in war, the existing ordnance factories will be expanded and reconstructed. Where necessary, entirely new factories will be built.

The capital cost of the above changes will be about Rs. 45 crores. As this sum cannot be provided out of the resources of India, the British Government has decided to contribute it. Of the total amount of Rs. 45 crores three-quarters will be provided as a free gift while one-quarter will be advanced as a loan, the interest on which will be entirely remitted for the first five years. In addition, the committee has recommended and the British Government agreed that the annual grant made by the latter should be continued at the rate of two million pounds a year, at which it has been provisionally fixed.

## ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

The origins of India's Naval Forces go back as far as 1612, when East India Company established armed vessels to protect their commerce from the Dutch, the Portuguese and pirates. Since then under varying titles a Naval Force has always been maintained in India. From 1892 it was known as *Royal Indian Marine*, on October 2, 1934, Old Royal Indian Marine was reorganised and finally inaugurated as *Royal Indian Navy*.

Further progress of the Royal Indian Navy was carried out under the recommendation of Chatfield Committee in 1939.

Naval ratings in peacetime enters the service as boys and are trained on that hulk of H.M.I.S. *Dalhousie*. Early in 1940 a new land establishment for training of boys was set up at Manora.

India's Navy is responsible for the local defence of her coasts and seaports. For this purpose, a large number of small crafts have been requisitioned and equipped. With a nucleus of R. I. N. personnel, they are manned by the Royal Indian Naval Reserve and Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve which were established early in 1939.

## AIR FORCES IN INDIA

The Air Forces in India are controlled by the Commander-in-Chief in India as part of the defence services of the Indian Empire. The Commander of the Air Forces is an Air Marshall whose rank corresponds to that of a Lieut.-General in the Army. The Air Officer Commanding, has a headquarters staff constituted of six branches, namely, air staff, personnel, technical, stores, medical and chief engineer.

The Indian Air Force came into existence in 1933 with one flight only designed for army co-operation. By the end of 1939 the Indian Air Force has increased from its original flight to a full squadron of aircraft with a strength of over 200 officers and men. In May 1940 general scheme of expansion of the armed forces was announced. Under this scheme the Indian Air Force was to be expanded to a total of twelve flights. The training of cadets is undertaken in India at the School of Air Force Technical Training at Ambala, started in November, 1939. It caters exclusively for the Indian Air Force.

In addition to the expansion of the Indian Air Force, Coast Defence Flights of the I. A. F. Volunteer Reserve were established

### War Time Expansion of I. A. F.

Sixteen training centres for recruits in the I.A.F. are now functioning throughout India, extending from Lahore to Madras and from Calcutta to Jamnagar. These centres cover all the trades for the building up of a strong I.A.F.

The initial disciplinary training is carried out at *Walton* (Lahore) and *Jalahali*. It is here that the recruit learns to adjust his civil education to military needs before he is sent to one of the numerous training centres. The schools at *Jamnagar, Juhu, Guindy* and *Sibpur* specialize in the initial training of flight mechanics. From there he proceeds to *Ambala* (home of the I.A.F.) or to *Secunderabad* to complete his technical training.

The signals school at *Andheri* teaches the rudiments of wireless. Balloon operators and hydrogen workers finish their training at *Baroda*. The non-technical training centre at *Secunderabad* caters for the administrative staff which is equally important in the efficient working of the ever expanding organization of the I.A.F.

## OFFICERS

There are three main categories of officers in the Indian Army :— those holding the *King's Commission,* those holding *Indian Commissions* and those holding the *Viceroy's Commission.* The latter are also Indians, apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions.

King's Commissioned officers for the Indian Army are recruited from two main sources from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units. A third source is from among university candidates. The promotion in rank of King's Commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of Lieut-Colonel but is subject to certain professional tests and examinations.

Since the last Great War, Indians have been held eligible to the King's Commission. King's Commission may be obtained by Indians in peace time in three ways : (1) by qualifying as a cadet thorugh the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; (2) by the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers of Indian Regiments promoted from the ranks of those appointed direct as jamadar. These receive their commission after training at the Royal Military College or Academy. (3) By the bestowal of honorary King's Commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service. A further measure adopted was the establishment of the *Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun.*

The present war has accelerated the progress in the direction of emergency war commissions for Indians and recruitment is proceeding apace.

*Indian Military Academy.*—In order to train officers for the Indian Army, Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was established in October 1932. It trains officers for all arms, cavalry, infantry, artillery and signals. These officers are known as 'Indian Commissioned Officers'.

### Defence Expenditure

1. The figures for the net defence expenditure of India from 1931-32 to 1942-43 are given below :—

| | | *Rs.* | | | *Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | (Accounts) | 51,76,00,000 | 1938-39 | (Accounts) | 46,18,00,000 |
| 1932-33 | ,, | 46,74,00,000 | 1939-40 | ,, | 49,53,91,134 |
| 1933-34 | ,, | 44,42,47,000 | 1940-41 | ,, | 73,61,40,611 |
| 1934-35 | ,, | 44,34,26,000 | 1941-42 | (Budget) | 84,12,52,000 |
| 1935-36 | ,, | 44,98,00,000 | 1941-42 | (Revised) | 1,03,36,43,000 |
| 1936-37 | ,, | 45,45,00,000 | 1942-43 | (Budget) | 1,98,25,17,000 |
| 1937-38 | ,, | 47,34,82,067 | 1943-44 | (Budget) | 1,98,83,25,000 |

### Analysis of Defence Service and Expenditure

| *Expenditure* | | *Defence Services effective i.e. normal cost of Defence Services, increase in prices & War Emergency* | *Defence Services: non-exective i.e., Army, Air Forces & R.I.N.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1940-41 | (Accounts) | 65,96,69,057 | 8,83,94,944 |
| 1941-42 | (Budget) | 75,71,15,000 | 8,85,51,000 |
| 1941-42 | (Revised) | 94,88,63,000 | 8,87,80,000 |
| 1942-43 | (Budget) | 1,26,08,57,000 | 8,97,00,000 |
| | *Receipts* | *Defense Services—Effective* | *Defence Services —Non-effective* |
| 1940-41 | (Accounts) | 73,17,103 | 46,06,288 |
| 1941-42 | (Budget) | ..... | 44,14,000 |
| 1941-42 | (Revised) | 85,05,000 | 46,43,000 |
| 1942-43 | (Budget) | 1,50,00,000 | 45,63,000 |

# THE FILMS.

## IN INDIA

There are, at present, about 50 studios in operation throughout India, with 150 film producing companies participating. Investment in studio buildings and equipment runs to about Rs. 10,000,000 and expenditure on production and distribution about three times that figure, *i.e.,* 30,000,000. An average of 4,000 artistes and technical personnel on sales, distribution and incidental activities. And the industry is a very good customer. In the last year before the war it imported nearly 83 million feet of raw film and nearly a million rupees worth of equipment. Over half of the raw film came from the United Kingdom but most of the equipment from the United States.

The two greatest deefect to the growth of Indian films are (1) lack of co-ordination among producers, (2) language difficulty; for language in India change every four hundred miles except perhaps in the case of Hindustani. It is estimated that cost of production of an average film was Rs. 80,000. Film industry in India now occupies eighth place among industries' of India. There are four films censorship Boards in India at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Punjab.

To effect economy in the use of raw films the Government of India have by notification entitled *Cinematograph Films (footage control) Order* 1943 dated July 17, prohibited the exhibitions of advertisement films or trailors and restricted a total length of picture to 14,500 ft This length will include a feature film not exceeding 11,000 ft. and one or more 'war effort' pictures, the total length of which is not less than 2,000 ft.

The Government of India have published another notification *"The Raw Cinematograph Film (the Control of Distribution) Order 1943"* dated July 17, 1943 under which the sale, use, purchase or acquisition of Raw Film for producing a picture or for taking copies or for any other purpose will be forbidden except under a licence issued by the Licensing Authority. The department of industries and civil supplies will be the Licensing Authority.

### Import of Films

| | *Raw films (foot)* | *Value (Rs.)* | *Import duty (Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 | 60,669,534 | 21,02,262 | 13,99,206 |
| 1936-37 | 67,832,111 | 23,73,899 | 14,45,544 |
| 1937-38 | 74,235,103 | 25,44,444 | 14,89,382 |
| 1939-39 | 73,855,853 | 24,99,188 | 13,09,356 |
| 1939-40 | 83,000,000 | 31,00,000 | 14,79,000 |

| | *Exposed Films* | *Value Rs.* | | *Exposed Films* | *Value Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 | 8,820,508 | 25,80,421 | 1938-39 | 26,034,479 | 37,69,305 |
| 1936-37 | 9,407,588 | 24,89,887 | 1939-40 | 24,000,000 | 54,00,000 |
| 1937-38 | 22,278,338 | 38,14,728 | | | |

### Films in India

| | *Indian* | *Foreign* | | *Indian* | *Foreign* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935 | 338 | 1813 | 1938 | 78 | 1103 |
| 1936 | 326 | 1824 | 1939 | 146 | 896 |
| 1937 | 244 | 1576 | 1940 | 162 | 805 |

## Country of Origin of Feature Films

*The following Table gives the country of origin of feature films exhibited in India for the years 1935 to 1940:—*

| *Year* | *India* | *America* | *Britain* | *Other countries* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935 | 247 | 308 | 85 | 4 |
| 1936 | 229 | 314 | 83 | 2 |
| 1937 | 180 | 312 | 80 | 3 |
| 1938 | 78 | 220 | 55 | 2 |
| 1939 | 146 | 178 | 39 | 9 |
| 1940 | 162 | 178 | 22 | 1 |

## Language of Indian Feature Films

*The following Table gives an analysis of Indian feature films according to languages:—*

| | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hindustani | 142 | 102 | 96 | 76 | 77 |
| Marathi | 6 | 11 | 12 | 70 | 10 |
| Tamil | 38 | 35 | 42 | 28 | 35 |
| Telugu | 12 | 9 | 11 | 15 | 12 |
| Bengali | 19 | 18 | 19 | 13 | 18 |
| Punjabi | 1 | | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Malayalam | | | 1 | | 1 |

## Cinema Houses in India*

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 | 121 | 1929 | 339 | 1937 | 910 |
| 1923 | 148 | 1931 | 419 | 1939 | 1,265 |
| 1925 | 229 | 1933 | 581 | 1941 | 1,535 |
| 1927 | 226 | 1935 | 660 | | |

* This relates the permanent houses and excludes touring cinemas.

## Landmarks of Cinema in India

1907 First cinema house for showing foreign pictures was opened in Calcutta by late J. F. Madan.

1913 D. Falke of Bombay is the first Indian to lay foundation of film industry by producing mythological play *Harishchandra* measuring 3,700 ft. which was released at Coronation Cinema, Bombay, April, 1913.

1917 First Indian film produced in Bengal is *Nala Damayanti* by Madan Theatres started by late J. F. Madan.

1931 *Alam Ara* is the first Indian talkie produced at Imperiol Studio, Bombay. It was released on 14th March, 1931. The second talkie was *Shirin Farhad* produced by Madan Theatres, Ltd., Calcutta.

1931 Prabhat Studio's *Sairendhi* is the first Indian colour film though it was coloured in Germany. First cine-colour picture done in India was Imperial's *Kishan Kanya*.

*Karma* is the first Indian English film (talkie) by the late Himansu Rai, the founder of Bombay Talkies but produced mainly in England under European supervision.

1939 Silver Jubilee of the Film Industry in India celebrated by holding a Congress and Exhibition in Bombay.

1940 *Court Dancer* is the first full length sound Indian English film made in this country under purely Indian supervision.

Two-thirds of the total annual Indian film production comes from Bombay studios.

## All India Film Journalists Awards

1937 Vidyapathi (New Theatres, Calcutta).
1938 Adhikar (New Theatres, Calcutta).
1939 Life for Living (Prabhat Studio).
1940 Woman (National Studio, Bombay
1941 Pratisruti (New Theatres, Calcutta)
1942 Bondi (Bengali)

## Leading Indian Studios

*Bombay—*
Bombay Talkies
Rajkamal Kalamandir
Minerva Movietones
Central Studios
Famous Cine Laboratory
Prakash Pictures
Ranjit Movietone Co
Atre Pictures

*Calcutta—*
Bharat Luxmi Pictures
Indra Movietone
New Theatres
East India Film
Kali Films

*Lahore—*
Pancholi Art Picture

*Poona—*
Prabhat Film Co
Saraswati Cinetone

*Madras—*
Bharat Movietone
Jaya Films

## Leading Foreign Producers

Universal (U.S.A.)
Metro-Goldwn-Mayer (U.S.A.)
R. K. O Radio Pictures (U. S. A.)
Paramount (U S A )
Warner Brothers (U S A )
20th Century Fox (U S A )
Columbia (U S A )
United Artists (U S A )

## Motion Picture Statistics

Throughout the world in 1940, 230,000,000 people attended motion picture theatres weekly, in U. S A. average admission price is 24 cents There are 69,153 motion picture theatres (1939) throughout the world, of which U. S. A. has 19,645, Europe 35,694, Far East 6,568, Latin American 5,403, Canada 1,246, Africa and Near East 968. In U. S A there is one motion picture theatre seat for every 12 inhabitants and one theatre for every 8,000.

## Annual income of the Film Stars (latest figures)

| | dollars | | dollars |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jeannette Macdonald | 300,000 | Myrna Loy | 125,000 |
| Bing Crosby | 300,000 | Katherine Hepburn | 188,000 |
| Cary Grant | 201,000 | Greer Garson | 189,000 |
| Charles Laughton | 90,000 | Clark Gable | 198,000 |
| Ginger Rogers . | 140,000 | Joan Crawford . . | 195,000 |
| Marlin Dietrich | 200,000 | Ronald Colman | 100,000 |
| Gary Cooper . | 299,000 | Frederick March | 100,000 |
| Bob Hope | 294,000 | Rosalind Russel | 100,000 |
| Fred MacMurray | 299,000 | Barbara Stanwyck | 90,000 |
| Norma Shearer | 150,000 | Loretta Young | 85,000 |
| William Powell | 242,000 | | |

# CONSTITUTION OF COUNTRIES

## GERMANY

At the time of the Great War, 1914-18, Germany was ruled by the hereditary King of Prussia holding the title of German Emperor.

When the German Emperor Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated and fled to Holland in November, 1918, the Self-Constituted Council of People's Commissioners took over the government and proclaimed a Republic. A call was issued for the election of a National Assembly. It met at Weimer on 6th February, 1919 and elected F. Ebert, President of the Republic. The National Assembly adopted a constitution on July 31, 1919 known as *Weimer Constitution.* Under the new Constitution, the Federal Legislature consisted of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage with proportional representation and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate States which was afterwards abolished. In 1934 offices of the President and Chancellor were united in the person of Herr Hitler, the head of the Nazi Party, who became known as the Führer and Chancellor. The Enabling Act of March, 1933 gives absolute power to the Cabinet to make laws by ordinance. With the help of this Enabling Act, Hitler and his Cabinet have unified Germany. But the rule is dictatorship. Germany is now a unified centralised State with seventeen federal administrative States which have been split up into 42 party districts at the head of each there stands *Gauleiter* or Party Chief.

These are the territorial gains of Germany—(1) occupation and incorporation of *Austria* with Germany on March 13, 1938; (2) on Oct. 1, 1938, as a result of Munich Conference Germany occupied *Sudetan* area of Czechoslovakia, (3) on March 14, 1939 German troops invaded remaining portion of Czechoslovakia and Hitler declared *Bohemia* and *Moravia* as Protectorate of Germany; (4) on March 21, 1931, Lithuania returned *Memel* to Germany which she lost at the Treaty of Versailles; (5) on Sept. 1, 1939, German troops invaded *Poland* and annexed to the Reich the whole of German-occupied Poland; (6) on Sept. 1, 1939, *Free City of Danzig* was incorporated in the German Reich; (7) on May 19, 1940, *Eupen* and *Malmedy* which Germany lost at Treaty of Versailles was again incorporated in the Reich; (8) on May 9, 1940, Hitler occupied *Denmark* and *Norway;* (9) on May 10, 1940, Germany occupied *Holland, Belgium* and *Luxemburgh;* (10) she occupied greater portion of France by June 22, 1940 who signed an armistice; (11) Germany occupied *Yugoslavia* by April 18, 1941 and *Greece* on April 27, 1943.

*Führer and Chancellor, Minister of Defence, Commander-in-Chief, Personal Commander of the Army, Supreme War Lord and Supreme Law Lord*—Adolf Hitler.

*Minister of Foreign Affairs*—Joachim von Ribbentrop.
*Minister of Economic Affairs*—Dr. W. Funk.
*Minister of Aviation*—Field-Marshal Hermann Göering.
*Minister of National Enlightenment & Propaganda*—Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

## FRANCE

The Third Republic of France came to an end in 1940 after German army had entered Paris. The Government moved to Vichy on July 2, 1940 and Parliament voted full powers to Marshal Petain to establish a new constitution. The members of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate met in National Assembly on July 10, 1940 and passed a Constitutional Law giving Marshal Petain the power to promulgate "through one or more Acts a new constitution for French State" based on the rights of "labour, family and fatherland," to be ratified by the Nation and applied by the Assemblies to be created. This Constitutional Law was adopted by a vote of 569 to 80. By virtue of the power vested in him Marshal Petain issued seven decrees under the heading of the Constitutional Acts—

*By Act I*—Marshal Petain assumed the functions of Chief of the French State; *by Act II*—the powers of Marshal Petain are defined regarding (1) promulgation of laws, (2) command of the armed forces, (3) negotiate and ratify treaties, (4) right to declare martial laws, (5) fill all civil and military positions, (6) exercise the right of pardon and amnesty, (7) shall not have power to declare war without the previous assent of Legislative Assemblies and (8) shall exercise legislative power until the formation of new assemblies; *by Act III*—Senate and Chamber were adjourned until further order and hereafter shall be convened only on the call of the Head of the State; *by Act IV*—M. Laval was appointed successor to Petain; *by Act V*—A Supreme Court of Justice was created to pass judgment upon such ministers or high officials as have failed in their duty, particularly during the events that brought about the passage from peace to war prior to September, 1939; *by Act VI*—deposition of Parliamentarians was decreed henceforth by the Chief of the State and not by the Parliament; *by Act VII*—all members of the government and high officials were required to swear allegiance to Marshal Petain personally and are responsible to him.

### Free France

Charging that the Government had capitulated to Germany before it had exhausted all means of existence, Gen. Charles J. de Gaulle organized (June 23, 1940) a Provisional French National Committee stating "to defend that part of French Empire which has not yet been conquered by Germany and to free that part of France still under the yoke of the invader." England recognized "Gen. de Gaulle (June 28, 1940) as leader of all Free Frenchmen, wherever they may be, who rally to him in support of the Allied cause." French colonies supporting the Free French movement are French Equatorial Africa, New Caledonia, Oceania, French Cameroons, French East Indies, French West Indies and French India. Gen. de Gaulle formed a Council of Defence of the French Empire to "exercise all the powers of a Government of War in the name of France on all territories where fighting against the enemies of France continues or will sooner or later be resumed." On July 14, 1942 the Free French movement changed its name to *Fighting French*.

## ITALY

Since the advent of Fascism, the government of Italy has consisted of a Sovereign, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, whose activities have all been subordinate to the Grand Council of Fascism. A decree signed by the Grand Council (Oct. 8, 1938), abolishes the Chamber of Deputies and substitutes a Chamber of Fasces and Corporations composed exclusively of government and Fascist party appointees, without benefit of election. Laws passed by the new Chamber are transmitted to Premier Mussolini in his capacity the Duce of Fascism and head of the State, and he submits them to the King for his signature.

The Senate whose members are appointed for life by the King—is composed of princes of the royal house and persons of fame in science, literature or in a pursuit particularly beneficial to the nation. The number is 385.

The Chamber of Deputies—the most democratic of the Fascist governmental agencies—contained 400 members, elected for five years. Candidates for the Chamber were proposed by the "National Syndicate Confederation" (representing labour and industry jointly), and by several other associations of a national character, including the presentatives of the judiciary. Candidates were presented to the electorate for acceptance or rejection only after the Grand Council had first approved of them.

The Grand Council of Fascism is composed of the original leaders of the Black Shirt party, ministers and other high dignitaries of the government, and of an undetermined number of members appointed by the Premier for a term of three years. The Council co-ordinates the work of the Sovereign, the Senate and the Chamber, and has absolute power in questions of a constitutional nature

## JAPAN

The government of Japan rests in an Emperor and an Imperial Diet consisting of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Monarchy is hereditary in male heirs of the Imperial House. There are 404 members of the House of Peers composed of princes, marquises, counts, viscounts, barons and persons of great distinction of wealth. The 466 members of the House of Representatives are elected by direct suffrage for terms of four years. The Emperor exercises complete executive power with the advice and assistance of Cabinet Ministers appointed by him and responsible to him, and (in important matters of State) with the help of a Privy Council. The Emperor exercises legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet. He may declare war, conclude peace and consumate treaties; and give sanction to legislation enacted by the Houses of the Diet, in either or which it may originate, and he may dissolve, prorogue, open and close the Diet.

*Prime Minister & Minister of War*—Lt.-General Hidaki Tojo.
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*—Masayuki Tani.
*Minister of Finance*—Okinori Kaya.
*Minister of Greater East Asia*—Razuo Aoki

## TURKEY

Mohamed VI, last Sultan of Turkey fled from Turkey on November 20, 1922 and the Grand National Assembly abolished Sultanate. The National Assembly on October 29, 1923 declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha as President. On March 2, 1924, Assembly passed a law abolishing the office of Caliph.

The Grand National Assembly is a single chamber of Legislature of 424 members, elected for four years by universal adult suffrage and delegates its executive powers to ministers acting in its name and responsible to it for their actions.

In April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic on November 1, 1928. Grand National Assembly passed a bill establishing the Neo-Latin alphabet in place of Turkish characters. Many laws were passed to westernise the country—such as, the Fez was outlawed and Sunday was made the week days of rest in place of Friday, the traditional Mahomedan sabbath Civil marriages were made obligatory and registration of marriages were ordered.

In 1937 the Grand Assembly agreed to the establishment of the principles of the Republican People's Party which virtually recognises one party in the State and establishes a State Socialism.

*President*—General Imset Inonu.
*Minister of Foreign Affairs*—Numan Menemenjoglu.
*President of the Council*—Sukru Sarajoglu.
*Minister of Finance*—Fuad Agrali

## SPAIN

The Spanish Republic was established in 1931 following the results of the municipal elections which showed anti-monarchial feelings throughout Spain. King Alfonso of Spain went in exile. A self-appointed provisional government headed by Zamora was formed. The Republican Assembly (*Cortes*) was a Single Chamber Congress of Deputies. In the election of 1936, the Popular Front party led by Manuel Azana had a clear majority in the *Cortes*. So Zamora was removed from the Presidency and Azana was elected President. A counter revolution however broke out in Spain and other places led by political elements opposed to Popular Front. These political elements were known as Nationalists (a fusion of military-fascists known as *Falange*) led by General Francisco Franco. The civil war between these two parties continued until the surrender of Madrid on March 28, 1939. On June 5, 1939 the Grand Council of Falange replaced the former *Cortes* and met at Buryos to legislate for the reorganisation of the country under the presidency of General Franco.

General Franco announced himself on August 10, 1939 as Leader (Canditto) of the Empire, Chief of the State, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Prime Minister of the Interior, and the head of the Military Directorate.

## U. S. S. R.

After the Russian Revolution on March 12, 1917, Nicholas II, Tsar of Russia had to abdicate the throne and on November 7, a republic was declared.

The New Soviet Constitution known as '*Stalin Constitution*' was adopted on December 5, 1936 replacing that of 1924 This divided the country into eleven Union Republics, each with its separate government for local affairs. Afterwards 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Republics named successively Karelo-Finnish, Moldavian, Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian were formed—bringing the total number of Union Republics to sixteen.

Under the Constitution of 1936, the highest organ of the State power is the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S R., meeting regularly twice a year and elected for a period of four years. The Supreme Soviet consists of two legislative bodies with equal rights, *viz., the Soviet of the Union*, elected on the basis of one deputy per 300,000 population; and *Soviet of Nationalities* consisting of 25 deputies from each constituent of republic, eleven deputies from each autonomous republic, five deputies from each autonomous province and one deputy from each national region.

The two Chambers of U. S. S. R. have equal rights and legislative initiative belongs in equal degree to both the Chambers.

The Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. elects at joint session of the two Chambers a Presidium consisting of a president, eleven vice-presidents and 24 members and one secretary, which have wide administrative powers such as—(*a*) convene the sessions of the Supreme Soviet, (*b*) interpret existing laws of U. S. S. R. and issue decrees, (*c*) dissolve the Supreme Soviet, (*d*) hold consultations of the entire people on its own initiative or on demand of one of the constituent republic, (*e*) rescind decisions and orders of the Council of People's Commissars of constituent republics in case they do not confirm to the law, (*f*) declare general or partial mobilisation, (*g*) ratify international treaties, (*h*) exercise right of pardon, (*i*) appoint and replace the high command of the armed forces.

The highest executive and administrative organ of the State power of U. S. S. R. is the *Council of People's Commissars* which is responsible to the Supreme Soviet of the U. S S. R. Resolutions and orders of the People's Commissars are binding throughout the entire U. S. S. R. It co-ordinates and directs the economic and cultural institutions, carry out national economic plan, State budget and strengthens the credit-monetary system. It takes measures to secure public order, to defend interests of the State and to safeguard the rights of citizens.

*Electorial System*—Election of deputies to all Soviets of working classes, to Supreme Soviet, to Supreme Soviet of constituent republics, etc., shall be on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot : all citizens of the U. S. S. R. who have reached the age of 18, irrespective of race and nationality, religion, educational qualifications, residence, social origin, property, status or past activity, shall have the right to take part in the elections of deputies and to be elected except insane persons or persons condemned by Court with deprivation of electoral rights. Every citizen shall have one vote. Women shall have the right to elect and to be elected in equal terms with men.

*Basic rights and duties of citizens*—(1) Citizens of U. S. S. R have the right to work, *i e.*, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality. (2) Citizens of the U. S. S. R. have the right to rest. (3) Citizens of U. S. S. R. have the right to material security in old age and also in case of sickness or loss of capacity to work. (4) Citizens of U. S. S. R have the right to education. (5) Women in U. S. S. R. are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, culture, social and political life. (6) Equal rights for citizens of U. S. S. R., irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life, shall be an irrevocable law. (7) In order to ensure to citizens freedom of conscience, the Church in the U. S. S. R. shall be separated from the State, and school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda shall be recognised for all citizens. (8) The citizens of U. S. S. R. are guaranteed by law (*a*) freedom of speech, (*b*) freedom of the press, (*c*) freedom of assembly and meetings, (*d*) freedom of street processions and demonstration. (9) Citizens of U. S. S. R. are ensured the right to unite in public organisations, *i.e.*, Trade Unions, youth organisations, sport and defence organisations, etc., etc. (10) Citizens of U. S. S. R. are guaranteed inviolability of the persons. (11) The inviolability of the homes of citizens and secrecy of correspondence are protected by law. (12) The U. S. S. R. grants the right of asylum to foreign citizens for defending interests of working classes, or for scientific activity or for their struggle for national liberation. (13) It is the duty of every citizen of U. S. S. R. to safeguard and strengthen public socialist property. (14) Universal military duty shall be the law (15) Defence of the Fatherland is the sacred duty of every citizen of U. S. S. R.

The Justice in U. S. S R is administered by *Supreme Court of U. S. S. R.*, the Supreme Courts of the constituent republics, territorial and provincial courts, courts of autonomous republics and autonomous provinces, regional courts, special courts of the U. S. S. R. and people's courts. The Supreme Court of U. S. S R is the highest judicial organ and supervises all judicial organs of the U. S S. R.

Land and natural resources are held in trust by the Government for the general population, though collective farms may hold their land under a system of perpetual leasehold. Natural resources are exploited by state trusts. The transport system, as well as posts, telephones and telegraphs, are operated as Government departments. Industry is conducted almost wholly by state enterprises, the output of private industries having declined to a fraction of one per cent of the industrial production. Some industrial enterprises are conducted by the co-operatives.

The Communist Party is the only legalized political organization in the Soviet Union, though non-party candidates are freely elected to public office. The party's directive body is the Central Committee, elected by the membership at the party congresses The Committee selects a small executive body, the Political Bureau, which by virtue of its position of party leadership, makes decisions on policy which are followed by the Government.

*Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.* —M. I. Kalinin.

*Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U. S. S. R.*—Field Marshal Joseph V. Stalin.

*People's Commissar of Foreign Affairs*—V. M Molotov

*People's Commissar of Defence*—J V. Stalin.

## CHINA

With the setting up of a Republic in China on October 10, 1911, one of the oldest monarchies in the world came to an end. Since China became a republic the nation has suffered great deal from dissensions among various States.

The Chinese Government was reorganised in December 12, 1935 and the National Government is composed of five Yuan (Councils) under National Government Council (State Council). The Councils are the Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Examination and Supervisory. *The Executive Council* is the highest body of the government and organises the ministries to which are entrusted the various executive duties. The Executive Council (Yuan) may be compared to the Cabinet in the governments of the western countries, with the Chairman of the Council holding a position similar to that of Prime Minister.

*Legislative Council* is the highest legislative body and decides on legislations, budgets, war, peace, treaties, and international problems.

*Judicial Council* is the highest judicial organ and *Examination Council* is the highest examination organ and takes charge of all examinations and determines qualifications for public services. *Supervisory Council* exercises the powers of impeachment and auditing.

## ENGLAND

The British Constitution is mainly unwritten, flexible, unitary, parliamentary, union of Powers and supremacy of parliament. It has broadened from precedent to precedent. Some fundamental laws that have helped to shape the constitution are (1) *Magna Carta* (1215); Habeas Corpus Act (1679); (3) Parliament Act (1911); (4) Statute of Westminster (1931); (5) Various Statutes; (6) Judicial decisions; (7) Common Law; (8) Treaties and (9) Conventions.

The British throne is hereditary in the House of Windsor. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited.

Supreme legislative power of the British Empire is vested in Parliament. Under Parliament Act of 1911 all money bills, if not passed by the House of Lords without amendment, may became law without their concurrence on Royal assent being given.

The Executive Government is vested nominally in the Crown, but practically in a Committee of Ministers called the Cabinet which is dependant on the support of majority in the House of Commons. These ministers are appointed on the advice of the accredited leader of the party in parliament which enjoys a majority of votes in the House of Commons. This is the system of *Government by Party*, unique in the constitutional history.

Parliament is the legislative governing body. It consists of two Houses. The House of Lords is made up of the peers of United Kingdom, *i.e.*, Royal Dukes, the Archbishops, the Dukes, the Marquises, the Earls, the Viscounts, 24 Bishops and the Barons; also 28 Irish peers elected for life; and 16 Scottish peers elected for the duration of Parliament. The full members of the House of Lords is about 740.

House of Commons number 615 members, elected by direct ballot in the several constituencies for the duration of Parliament. England has 492 members, Wales 36, Scotland 74 and Northern Ireland 13. Members of the House of Commons are paid since 1911 £600 per year.

the House of Commons are paid since 1911 £600 per year.

## BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY

*The King*—His Most Excellent Majesty George the Sixth, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., third of the House of Windsor, by the grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the faith, Emperor of India, born December 14, 1895, second son of late King George V, succeeded to the Throne on 11th December, 1936 on the abdication of his elder brother, King Edward VIII on December 10, 1936 and crowned at Westminster, May 12, 1937. Married April 26, 1923, the Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, born August 4, 1900.

*King's Children*—H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, (*Heir Presumptive to the Throne*) born, April 21, 1926 and H. R. H. Princess Margaret Rose, born August 21, 1930.

*Living Brothers and Sister of the King*—H. R. H Duke of Windsor, Ex-King Edward VIII, elder brother of King George VI, succeeded to the throne on January 20, 1936, abdicated in favour of his younger brother on 11th December, 1936 on account of marriage question, married Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937.

H. R. H. Duke of Gloucester, born, March 31, 1900; married November 6, 1935 Lady Alice Montague-Douglas-Scott, the Duchess of Gloucester, born, December 25, 1901.

H. R. H. The Princess Royal Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, Countess of Harewood, born, April 25, 1897, married February 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, now 6th Earl of Harewood and has two sons, Hon. Viscount Lascelles and Hon. Gerald David Lascelles

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT

### War Cabinet

*Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Minister of Defence*—Rt. Hon. Winston S .Churchill.
*Lord President of the Council and Dy. Prime Minister*—Rt. Hon. C. R Attlee.
*Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Leader of the House of Commons*—Rt. Hon. Robert Anthony Eden.
*Minister of Production*—Rt. Hon. Capt. Oliver Lyttelton.
*Minister of Labour and National Service*—Rt. Hon. Mr. Ernest Bevin.
*Home Secretary and Minister for Home Security*—Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison.
*Minister of Reconstruction*—Rt. Hon. Lord Woolton.
*Chancellor of the Exchequer*—Rt Hon. Sir John Anderson

### Ministers not in the War Cabinet

*Secretary of State for War*—Rt. Hon. Sir James Grigg.
*Secretary of State for Air*—Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald Sinclair
*First Lord of the Admiralty*—Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander.
*Lord Chancellor*—Rt. Hon. Viscount Simon.
*Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs*—Rt. Hon Viscount Cranbourne
*Minister of State*—Rt. Hon. Mr. R. K. Law.
*Minister of Aircraft Production*—Sir Stafford Cripps
*Colonial Secretary*—Rt. Hon. Colonel Oliver Stanley
*Secretary of State for India and Burma*—Rt. Hon. L. S Amery.
*Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*—Rt. Hon. Mr. Alfred Arnest Brown
*Minister for Food*—Rt. Hon. Mr. J. J. Llewellin
*Secretary of State for Scotland*—Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston.
*President of the Board of Trade*—Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton.
*Lord Privy Seal*—Rt. Hon. Lord Beaverbrook.
*President of the Board of Education*—Rt. Hon. Colonel R. A. Butler
*Minister of Health*—Rt. Hon. Mr. H. U. Willink.
*Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries*—Rt. Hon. R. P. Hudson
*Minister of War Transport*—Rt. Hon Lord Leathers.
*Minister of Information*—Rt. Hon. Brendan Bracken

*Minister of Economic Warfare*—The Earl of Selborne.
*Minister of Works and Buildings and First Commissioner of Works*—Rt. Hon. Lord Portal.

*Minister Resident in Washington for Supply*—Rt. Hon. Mr. Ben Smith.
*Minister without Portfolio*—Sir William Jowitt.
*Minister of Supply*—Rt. Hon. Sir A. Rae Duncan.
*Postmaster-General*—Rt. Hon W. S. Morrison.

### Other Appointments

*Postmaster-General*—Rt. Hon. Sir William Jowitt.
*Solicitor-General*—Major Maxwell Fyfe.
*Civil Lord of Admiralty*—Capt. R. A. Pilkington.

### Military Appointments

*Chief of the Imperial Genetal Staff*—General Sir Alan Brooke.
*Inspector-General, Training*—Lt. General Sir Clive G. Liddell.
*Commander-in-Chief, Home Forces*—Lt. General Sir Bernard Paget.

## U. S. A.

The Government of U. S. A. is carried on by the Constitution of September 17, 1787, to which many amendments have been made in successive years. The American Constitution is a federal one in which the residuary powers are reserved to the States.

By the constitution, the government of the nation is composed of third co-ordinate branches—*Executive, Legislative* and *Judicial.*

The executive power is vested in the President who holds office for four years and is elected together with Vice-President by electors from each State equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress. In the State, the electors nominated by various political parties and pledged to the party's candidates for president and vice-president, are in turn chosen by direct vote to the citizens on a general ticket. The electors thus chosen meet and give their votes at their respective state capitals.

The President is the Commander-in-Chief of Army, Navy and of the militia when in service.

The administrative business is conducted mainly by ten heads of departments who form 'Cabinet'. They are chosen by the President but must be confirmed by the Senate. Each presides over a separate department under immediate authority of the President.

All legislative powers are vested in a Congress, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. Senate consists of two members from each state chosen by popular vote for six years, one-third retiring or seeking re-election every two years. Besides legislative functions, the Senate is entrusted with the power of giving or withholding its 'advice and consent' to the ratification of all treaties initiated by the President with foreign powers—a two-thirds majority of senators presence being required for approval. It can also confirm or reject major appointments made by the President and can also remove from office or disqualify all civil officers of U. S. A. House of Representatives has sole power of impeachment.

House of Representatives is composed of members elected every second year by vote of the citizens who are qualified to vote for members of the State Legislature.

Judicial powers of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court and in such other inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain or establish.

The distinguishing feature of the American Judiciary is its supremacy. It can decide the legality of laws passed by the Congress. The American Constitution is one of checks and balances. In it each of the three departments, executive, legislative and judicial is independent of others. Two branches of the Legislature balance one another. The Congress is limited by the veto power of the President. The President is limited by the powers of the Judiciary, the Federal Government is limited by the State Governments, State Government is limited by local government—lastly all the organs of Government—Federal, State, and Local are limited by the rights and powers of the people

### The Roosevelt Cabinet, as of Nov., 1941

*President*—Franklin Delando Roosevelt.
*Secretary of State*—Cordell Hull, Tennessee.
*Secretary of the Treasury*—Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York
*Secretary of War*—Henry L. Stimson, New York.
*Attorney-General*—Francis Biddle, Pennsylvania.
*Postmaster-General*—Frank C. Walker, Pennsylvania
*Secretary of Navy*—Frank Knox, Illinois.
*Secretary of the Interior*—Harold L. Ickes, Illinois.
*Secretary of Agriculture*—Claude R. Wickard, Indiana
*Secretary of Commerce*—Jesse H. Jones, Texas.
*Secretary of Labour*—Frances Perkins, New York.

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ROOM COOLERS,
MACHINERY AND

IMPORTERS OF
MOTOR PARTS,
TYRES, TUBES,
MACHINERIES, RADIOS,
REFRIGERATORS,
ELECTRICAL GOODS

AUTOMOBILE PARTS AND NOVELTIES

# STATISTICAL INFORMATION OF BRITISH INDIA

## CENTRAL GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

| | *Revenue*<br>Rs. | *Expenditure*<br>Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 1,22,12,40,472 | 1,21,76 40,472 |
| 1935-36 | 1,21,07,26,527 | 1,21 07,26,527 |
| 1936-37 | 1,17,83,89 192 | 1,19,62,60,796 |
| 1937-38 | 1,22,48,00 000 | 1,22,48,00,000 |
| 1938-39 | 1,21 06 68 000 | 1,21,70 46,000 |
| 1939-40 | 1,25,76,75,000 | 1,25,76,75,000 |
| 1940-41 | 1,45,12,86,000 | 1,51,65,48,000 |
| 1941-42 | 1,45 04,83 000 | 1,58,89,38,000 |
| 1942-43 | 2,32,88,90,000 | 3,27,54,96,000 |

## GOLD EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF INDIA

(Including Coins)

| | *Ounces* | *Imports*<br>Rs | *Exports*<br>Rs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1930-31 | 2,329,626 | 13 24,52,453 | 49,34,338 |
| 1931-32 | 450,050 | 2,79,95,364 | 60,77,23 206 |
| 1932-33 | 172,412 | 1,31 81,391 | 66,84 09,347 |
| 1933-34 | 134 901 | 1,09 94,285 | 58,15,30 246 |
| 1934-35 | 79 992 | 71,93,101 | 53,25,67,708 |
| 1935-36 | 103,461 | 94,95,410 | 38,30 55,365 |
| 1936-37 | 172,781 | 1,60 88,119 | 29 45,49,248 |
| 1937-38 | 171 666 | 1,56 84,[illegible]61 | 17,90,02,290 |
| 1938-39 | 78 098 | 72,63,428 | 13 79,65,496 |
| 1939-40 | 70,923 | 72,24,199 | 37,28,40,245 |

## SILVER EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

| | *Imports*<br>Rs. | *Exports*<br>Rs |
|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | 4,42 64,000 | 4,84,81,000 |
| 1932-33 | 1,62 95 000 | 3,64,26 000 |
| 1933-34 | 81,73,000 | 7,17,44,000 |
| 1934-35 | 4,45,10,000 | 9,85 75 000 |
| 1935-36 | 6 46,75,000 | 7,03,10,000 |
| 1936-37 | 13,87,64,000 | 28,47,000 |
| 1937-38 | 3,12,47 000 | 1,55,19,000 |
| 1938-39 | 2,46 45,000 | 77,92 000 |
| 1939-40 | 5,23,51,000 | 4,37,92,000 |

## PRICE GOLD

[Highest in Bombay]

| | *per tola* | | | | *per tola* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1938-39 | 37 | 10 | 6 | 1941-42 | 58 | 4 | 0 |
| 1939-40 | 43 | 8 | 0 | 1942-43 | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| 1940-41 | 48 | 8 | 0 | | | | |

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—BENGAL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | 9,01,06,632 | 11,00,51,849 | −1,99,45,217 |
| 1932-33 | 9,38,03,890 | 10,67,82,676 | −1,29,78,786 |
| 1933-34 | 9,05,73,476 | 10,81,66,927 | −1,75,93,451 |
| 1934-35 | 11,02,72,980 | 11,98,01,117 | − 5,28,137 |
| 1935-36 | 11,47,47,599 | 11,51,17,564 | − 3,63,967 |
| 1936-37 | 12,14,39,395 | 11,74,16,432 | + 40,22,963 |
| 1937-38 | 13,00,85,000 | 11,83,13,000 | +1,17,72,000 |
| 1938-39 | 12,76,61,000 | 12,76,62,000 | − 1,000 |
| 1939-40 | 14,31,67,000 | 13,71,24,000 | + 60,43,000 |

## BURDEN OF TAXATION

| | *Total taxation* Rs. | *Payment per head by inhabitants of Br. India based on 1931 census.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | 1,33,00,19,425 | 4 | 13 | 7 |
| 1932-33 | 1,39,23,43,184 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| 1933-34 | 1,30,70,07,839 | 4 | 10 | 10 |
| 1934-35 | 1,38,08,83,032 | 4 | 13 | 3 |
| 1935-36 | 1,39,36,54,012 | 4 | 14 | 3 |
| 1936-37 | 1,37,33,10,304 | 4 | 12 | 5 |
| 1937-38 | 1,31,92,98,462 | 4 | 12 | 11 |
| 1938-39 | 1,29,60,85,979 | 4 | 10 | 10 |
| 1939-40 | 1,40,14,01,422 | 5 | 0 | 2 |

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF BRITISH INDIA

| | *No. of Societies* | *Working Capital* Rs. | *Members* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1933-34 | 88,364 | 86,44,25,496 | 3,846,127 |
| 1934-35 | 89,184 | 87,39,30,894 | 3,937,252 |
| 1935-36 | 88,969 | 88,06,99,094 | 3,952,112 |
| 1936-37 | 92,125 | 89,71,26,472 | 4,155,019 |
| 1937-38 | 94,244 | 92,90,56,380 | 4,350,181 |
| 1938-39 | 104,336 | 96,24,73,744 | 4,829,155 |
| 1939-40 | 118,705 | 96,88,43,741 | 5,534,051 |
| 1940-41 | 124,237 | 98,46,00,000 | 5,628,949 |

## MINES IN INDIA

| | *No. of mines* | *No. of men employed* | | *No. of mines* | *No. of men employed* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1932 | 1,281 | 204,658 | 1936 | 1,973 | 269,573 |
| 1933 | 1,424 | 206,507 | 1937 | 1,925 | 267,858 |
| 1934 | 1,675 | 229,381 | 1938 | 1,953 | 306,260 |
| 1935 | 1,813 | 253,970 | 1939 | 1,864 | 305,344 |

## OPIUM REVENUE & EXPENDITURE

| | *Revenue* Rs. | *Expenditure* Rs. | | *Revenue* Rs. | *Expenditure* Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-32 | 2,07,41,533 | 79,77,226 | 1936-37 | 47,66,032 | 28,81,911 |
| 1932-33 | 89,86,152 | 83,87,479 | 1937-38 | 50,75,644 | 24,48,426 |
| 1933-34 | 1,58,96,776 | 70,81,569 | 1938-39 | 50,88,743 | 25,55,559 |
| 1934-35 | 71,94,208 | 34,88,543 | 1939-40 | 47,13,753 | 23,93,195 |
| 1935-36 | 61,10,356 | 34,64,881 | | | |

## VALUE OF MONEY COINED (Rs.)

| | *Silver* | *Nickel* | *Copper* | *Bronze* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 5,69,20,390 | 29,00,000 | 980 | 15,11,700 |
| 1935-36 | 19,89,456 | 61,59,584 | ... | 16,80,300 |
| 1936-37 | 49,28,652 | 28,59,234 | ... | 16,75,104 |
| 1937-38 | 1,13,38,858 | 80,95,088 | 60,512 | 22,85,188 |
| 1938-39 | 37,65,207 | 36,85,299 | ... | 17,95,741 |
| 1939-40 | 1,26,82,172 | 90,89,290 | 25,000 | 30,12,709 |
| 1940-41 | 13,34,43,792 | 2,40,92,104 | | 37,08,021 |

## WHOLE RUPEES COINED & ISSUED FROM INDIAN MINTS

[From 1835 to 1942]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | 270,20,56,128 | Bombay | 417,79,34,528 |
| Madras | 10,76,07,305 | Total coined | 698,75,97,961 |

## CUSTOMS REVENUE

| | *Revenue (gross)* | *Refund & Draw-backs* (Rs.) | *Expenditure for collection* (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 54,25,32,525 | 1,57,90,610 | 1,10,73,372 |
| 1935-36 | 56,02,61,393 | 1,91,12,418 | 1,17,23,568 |
| 1936-37 | 55,50,82,819 | 1,93,31,491 | 1,42,31,153 |
| 1937-38 | 47,28,55,465 | 1,52,65,580 | 1,09,20,371 |
| 1938-39 | 44,51,48,040 | 1,49,94,695 | 1,19,55,005 |
| 1939-40 | 50,43,19,453 | 1,99,96,593 | 82,81,824 |

## EMIGRATION

| | *From Madras* | *From Bombay* | *From Calcutta* | *From Karachi* | *Emigrants returned to India* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 | 13,635 | 564 | .. | 415 | 55,952 |
| 1936-37 | 12,521 | 760 | 1 | 459 | 58,058 |
| 1937-38 | 48,537 | 1,300 | .. | 497 | 55,314 |
| 1938-39 | 11,258 | 2,239 | .. | 762 | 78,826 |
| 1939-40 | 8,939 | 1,236 | ... | 532 | 43,886 |

## PRINTING PRESSES, NEWSPAPERS & BOOKS (1939-40)

| | *Printing presses* | *News-papers* | *Periodicals* | *European languages* | *Indian languages* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Madras | 2,734 | 917 | 985 | 551 | 2,507 |
| Bombay | 1,208 | 593 | . | 624 | 3,270 |
| Sind | 307 | 139 | 60 | 95 | 340 |
| Bengal | 1,738 | 154 | 762 | 1,383 | 3,074 |
| U. P. | 1,085 | 341 | 504 | 297 | 2,429 |
| Punjab | 551 | 418 | 455 | 350 | 1,834 |
| Bihar | 249 | 43 | 94 | 33 | 174 |
| Orissa | 78 | 31 | 65 | 21 | 519 |
| C. P. & Berar | 321 | 89 | 38 | 38 | 252 |
| Assam | 98 | 30 | 48 | 2 | 28 |
| N.-W. F. P. | 48 | 42 | 3 | 13 | 3 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 42 | 12 | 16 | 10 | 141 |
| Coorg | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Delhi | 177 | 61 | 82 | 24 | 242 |
| | **8,548** | **2,872** | **3,113** | **3,442** | **14,820** |

## ALL-INDIA EXCISE REVENUE

| | Rs. | Taxation per head Rs. A. P. | | Rs. | Taxation per head Rs. A. P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 15,04,74,870 | 0 8 6 | 1937-38 | 14,60,33,748 | 0 8 6 |
| 1935-36 | 14,37,01,120 | 0 8 6 | 1938-39 | 13,81,76,943 | 0 8 6 |
| 1936-37 | 14,46,14,715 | 0 8 6 | 1939-40 | 12,29,08,866 | 0 7 0 |

## BOOKS PRINTED IN INDIA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1932-33 | 16,289 | 1936-37 | 17,158 |
| 1933-34 | 16.763 | 1937-38 | 17,158 |
| 1934-35 | 16,735 | 1938-39 | 17,435 |
| 1935-36 | 16,652 | 1939-40 | 18,262 |

## DISTRICT BOARDS

| | No. of Boards | Income | Expenditure | Incidence of income per head |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933-34 | 1,317 | 15,92,90,648 | 15,68,14,619 | 0 7 1 |
| 1934-35 | 1,098 | 16,17,03 455 | 15,91,78,858 | 0 9 8 |
| 1935-36 | 1,111 | 16,21,93,708 | 16 03,90,281 | 0 9 9 |
| 1936-37 | 1,096 | 16,22,52,805 | 16,22,12,602 | 0 9 8 |
| 1937-38 | 967 | 16,24,75,258 | 16,13,42,497 | 0 9 11 |
| 1938-39 | 798 | 16,59,77,148 | 16,75,22,273 | 0 10 2 |
| 1939-40 | 762 | 16,70,86,205 | 16,93,28,693 | 0 9 11 |

## MOTOR VEHICLES RUNNING IN BRITISH INDIA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937 | 171,463 | 1939 | 159,245 |
| 1938 | 146,429 | 1940 | 141,577 |

## MOTOR CARS IMPORTED IN INDIA

| | No. | Price (Rs.) (000 omitted) | | No. | Price (Rs.) (000 omitted) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 | 13 590 | 2,51,28 | 1938-39 | 10,983 | 2 16.03 |
| 1936-37 | 12,939 | 2,42 93 | 1939-40 | 9,965 | 2,06,74 |
| 1937-38 | 15,697 | 2,98,25 | | | |

## VESSELS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

| | No. of vessels | Tonnage | | No of vessels | Tonnage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 3,620 | 8,899.074 | 1937-38 | 4,166 | 10,725,104 |
| 1935-36 | 3,568 | 9,278,051 | 1938-39 | 4,252 | 11,086,691 |
| 1936-37 | 3,674 | 9,433,099 | 1939-40 | 4,593 | 10,540,203 |

## VESSELS CLEARED FROM BRITISH INDIA

| | No. of vessels | Tonnage | | No. of vessels | Tonnage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 3,640 | 8,716.897 | 1937-38 | 4,359 | 10,878,719 |
| 1935-36 | 3,631 | 9,041,280 | 1938-39 | 4,488 | 11.009,851 |
| 1936-37 | 3,810 | 9,474,788 | 1939-40 | 4,631 | 10,396,347 |

## POLICE FORCE IN INDIA

| | Police force | Cost (Rs.) | | Police force | Cost (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 199,786 | 11,74,02,193 | 1937 | 188,223 | 10,65,01,956 |
| 1934 | 199,853 | 11,71,23 863 | 1938 | 188,252 | 10,55,43,772 |
| 1935 | 186,171 | 10,48,66,998 | 1939 | 188,931 | 10,85,48,140 |
| 1936 | 186,662 | 10,51,80,103 | | | |

## INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES

| | *No.* | *Income* (Rs.) | *Expenditure* (Rs.) | *Incidence per head rates & taxes* Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 798 | 38,07,98,208 | 37,59,90,210 | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| 1935-36 | 753 | 39,01,70,652 | 38,95,27,590 | 5 | 13 | 4 |
| 1936-37 | 753 | 38,61.35,119 | 37,59,18,783 | 5 | 13 | 4 |
| 1937-38 | 758 | 38,86,00,837 | 38,68,86,230 | 5 | 15 | 11 |
| 1938-39 | 756 | 40,57,35,115 | 40,31,93,293 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| 1939-40 | 756 | 44,31,42,168 | 44,28,46,274 | 6 | 3 | 6 |

## PRISONERS IN JAILS

| | *Male* | *Female* | | *Male* | *Female* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933 | 899,040 | 23,082 | 1937 | 774,119 | 18,420 |
| 1934 | 876,719 | 19,976 | 1938 | 781,000 | 17,469 |
| 1935 | 827,649 | 19,281 | 1939 | 961,281 | 20,078 |
| 1936 | 826,777 | 19,756 | | | |

## JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN BR. INDIA

| | *No of Companies* | *Paid-up Capitals Rs.* | | *No of Companies* | *Paid-up Capitals Rs.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1933-34 | 8,346 | 2,63,51,72,649 | 1937-38 | 9,677 | 2,64,04,77,615 |
| 1934-35 | 8,934 | 2,66,60,14,214 | 1938-39 | 10,070 | 2,75,42,48,876 |
| 1935-36 | 9,467 | 2,64,30,92,941 | 1939-40 | 10,368 | 2,88,49,60,839 |
| 1936-37 | 10,061 | 2,72,24,43,784 | | | |

## ELECTRICAL ENERGY GENERATED AND SOLD IN INDIA*

| | *Generated units* (000) | *Sold units* (000) | | *Generated units* (000) | *Sold units* (000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1938-39 | 2,004,418 | 1,681,827 | 1940-41 | 2,297,836 | 1,940,624 |
| 1939-40 | 2,166,896 | 1,819,928 | 1941-42 | 2,655,082 | 2,356,628 |

* Units of electrical energy generated and sold by the Public Works Department and Military Stations in British India have not been taken into account.

# CURRENCY AND FINANCE

## PUBLIC FINANCE—BUDGET

The year 1941-42 closed with revenue at Rs. 134·57 crores and expenditure at Rs. 147·26 crores, showing increases of Rs. 4·95 crores and Rs. 37 lakhs respectively, as compared with revised estimates.

The revised estimates for the year 1942-43 placed receipts and expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 178·76 crores and Rs. 273·42 crores respectively compared with the budget estimates of Rs. 152 crores and Rs. 187·06 crores. The improvement of Rs. 26·76 crores in revenue was much more than neutralised by an increase of Rs. 86·36 crores in expenditure resulting in a revenue deficit of Rs. 94·66 crores against the budgeted Rs. 35·07 crores.

*Budget estimate of 1943-44*—We give below budget position as compared with 1942-43 and 1941-42.

*(In crores of Rupees)*

| | 1941-42 | 1942 | | 1943-44 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Accounts) | Budget | Revised | Budget Estimate |
| *Revenue* .. ... | 134·57 | 152·00 | 178·76 | 219·40 |
| *Expenditure* ... . | 147·26 | 187·06 | 273·42 | 259·59 |
| *Deficit on Revenue Account* | 12·69 | 35·07 | 94·66 | 40·19 |
| *Defence Exp. on Capital Account* ... ... | . | .. | 49·14 | 16·85 |
| *Recoverable War Exp. from British Govt.* .. | 194·00 | .. | 337·00 | 346·00 |

## PUBLIC DEBT

*Govt. Balances and short term borrowing*—The average month-end balances of Central Government with the Reserve Bank were lower at Rs. 12·10 crores in 1942-43 as against 15·77 crores in the previous year.

*Central Government Balances* (in lakhs of Rs.)

| | *Reserve Bank* | *Govt. Treasuries* |
|---|---|---|
| 1941-42 (Average) ... .. | 15,77 | 17 |
| 1942-43 (Average) ... . | 12,10 | 5 |

*Treasury Bills*—The short term borrowing during the year (1942-43) is reflected in the progressive rise in the amount of treasury bills outstanding from week to week. The total amount of treasury bills outstanding at the end of 1942-43 is Rs. 264·70 crores, representing an increase of Rs. 127-·72 crores over the end of 1941-42. The factors responsible for this marked increase in the treasury bill debts are (1) Further deterioration in the revenue position, (2) need to provide for the defence capital expenditure, (3) financial operations connected with the funding of railway annuities and the acquisition of railway debentures. The total sales of Treasury Bills to the public including intermediates amounted to Rs. 371·93 crores in 1942-43 as compared with Rs. 118·60 crores in 1941-42.

*Yield of Treasury Bills*—Average true yield per annum on Central Government Treasury Bills during 1942-43 & 1941-42.

| | 3 months' Bills including intermediates (000 omitted) | Average yield p.c. per annum |
|---|---|---|
| 1942-43 .. .. | 371,92,75 | 0·87 |
| 1941-42 ... .. | 118,60,00 | 0·72 |

**Govt. of India Three Months' Treasury Bills**

*(In Thousands of Rupees)*

| | *Amount tendered* | *Amount Sold* | *Intermediates Sold* | *Amount outstanding with public* | *Totals outstanding including outstanding on account of Issue Dept., Provinces & Burma* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1942-43 | 5,27,43,50 | 3,09,42,00 | 62,50,75 | 1,23,97,50 | 2,64,69,50 |
| 1941-42 | 1,40,27,00 | 81,00,50 | 37,59,50 | 27,78,25 | 1,36,97,75 |
| 1940-41 | 1,62,48,00 | 84,00,00 | 17,32,75 | 25,51,75 | 68,90,25 |
| 1939-40 | 1,16,96,50 | 70,50,00 | 49,93,00 | 27,96,25 | 54,70,50 |
| 1938-39 | ,128,90,25 | 82,13,25 | 15,35,75 | 26,79,00 | 46,30,00 |

**Long term debt and other borrowing**—The *loan programme* of the Central Government during 1942-43 consisted of (1) issue of 3 p.c. loan 1951-54 (Third Defence Loan), (2) Ten Year Defence Savings Certificates, (3) Three Year Interest-Free Bonds, (4) Facility for opening Indian Defence Savings Bank Account bearing at 2½ p.c. per annum, (5) Government Loans of rupee counterparts of the repatriated sterling stocks or re-issues of existing loans

The total receipts of all Defence Loans and sales of rupee counterparts of sterling loans up to March, 1943 amounted to Rs. 30,150 crores.

*(In lakhs of Rupees)*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1940-41 .. ... | 114,62 |
| 1941-42 ... ... | 80,78 |
| 1942-43 ... .. | 106,10 |
| Total ... | 301,50 |

**Provision for Reduction of Debt**—Since 1934-35 a provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made annually from revenue for reduction of debt.

**Public Debt of India since 1913-1914**

| | (A) *Rupee Debt (in crores of Rupees)*<br>*Rs. p.c. increase+* | (B) *Sterling Debt* (in crores of Rupees)*<br>*or decrease−* |
|---|---|---|
| [illegible]4 ... | 179·77 — | 265·81 — |
| 1919 ... | 358·78+99·5 | 304·08+14·4 |
| 1924 ... | 482·52+35·5 | 397·76+30·8 |
| 1929 ... | 551·21+14·2 | 472·78+18·9 |
| 1934 ... | 693·09+25·7 | 512·15+ 8·3 |
| 1939 ... | 809·96+ 2·4 | **469·10− 8·4** |
| 1940 ... | 727·79+ 2·6 | 442·49− 5·7 |
| 1941 ... | 861·17+18·3 | 344·93−22·1 |
| 1942 (Revised) | 941·00+ 9·3 | 210·70−38·9 |
| 1943 (Preliminary) | 1,208+28·4 | 57·41−72·8 |

*Converted at 1s. 4d. per rupee up to 1924 & thereafter at 1s. 6d.

## CURRENCY

### Total Notes Issue at Year End

*(In Lakhs of Rupees)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 206,20 | 1940-41 | 251,81 |
| 1938-39 | 196,47 | 1941-42 | 392,71 |
| 1939-40 | 238,43 | 1942-43 | 655,11 |

### Annual Average of Note Circulation

*(In Lakhs of Rupees)*

| | | *P.C. of increase in average circulation* | | | *P.C. of increase in average circulation* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939-40 | 198,13 | +14 | 1941-42 | 287,48 | +26 |
| 1940-41 | 228,03 | +15 | 1942-43 | 513,44 | +79 |

### Absorption of Small Coins

*(In Thousands of Rupees)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1939-40 | 2,20,98 | 1941-42 | 5,06,27 |
| 1940-41 | 4,28,20 | 1942-43 | 11,63,58 |

### Whole Rupees coined in India from 1835-1942

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coined in Madras | 10,76,07,305 | Coined in Bombay | 417,79,34,528 |
| Coined in Calcutta | 270,20,56,128 | | |
| | | Total | 698,75,97,961 |

## PRICES & TRADE

### Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices and Cost of living in India

(1929=100)

| | *Calcutta* | *Bombay* | | | *Calcutta* | *Bombay* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P. | P. | C | | P. | P. | C. |
| 1938 | 68 | 70 | 106 | 1941 | 99 | 94 | 124 |
| 1939 | 76 | 75 | 106 | 1942 | 131 | 151 | 157 |
| 1940 | 85 | 81 | 112 | | | | |

P.=Wholesale prices. C.=Cost of living.

### Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Calcutta by group of Articles

[Prices July 1914=100]

| | *Cereals* | *Pulses* | *Sugar* | *Tea* | *Other food articles* | *Jute manufactures* | *Metal* | *All commodities* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939 (Annual Aver.) | 86 | 99 | 164 | 142 | 125 | 102 | 147 | 108 |
| 1940 ,, ,, | 99 | 101 | 157 | 149 | 146 | 107 | 175 | 120 |
| 1941 ,, ,, | 112 | 105 | 145 | 202 | 178 | 137 | 209 | 139 |
| 1942 ,, ,, | 157 | 162 | 208 | 241 | 298 | 137 | 273 | 185 |
| 1943 July | 498 | 393 | 365 | 130 | 580 | 190 | 332 | 332 |

### Trade in the Present and the Last War: Value and Balance of Trade

*(In Crores of Rupees)*

| | *Exports (including re-exports)* | *Imports* | *Total* | *Balance of Trade* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1913-14 | 249 | 183 | 432 | +66 |
| 1915-16 | 197 | 132 | 329 | +65 |
| 1916-17 | 245 | 150 | 395 | +95 |
| 1917-18 | 243 | 150 | 393 | +93 |
| 1938-39 | 169 | 152 | 321 | +17 |
| 1940-41 | 199 | 157 | 356 | +42 |
| 1941-42 | 253 | 173 | 426 | +80 |
| 1942-43 | 194 | 110 | 304 | +84 |

## Direction of Trade

*(In Lakhs of Rupees)*

| *British Empire :* | *Imports* | *Exports & re-exports* | *Balance* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1938-39 | 88,56 | 85,37 | – 3,19 |
| 1940-41 | 89,91 | 116,61 | +26,17 |
| 1941-42 | 105,63 | 148,95 | +43,32 |
| 1942-43 | 61,32 | 125,86 | +64,54 |
| *Foreign Countries :* | | | |
| 1938-39 | 63,77 | 77,42 | +13,65 |
| 1940-41 | 67,06 | 70,29 | + 3,23 |
| 1941-42 | 67,64 | 88,63 | +20,99 |
| 1942-43 | 49,13 | 61,74 | +12,61 |
| *Total trade :* | | | |
| 1938-39 | 152,33 | 162,79 | +10,46 |
| 1940-41 | 156,97 | 186,90 | +29,93 |
| 1941-42 | 173,27 | 237,58 | +64,31 |
| 1942-43 | 110,45 | 187,60 | +77,15 |

## Balance of Trade in Merchandise of British India

| | *Imports* | *Exports* | *Balance of Trade* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941-42 | 173,01 | 252,91 | +79,90 |
| 1942-43 | 110,34 | 194,55 | +84,21 |

## BULLION

### Production of Gold

*(In Thousand of Ounces)*

| | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|
| India | 260 | 286 | 289 |
| U. S. A. | 3,700 | 5,780 | 6,003 |
| South Africa | 14,121 | 14,386 | 14,047 |
| All Countries | 36,000 | 39,500 | 40,500 |

### Price of Gold per tola in Bombay

| | *Average Price* | | | | *Average Price* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | | Rs. | A. | P. |
| 1938-39 | 36 | 4 | 2 | 1941-42 | 44 | 10 | 10 |
| 1939-40 | 39 | 14 | 7 | 1942-43 | 57 | 1 | 1 |
| 1940-41 | 42 | 7 | 11 | | | | |

### Highest Price of Sovereigns

(In Bombay)

| | Rs. | A. | P. | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1940-41 | 42 | 8 | 0 | 1941-42 | 51 | 6 | 0 |

### Price of Silver in Bombay

*(In Lakhs of Rupees)*

| | *Average price per 100 tolas* | | | | *Average price per 100 tolas* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1938-39 | 51 | 4 | 0 | 1941-42 | 66 | 12 | 6 |
| 1939-40 | 55 | 8 | 9 | 1942-43 | 92 | 12 | 11 |
| 1940-41 | 62 | 0 | 10 | | | | |

## MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

A new Bank note of the denomination of Rs. 2/- was issued by the Reserve Bank of India on 1st February, 1943.

* * * *

Under the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1943, the making or use of documents resembling currency notes or bank notes is made punishable by law with effect from the 26th March, 1943.

* * * *

**Life of Notes** —The life of a note is the period from the time of its issue to the time of cancellation, the calculation being based on the ratio of the number of notes outstanding in a year to the number of notes cancelled during the year.

* * * *

**Old Notes** —Sec. 34 of Reserve Bank of India Act provides that any currency note or Bank note which has not been presented for payment within 40 years from its date of issue shall be deemed to be no longer in circulation. The notes amounting to 104,630 were written off in 1942-43.

* * * *

**Note Forgeries** —The total number of forge notes received during 1942-43 was 14,566 compared with 8,188 in 1941-42

* * * *

**Coinage** —Rupees were not minted between 1922 and 1940 when their coinage were resumed. Rupee coin minted during 1942 amounted to 23·75 crores against 24·11 crores during 1941.

* * * *

With a view to protecting against hoarding resulting from the black market value of the metallic contents, the Government of India issued in Feb. 1943, a new design of pice with a smaller diameter and a circular hole reduced in weight from 75 grains to 35 grains with a metallic composition of 97 p c. copper, 2½ p c. zinc and 1½ p.c. tin instead of former fineness of ninety-five and one half p.c. copper, three p.c. tin and one and one half p.c. zinc.

# INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

**Early History**—The history of the Postal system of India goes back to antiquity. During the Mahomedan period, Sher Shah introduced mounted post in India. Emperor Akbar built Post houses at stages of ten miles on the principal trunk roads, but the system was disorganised with the fall of Mughal Empire.

A regular British Postal system was first introduced in 1766 by Lord Clive but this was used mainly for official purposes. During the administration of Warren Hastings, the posts were made available to the public for the first time and a regular organization was set up in 1774. Act 17 of 1837 is the earliest enactment establishing a public postal service in India, Government reserving to itself the exclusive right to convey letters for hire within the territories of the East India Company. The Act 17 of 1854 is a landmark in the history of postal system in India. In that year the entire department was placed under Director-General. Postage stamps were first introduced and uniform rates were fixed irrespective of the distance to be covered by letters. The basis of authority of the existing postal system in India is Act 6 of 1898.

The earliest telegraph line established in India was constructed in 1851 by Dr. W. O'Shaughnessy, a Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour and certain other places generally connected with shipping in the Hooghly River. Long distance lines were opened for traffic in 1855 under the telegraph Act 24 of 1854.

**Postal System**—The Post and Telegraph Department of the Government of India is controlled by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs who is under the Department of Communications of the Government of India. There are Deputy Director-Generals, Assistant Deputy Director-Generals.

India is divided into eight postal circles for administrative purposes, such as Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras, Punjab and North-West Frontier, United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan. First seven circles are in charge of Postmaster-General, while Sind and Baluchistan is in charge of a Director. The eight postal circles are divided into divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be. Superintendents have Inspectors under them.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

The Telegraph Department which was a separate organisation was partially amalgamated with Postal Department in 1912, but the complete amalgamation took place in 1914.

**Telephones**—Licences were granted to a private company known as Oriental Telephone Co. for establishment of exchanges at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Rangoon. All these lines however have been taken up by the Government in 1942. The first automatic telephone was installed in India at Simla with 700 lines in 1913.

For the first time in India, a *photo telegram* service between London and Bombay was opened in the last week of June, 1943 by the Posts and Telegraph Department of the Government of India. This means that photos are wirelessed between London and India. The pictures travel by wireless with the speed of light from protecting units to special receiving instruments. Only Central Telegraph Office at Bombay and New Delhi are authorised to accept photographs.

The *airgraph* service was started in February, 1942. The airgraph filming station and an airgraph section was opened in Calcutta on September 1, 1943.

### Money Orders

| | *Inland* | | *Foreign* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Number* (000) | *Amount* (Rs.) | *Number* (000) | *Amount* (Rs.) |
| 1937-38 | 39,514 | 75,47,27 | 2,304 | 6,88,82 |
| 1938-39 | 39,964 | 73,35,34 | 2,315 | 6,98,22 |
| 1939-40 | 41,246 | 74,82,58 | 2,400 | 7,48,78 |
| 1940-41 | 42,620 | 79,30,05 | 2,391 | 8,86,33 |

| | *Articles handled by P T. Dept.* million | *No. of Telegrams* million | *No of Trunk Calls* million | *Telephone Subscribers* | *No. of Money Orders* million |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1940-41 | 1,215 | 19 | 2 8 | 94,000 | 43 |
| 1941-42 | 1,272 | 22½ | 3 2 | 101,000 | 48 |

### Post Offices in British India

| | *No. of P.O.* | *Total strength of Establishments* | | *No. of P.O.* | *Total strength of Establishments* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 | 23,695 | 103,568 | 1938-39 | 24,303 | 101,514 |
| 1936-37 | 24,917 | 104,847 | 1939-40 | 24,741 | 104,451 |
| 1937-38 | 24,253 | 101,674 | 1940-41 | 25,338 | 120,816 |

### Post Office Revenues & Expenditure

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1938-39 | 1,168 lakhs | 1,149 | 1941-42 | 1,589 lakhs | 1,249 |

### Postal Statistics in British India

| | *Post Offices* | *Letter Boxes* | *Total Establishment* | *No. of Letters, P. Cords, Newspapers parcels, pckts.* | *No. of M.O. Orders* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 23,622 | 58,881 | 104,202 | 1,143,776,969 | 38,881,119 |
| 1936-37 | 24,060 | 52,917 | 104,847 | 1,220,138,435 | 43,495,793 |
| 1937-38 | 24,167 | 52,253 | 101,674 | 1,190,111,845 | 39,951,199 |
| 1938-39 | 24,303 | 52,851 | 101,515 | 1,241,463,526 | 40,446,083 |
| 1939-40 | 24,741 | 54,575 | 104,451 | 1,255,474,542 | 41,701,439 |

### Post Office Savings Bank

*(In Lakhs of Rupees)*

| | *Amount outstanding* | | *Amount outstanding* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 77,56 | 1940-41 | 59,57 |
| 1938-39 | 81,94 | 1941-42 | 52,13 |
| 1939-40 | 78,38 | 1942-43 | 52,28 |

### Postal Cash Certificates

*(In Lakhs of Rupees)*

| | *Amount outstanding* | | *Amount outstanding* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 | 65 98 | 1939-40 | 57,02 |
| 1936-37 | 64,40 | 1940-41 | 46,98 |
| 1937-38 | 60,21 | 1941-42 | 39,01 |
| 1938-39 | 59,57 | 1942-43 | 34,57 |

### P. O. Defence Savings Certificates

*(In Lakhs of Rupees)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1940-41 | 2,29 | 1942-43 | 5,56 |
| 1941-42 | 4,35 | | |

### P. O. Defence Savings Bank

*(In Lakhs of Rupees)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941-42 | 11 | 1942-43 | 40 |

### Savings Bank

| | *No. of Banks* | *No. of Depositors* | *Balance of Deposits* (Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1935-36 | 12,926 | 3 541,553 | 67,25,17,252 |
| 1936-37 | 12,631 | 3 922,145 | 74,67,67,083 |
| 1937-38 | 12,631 | 3,786,495 | 77,49,14,177 |
| 1938-39 | 12,109 | 4,240 791 | 81,86 02 752 |
| 1939-40 | 11,870 | 4,582,752 | 78,31,56,685 |
| 1940-41 | ... | 2,844 321 | 59,50 81,000 |
| 1941-42 | ... | 2,7,55,968 | 52,07,36,000 |

### Receipts & Working Expenses of Post Offices

| | *Receipts (Rs.)* | *Charges (Rs )* | | *Receipts (Rs )* | *Charges (Rs )* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1934-35 | 7,60 25,526 | 7 35,91,558 | 1937-38 | 7,93,88,458 | 7,46 09,918 |
| 1935-36 | 7,90,62,348 | 7,68 63,505 | 1938-39 | 8,12,72,618 | 7,77,45 326 |
| 1936-37 | 8,04,23,027 | 7,76,88,622 | 1939-40 | 8,31,81,509 | 7,78,13,898 |

### P. & T. Revenues and Surplus

| | *Rev* | *Surplus* | | *Rev.* | *Surplus* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939-40 | 13¼ crores | 3·41 crores | 1940-41 | 16 crores | 1·25 crores |

### Postal Landmarks

1830—First overland post between England and India established when steamer *Hugh Lindsay* made the first voyage from Bombay to Suez.
1840—P. & O. obtained charter for conveyance of mails between London to Suez for *en route* to India.
1871—Uniform rate of postage irrespective of distance but varying with weight was fixed.
1877—Value-payable system was established.
1880—Money-order system introduced.
1885—Postal Savings Bank started.
1942—Airgraph Service started.
1943—Photo-Telegram Service introduced.

# PROVINCIAL BUDGETS

## Some Points of Provincial Budgets

(1) The budget estimates for 1943-44 show deficits in five provinces amounting in all to Rs. 1,86 lakhs of which Rs. 1,53 lakhs is accounted for by Bengal, five other provinces show surpluses aggregating Rs. 1,36 lakhs.

(2) No important fresh measures of taxation have been introduced in the provinces although two provinces, Bengal and Sind, have provided for increases in the rates of taxation on entertainments and on the sale of electrical energy.

(3) A feature of interest on the expenditure side is the provision of funds for post-war reconstruction in certain provinces, like Bombay, the United Provinces and Central Provinces and Berar.

The combined results of all provinces are summarised below :--

*(In Lakhs of Rupees)*

| | *Accounts* 1941-42 | *Budget Estimate* 1942-43 | *Revised Estimate* 1942-43 | *Budget Estimate* 1943-44 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 1,07,41 | 1,04,15 | 1,17,51 | 1,16,65 |
| Expenditure | 1,03,48 | 1,04,67 | 1,18,55 | 1,17,15 |
| Total Surpluses | 4,52 | 78 | 1,47 | 1,36 |
| Total deficits | 59 | 1,30 | 2,51 | 1,86 |
| Total net surplus (+) or deficit (−) | +3,93 | −52 | −1,04 | - 50 |

## Subventions and Payments from the Centre

*(In Crores of Rupees)*

| | *Income tax* | *Jute duty* | *Subventions* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1937-38 | 1·25 | 2·65 | 3·12 | 7·02 |
| 1938-39 | 1·50 | 2·51 | 3·03 | 7·04 |
| 1939-40 | 2·79 | 2·56 | 3·03 | 8·38 |
| 1940-41 | 4·16 | 1·85 | 3·03* | 9·04 |
| 1941-42 | 7·39 | 1·95 | 3·03 | 12·37 |
| 1942-43 | 10·89 | 1·40 | 2·75† | 15·04 |
| 1943-44 (*Budget Estimates*) | 12·10 | 1·45 | 2·75 | 16·30 |

* Excluding grant of Rs. 53,900 to Coorg.

† Excluding grant of Rs. 1 lakh to Coorg.

## Provincial Government Treasury Bills during 1942-43

*(In Thousand of Rupees)*

| | *Amount tendered* | *Amount sold* | *Amount outstanding with the public* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1938-39 | 7,17,00 | 5,70,00 | 1,50,00 |
| 1939-40 | 13,75,75 | 11,80,00 | 1,80,00 |
| 1940-41 | 12,28,00 | 6,90,00 | 50,00 |
| 1941-42 | 18,14,25 | 8,15,00 | 1,00,00 |
| 1942-43 | 9,67,50 | 4,35,00 | 80,00 |

## Provincial Government Budgets

*(In Lakhs of Rupees)*

| | *Accounts* 1941-42 | | *Revised Estimate* 1942-43 | | *Budget Estimate* 1943-44 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Revenue* | *Expenditure* | *Revenue* | *Expenditure* | *Revenue* | *Expenditure* |
| Madras .. | 19,55 | 18,67 | 21,05 | 21,05 | 21,33 | 21,23 |
| Bombay ... | 16,86 | 15,25 | 17,61 | 17,02 | 17,69 | 17,69 |
| Bengal ... | 14,94 | 15,50 | 15,67 | 17,21 | 16,02 | 17,55 |
| United Provinces | 16,50 | 16,48 | 20,11 | 20,00 | 20,26 | 20,18 |
| Punjab ... | 14,31 | 13,67 | 15,77 | 15,71 | 15,19 | 14,69 |
| Bihar .. | 6,55 | 6,01 | 7,21 | 6,65 | 6,97 | 6,36 |
| C. P. & Berar .. | 5,31 | 5,11 | 6,47 | 6,32 | 6,40 | 6,33 |
| Assam ... | 3,28 | 3,31 | 3,44 | 3,54 | 3,64 | 3,72 |
| N. W. F. P. .. | 2,20 | 1,98 | 2,29 | 2,46 | 2,07 | 2,15 |
| Orissa .. | 2,06 | 1,91 | 2,19 | 2,26 | 2,12 | 2,16 |
| Sind .. | 5,85 | 5,59 | 5,70 | 6,33 | 4,96 | 5,09 |
| | 1,07,41 | 1,03,48 | 1,17,51 | 1,18,55 | 1,16,65 | 1,17,15 |

## Provincial Government Loans

| | *Minimum price fixed by Govt. by Sept. 1942* | | | *Minimum price fixed by Govt. by Sept. 1942* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | | Rs. | A. |
| 5% U. P. 1944 ... | 104 | 0 | 3% Assam 1952 ... | 96 | 0 |
| 4% Punjab 1948 ... | 103 | 8 | 3% N. W. F. P. 1952 .. | 96 | 0 |
| 3% Punjab 1949 . | 98 | 0 | 3% Madras 1953 .. | 96 | 0 |
| 3% Punjab 1952 .. | 96 | 0 | 3% Punjab 1958 .. | 92 | 0 |
| 3% U. P. 1952 . | 96 | 0 | 3% Madras 1959 ... | 92 | 0 |
| 3% Madras 1952 ... | 96 | 0 | 3% U. P. 1961-66 ... | 88 | 0 |
| 3% C. P. 1952 .. | 96 | 0 | 3% C. P. 1949 ... | 98 | 0 |

## Consolidated Debt Positions of Provinces

*(In lakhs of Rupees)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1936-37 ... . | 1,67,55 | 1940-41 ... ... | 1,69,91 |
| 1937-38 .. ... | 1,59,70 | 1941-42 ... ... | 1,69,15 |
| 1938-39 .. ... | 1,63,20 | 1942-43 .. ... | 1,67,66 |
| 1939-40 .. .. | 1,67,61 | | |

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE & EXPENDITURE OF GOVT. OF INDIA *(In Thousands of Rupees)*

| | Revised Estimate 1942-43 | Budget Estimate 1943-44 |
|---|---|---|
| **Revenue—** | Rs. | Rs. |
| Principal Heads of Revenue— | | |
| Customs . . .. . . | 31,00,00 | 30,00,00 |
| Central Excise Duties .. . . . | 12,68,00 | 25,02,00 |
| Corporation Tax . . | 29,74,00 | 42,80,00 |
| Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax | 37,36.00 | 47,10.00 |
| Salt . ... . | 10,50,00 | 9,50,00 |
| Opium . . .. . | 88,87 | 1.08,34 |
| Other Heads ... . . ... | 1,19,96 | 1,19,21 |
| Total—Principal Heads | 1,23,36,83 | 1,56,69,55 |
| Railways : Revenue as per Railway Budget | 65,09,19 | 64,70,56 |
| Irrigation . . . .. | 2.29 | 2,55 |
| Posts & Telegraphs : Net Receipts . . | 6,24,04 | 9,21,82 |
| Debt Services ... . . . | 85,04 | 1,63,89 |
| Civil Administration . | 1,04,35 | 1,25,74 |
| Currency & Mint . . . | 5,45,09 | 5,13.34 |
| Civil Works . . | 45,28 | 47,66 |
| Miscellaneous . . . | 2,78,09 | 3,93,52 |
| Defence Services . | 8,50,17 | 16,02,25 |
| Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central & Provincial Govts . . | .. | .. |
| Extraordinary Items . . .. | 19,07,75 | 14,37,58 |
| Total Revenue . ... | 2,32,88,90 | 2,73,48,46 |
| Deficit ... ... | 94,66,06 | 40,58,52 |
| Total . . | 3,27,54,96 | 3,14,06,98 |
| **Expenditure—** | | |
| Direct Demand on Revenue ... . . | 5,21,03 | 5,58,73 |
| Capital Outlay on Salt Works charged to Revenue ... ... . | 14 | 1,13 |
| Railways : Expenditure as per Rly. Budget . . | 44,96,47 | 37,60,58 |
| Irrigation . . . . | 8,66 | 9,51 |
| Posts & Telegraphs ... ... ... | 68,51 | 85,56 |
| Debt Services ... . . . | 10,15,47 | 11,45,67 |
| Civil Administration . . . . . | 17,11,60 | 17,88,48 |
| Currency & Mint ... ... ... | 2,11,27 | 1,56,34 |
| Civil Works, etc. ... . . . | 3,93,39 | 2,88,63 |
| Miscellaneous ... . . ... | 8,08,37 | 7,38,45 |
| Defence Services . . . . | 1,98,25,17 | 1,98,83,25 |
| Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central & Provincial Govts. ... | 2.77,02 | 2,75,94 |
| Extraordinary Items ... ... ... | 34,18,14 | 27,14,71 |
| Total Expenditure charged to Revenue ... | 3,27,54,96 | 3,14,06,98 |
| Surplus ... | ... | ... |
| Totael ... | 3,27,54,96 | 3,14,06,98 |

**Body Beautiful**

There can be no Beauty without health. All the various efforts of Beauty-Saloons — Snow, Cream, Powder, Rouge, Lip-stick are but vain attempts to create beauty because beauty is not skin-deep. Its fountainhead is Health and Vitality. Cultivate Health-Habits and take nutritious food.

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Preserves that beauty all day long.

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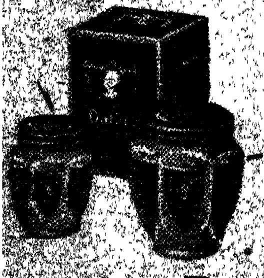

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# Oatine SNOW

# CENSUS OF INDIA,. 1941

**Rate of Increase**—India's population has increased by 50 millions in the past ten years and is now 388,977,955, *viz.*, 295,808,788 for the provinces and 93,189,233 for States and Agencies. This agrees with the estimate formed during the decade by students of population problems. British India's share is 296,000,000. The previous ratio of three to one between populations of British India and States is maintained. The 1931 census recorded an increase in population of about 10¼ per cent; while the 1941 census shows an increase of 15·2 per cent, and in the States and Agencies 14·3 per cent.

In the last fifty years India's population has increased by 100,000,000. It was 287,300,000 in 1891 : it is 388,977,955 to-day. The increase of 50,000,000 in the years 1931-41 is also greater than that recorded in any decade in he fifty years. N. W. F. P. records the largest increase of population, *i.e.*, 25 per cent among the major provinces while Bengal comes next with 20 per cent increase.

**Change of Methods**—There were changes in methods in census operations in 1941 than previous countings, such as (1) the abolition of old one-night theory of enumeration, (2) abolition of the old schedule and the conducting of enumeration straight on the slip which was later sorted to produce the various tables, (3) enormous operations carried out by people as civic duty.

**Urbanisation of India**—The 1941 census reveals two remarkable changes in Indian social life—urbanisation of modern India and the rapid growth of principal industrial centres. This urbanisation might be due to the pressure on land and industrialisation. Although the increase in population is impressive, the rate of 15 per cent in ten years is rather less than that of some European countries.

**Sex Disparity**—It is also worth noticing that males in India are more numerous than females. This sex disparity is more prominent in Punjab, N. W. F. P. and Bombay.

**Classificataion under 'Communities' and not under 'Religion'**—The important departure in 1941 from previous census is that classification of *communities* has been adopted instead of old classification of religion. So the figures for tribes include many different peoples, no matter what their individual religion may be. This sort of new classification has done a great injustice to the Hindus; for *'tribes'* mainly consist of followers of Hindu religion with only a sprinkling of Christians. Being so classified under the category of 'tribes', Hindu religion has lost a substantial numerical strength. This has helped to increase the communal ratio of the Muslims in all provinces and most notably in Bengal. On the other hand, the Hindus has been deliberately divided into Scheduled castes and others in the Community Table and nowhere Hindus are shown as one community. The most pleasing feature however is that very large number of Hindus refused to state their castes. So the census authorities had to show a very large section as *caste not returned*. This attitude of the Hindus, which is bound to get a further momentum in the next census only shows the futility of the authorities to sub-divide communities into as many castes as possible

**Proportion of Population**—Regarding community, the census reveals that of 100 Indians 66 are Hindus, 24 Muslims, 6 of tribal origin. Persons of European origin are 135,000 including soldiers, that is, one in every 3,000.

**Literacy**—The total literates of India is 47 millions. Travancore takes the highest place in India, the figures being 47·8 per cent. Cochin comes next with 35·4 per cent, Delhi 25·7, Baroda 23·01.

Among the provinces, Madras, Bombay and Bengal have the percentages of 13·01, 19·5 and 16·1. U. P. has only 8 per cent.

**Density of Population**—The average density in India is 264 per square mile. It is 5 in Baluchistan, 472 in Bengal. The highest density is found in the Ganges and Indus valleys and coastal plains.

### India—Area, Houses & Population

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Area in sq. miles* | 1,581,410 | *Persons* | 388,997,955 |
| *Towns* | 2,703 | *Urban* | 49,696,053 |
| *Villages* | 655,892 | *Rural* | 339,301,902 |
| *Occupied houses* | 76,035,345 | *Males* | 201,025,726 |
| | | *Females* | 187,972,229 |

### Area & Population

| | *Sq. miles* | *Density* | | *Sq. miles* | *Density* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | 860,000 | .. | 1921 | 1,094,300 | 193 |
| 1891 | 964,000 | ... | 1931 | 1,318,347 | 213 |
| 1901 | 1,097,901 | 179 | 1941 | 1,581,410 | 246 |
| 1911 | 1,093,074 | 191 | | | |

### Increase of Population

| | *Population* | *Increase p.c. (compared with previous census)* | | *Population* | *Increase p.c. (compared with previous census)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | 253,896,330 | ... | 1921 | 305,693,063 | 0·9 |
| 1891 | 279,446,248 | ... | 1931 | 338,199,154 | 10·6 |
| 1901 | 283,872,359 | ... | 1941 | 388,997,955 | 15·0 |
| 1911 | 303,012,598 | 6·7 | | | |

## POPULATION

(*All figures are in thousands*)

| (1) | Persons 1941 (2) | Persons 1931 (3) | Increase or decrease per cent (4) | Literate persons 1941 (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| India | 388,800 | 338,119 | +15·0 | 47,322·7 |
| *Provinces* | 295,827 | 256,755 | +15·2 | 37,016·2 |
| 1. Madras | 49,342 | 44,205 | +11·6 | 6,420·9 |
| 2. Bombay | 20,858 | 17,992 | +15·9 | 4,067·8 |
| 3. Bengal | 60,314 | 50,116 | +20·3 | 9,720·4 |
| 4. United Provinces | 55,021 | 48,409 | +13·6 | 4,653·3 |
| Agra | 40,906 | 35,614 | +15·1 | 3,731·8 |
| Oudh | 14,114 | 12,795 | +10·4 | 921·5 |
| 5. Punjab | 28,419 | 23,581 | +20·4 | 3,665·7 |

| | (1) | Persons 1941 (2) | Persons 1931 (3) | Increase or decrease per cent (4) | Literate persons 1941 (5) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | Bihar ... ... | 36,340 | 32,371 | +12·3 | 3,339·7 |
| | ~~Bihar~~ | ~~28,824~~ | ~~25,729~~ | +12·0 | 2,685·8 |
| | ~~C. Nagpur~~ ... | ~~7,516~~ | ~~6,642~~ | +13·1 | 653·9 |
| 7. | Central Province & Berar ... ... | 16,832 | 15,323 | + 9·8 | 1,909·7 |
| | ~~Central Provinces~~ | ~~13,220~~ | ~~11,881~~ | +11·3 | 1,352·8 |
| | ~~Berar~~ .. | 3,602 | 3,442 | + 4·6 | 556·9 |
| 8. | Assam ... . | 10,205 | 8,623 | +18·2 | 1,174·3 |
| 9. | North-West Frontier | 3,038 | 2,425 | +25·2 | 233·9 |
| 10. | Orissa ... .. | 8,729 | 8,026 | + 8·2 | 948·2 |
| 11. | Sind ... . | 4,537 | 3,887 | +16·7 | 473·8 |
| 12. | Ajmer-Merwara .. | 584 | 507 | +15·1 | 79·0 |
| 13 | Andaman & Nicobar | 34 | 29 | +15·5 | 6·9 |
| | Andaman Islands | 21 | 19 | +11·8 | .. |
| | Nicobar Islands ... | 13 | 10 | +22·5 | |
| 14. | Baluchistan ... | 502 | 464 | + 8·2 | 52 3 |
| 15. | Coorg . | 169 | 163 | + 3·3 | 34·6 |
| 16. | Delhi ... ... | 917 | 636 | +44·1 | 235·7 |
| | *Sates and Agencies* | 93,199 | 81,367 | +14 3 | 10,306·5 |
| 17. | Assam States | 725 | 826 | +15·9 | 57·4 |
| 18. | Baluchistan States . | 356 | 405 | −12·1 | 8·1 |
| 19. | Baroda State | 2,855 | 2,448 | +16·6 | 656·8 |
| 20. | Bengal States . | 2,144 ✓ | 1,863 | +14·9 | 127·5 |
| 21. | Central India Agency | 7,506 | 6,648 | +12·8 | 525·4 |
| 22. | Chattisgarh States | 4,054 | 3,548 | +14·2 | 157·8 |
| 23. | Cochin State .. | 1,423 | 1,205 | +18 1 | 504·1 |
| 24 | Deccan and Kolhapur States ... . | 2,786 | 2,458 | +13·4 | 364·5 |
| 25. | Gujrat States . | 1,457 | 1,265 | +15·2 | 119·2 |
| 26. | Gwalior State | 3,992 | 3,523 | +13·3 | 296·8 |
| 27. | Hyderabad State | 16,338 | 14,436 | +12·1 | 1,112·2 |
| 28. | Kashmir State (including Feudatories) | 4,021 | 3,646 | +10·3 | 264·2 |
| 29 | Madras States (Pudukota, Banganapalle and Sandur) .. | 499 | 453 | +10·0 | 66·1 |
| 30 | Mysore State ... | 7,329 | 6,557 | +11·8 | 986·4 |
| 31 | North-West Frontier Province (Agencies & Tribal Areas) | 2,378 | 2,259 | + 5·3 | 19·2 |
| 32. | Orissa States . | 3,025 | 2,683 | +12·7 | 268·9 |
| 33. | Punjab States .. | 5,459 | 4,497 | +21·4 | 334·8 |
| 34. | Punjab Hill States .. | 1,090 | 990 | +10·5 | 80·8 |
| 35. | Rajputana Agency .. | 13,670 | 11,571 | +18·1 | 772·5 |
| 36. | Sikkim State .. | 122 | 110 | +10·9 | 5·9 |
| 37. | Travancore States ... | 6,070 | 5,096 | +19·1 | 2,894·4 |
| 38 | .United Provinces States (Rampur & Benares) | 928 | 856 | + 8·3 | 57·6 |
| 39 | Western India States Agency .. | 4,901 | 4,222 | +16·1 | 717·2 |

## Males & Females

*(In thousands)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *India* | 388,852 | C. P. | 16,823 |
| Males | 200,939 | Males | 8,439 |
| Females | 187,913 | Females | 8,384 |
| Bengal | 60,307 | Madras | 49,342 |
| Males | 31,748 | Males | 24,557 |
| Females | 28,559 | Females | 24,785 |
| Bombay | 20,850 | N. W. F P. | 3,038 |
| Males | 10,817 | Males | 1,651 |
| Females | 10,033 | Females | 1,387 |
| Delhi | 918 | Punjab | 28,419 |
| Males | 535 | Males | 15,384 |
| Females | 383 | Females | 13,035 |
| Bihar | 36,340 | Sind | 4,535 |
| Males | 18,224 | Males | 2,494 |
| Females | 18,116 | Females | 2,041 |
| Orissa | 8,729 | U. P. | 55,021 |
| Males | 4,218 | Males | 28,860 |
| Females | 4,511 | Females | 26,161 |
| Assam | 10,205 | Baluchistan | 502 |
| Males | 5,383 | Males | 295 |
| Females | 4,822 | Females | 207 |
| Ajmer | 584 | | |
| Males | 307 | | |
| Females | 277 | | |

## Proportion of Sexes

*Females per 1000 of Males*

| | 1941 | 1931 | | 1941 | 1931 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *India* | 935 | 940 | N. W. F. P. | 840 | 843 |
| Madras | 1,009 | 1,021 | Orissa | 1,069 | 1,087 |
| Bombay | 927 | 929 | Sind | 818 | 782 |
| Bengal | 899 | 924 | Ajmer-Merwara | 900 | 892 |
| U. P. | 906 | 902 | Baluchistan | 703 | 717 |
| Punjab | 847 | 831 | Coorg | 827 | 803 |
| Bihar | 994 | 993 | Delhi | 715 | 722 |
| C. P. & Berar | 994 | 999 | Panth Piploda | 976 | 968 |
| Assam | 896 | 900 | | | |

## COMMUNITIES

The table below gives the distribution of population by communities according to the 1941 census, while at the past censuses the distribution was by religions.—

| | Hindus | Muslims | Christians | Sikhs | Jains | Parsees | Buddhists | Jews | Tribes | Others |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India . . | 254,930,506 | 92,058,096 | 6,316,549 | 5,691,447 | 1,449,286 | 114,890 | 232,003 | 22,480 | 25,441,489 | 409,877 |
| Provinces . | 190,810,953 | 79,398,503 | 3,482,430 | 4,165,097 | 578,372 | 101,968 | 167,413 | 19,327 | 16,713,256 | 371,403 |
| Madras | 42,799,822 | 3,896,452 | 2,047,278 | 418 | 30,136 | 369 | 1,072 | 191 | 562,029 | 4,043 |
| Bombay .. | 16,555,390 | 1,920,368 | 375,486 | 8,011 | 266,231 | 86,270 | 1,433 | 14,471 | 1,614,298 | 7,882 |
| Bengal | 25,059,024 | 33,005,434 | 166,509 | 16,281 | 11,126 | 2,519 | 146,560 | 2,778 | 1,889,389 | 6,905 |
| U P. | 45,811,669 | 8,416,308 | 159,841 | 232,445 | 102,768 | 1,375 | 5,478 | 80 | 289,442 | 1,231 |
| Punjab .. | 7,550,372 | 16,217,242 | 504,941 | 3,757,401 | 38,233 | 4,327 | 247 | 27 | — | 346,029 |
| Bihar | 26,514,269 | 4,176,314 | 34,678 | 13,213 | 4,602 | 547 | 684 | 197 | 5,055,647 | — |
| C. P. & Berar | 12,931,996 | 783,697 | 58,569 | 14,996 | 84,593 | 2,014 | 70 | 285 | 2,937,364 | — |
| Assam .. | 4,213,223 | 3,442,479 | 40,810 | 3,464 | 6,639 | 2 | 8,144 | 9 | 2,484,996 | 4,967 |
| N. W. F. P. .. | 180,321 | 2,788,797 | 10,889 | 57,939 | 1 | 24 | 25 | 71 | — | — |
| Orissa . | 6,832,706 | 146,301 | 27,690 | 232 | 139 | 13 | 454 | 3 | 1,721,006 | — |
| Sind | 1,229,926 | 3,208,325 | 20,209 | 31,011 | 3,687 | 3,838 | 111 | 1,082 | 36,819 | — |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 376,481 | 89,899 | 5,783 | 876 | 18,827 | 299 | 6 | 59 | 91,472 | — |
| Andamans & Nicobars | 8,427 | 8,005 | 2,613 | 744 | — | — | 2,903 | — | 11,076 | — |
| Baluchistan | 44,623 | 438,930 | 6,002 | 11,918 | 7 | 75 | 43 | 19 | 3 | 11 |
| Coorg | 130,753 | 14,730 | 3,441 | — | 34 | 12 | 33 | — | 19,723 | — |
| Delhi . | 567,225 | 304,971 | 17,475 | 16,157 | 11,287 | 284 | 150 | 55 | — | 335 |
| Panth-Piploda | 4,726 | 251 | 216 | — | 62 | — | — | — | 12 | — |
| Indian States .. | 64,119,553 | 12,659,593 | 2,834,119 | 1,526,350 | 870,914 | 12,922 | 64,590 | 3,153 | 8,728,233 | 38,474 |

## CITIES, 1941

| | | *p.c. of variation 1931-41* | | | *p.c. of variation 1931-41* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta with Howrah | 2,488,000 | +67 | Karachi | 360,000 | +36 |
| Bombay | 1,490,000 | +28 | Poona | 258,000 | + 3 |
| Madras | 777,000 | +20 | Cawnpur | 437,000 | +99 |
| Hyderabad | 733,000 | +57 | Agra | 284,000 | +23 |
| Lahore | 672,000 | +56 | Nagpur | 302,000 | +45 |
| Delhi | 522,000 | +23 | Benares | 263,000 | +28 |
| Ahmedabad | 591,000 | +88 | Allahabad | 260,000 | +41 |
| Bangalore | 407,000 | +33 | Madura | 239,000 | +31 |
| Lucknow | 387,000 | +39 | Srinagar | 208,000 | +20 |
| Amritsar | 391,000 | +48 | Patna | 176,000 | +48 |

## P. C. OF INCREASE OF POPULATION IN BR. INDIA

| | *1931 to 41* | | *1931 to 41* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Madras | 11·6 | C. P. | 9 8 |
| Bombay | 15·8 | Assam | 18·3 |
| Bengal | 20·3 | Orissa | 8·8 |
| U. P. | 13·6 | N. W. F. P. | 25 3 |
| Punjab | 20·5 | Sind | 16·7 |
| Bihar | 12·3 | Baluchistan | 8 2 |

## 1. PUNJAB, 1941

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area (sq miles) | 138,105 | Urban Population | 5,040,711 |
| Towns | 283 | Rural ,, | 29,269,090 |
| Villages | 52,047 | Males | 18,581,336 |
| Population | 34,309,861 | Females | 15,728,525 |

### Proportion of Sexes

*Females per 1000 of Males*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 854 | 1931 | 831 |
| 1911 | 817 | 1941 | 846 |
| 1921 | 828 | | |

### Density of Population

| | | *per sq. mile* |
|---|---|---|
| 1891 | 22,915,894 | .. |
| 1901 | 24,367,113 | 178 |
| 1911 | 23,791,841 | 174 |
| 1921 | 25,101,514 | 184 |
| 1931 | 28,490,869 | 208 |
| 1941 | 34,309,861 | 248 |

### Variation of Population

*P C. of variation of Population*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1931—41 | +20·4 |
| 1921—31 | +13·5 |
| 1911—21 | + 5·5 |
| 1901—11 | + 2·4 |
| 1901—41 | +40·8 |

### Population by Communities

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hindus* | | *Sikhs* | 5,116,185 |
| Scheduled Castes | 1,772,572 | *Jains* | 45,475 |
| Others | 8,214,114 | *Parsis* | 4,359 |

### Population by Communities

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Adi-Dharmis* | 349,863 | *Buddhists* | 854 |
| *Muslims* | 18,259,744 | *Jews* | 39 |
| *Christians* | | *Others* | 34,190 |
| Ind. Christians | 493,081 | | |
| Anglo-Indians | 6,043 | | |
| Others | 13,342 | | |

### Variation Per Cent

| | Hindus | Muslims | Sikhs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901-41 | − 1·0 | +51·1 | +143·3 |
| 1901-11 | −15·3 | + 0·5 | + 37·0 |
| 1911-21 | + 3·4 | + 5·5 | + 7·8 |
| 1921-31 | − 2·3 | +16·5 | + 31·0 |
| 1931-41 | +16·5 | +22·2 | + 25·6 |

### P. C. of various Communities

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hindus | 26·56 | Christians | 1·77 |
| Sikhs | 13·22 | Others | 1·26 |
| Jains | 0·13 | Literacy | 10·7 |
| Muslims | 57·06 | | |

## 2. UNITED PROVINCES, 1941

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area (sq. miles) | 112,523 | Urban | 6,999,436 |
| Towns ,, | 456 | Rural | 49,347,020 |
| Villages ,, | 105,773 | Males | 29,542,475 |
| Population | 56,346,456 | Females | 26,803,981 |

### Variation of Population

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | 47,681,011 | 1921 | 46,509,539 |
| 1901 | 48,475,485 | 1931 | 49,614,552 |
| 1911 | 47,996,077 | 1941 | 56,346,456 |

### Percentage of Variation of Population

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-41 | +13·6 | 1901-11 | − 1·0 |
| 1921-31 | + 6·7 | 1901-41 | +16·2 |
| 1911-21 | − 3·1 | | |

### Density (per sq. mile)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 501 | 1911 | 428 |
| 1931 | 442 | 1901 | 432 |
| 1921 | 415 | | |

### Population

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hindus* | | Sikhs | 233,200 |
| Scheduled Castes | 11,931,320 | Jains | 103,029 |
| Others | 34,922,858 | Parsis | 1,370 |
| *Muslims* | 8,691,878 | Buddhists | 5,492 |
| *Christians* | | Jews | 80 |
| Indian Christians | 134,613 | Tribes | 292,826 |
| Anglo-Indians | 13,390 | Others | 1,231 |
| Others | 15,163 | | |

### General Distribution of Population by Communitties

*Variation P.C. (Br. Territory)*

| | Hindus | Muslims | | Hindus | Muslims |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-41 | +12·0 | +17·0 | 1901-11 | +36·0 | − 1·1 |
| 1921-31 | + 5·9 | +10·8 | 1901-41 | +13·9 | +29·5 |
| 1911-21 | − 4·0 | − 2·6 | | | |

## 3. MADRAS, 1941

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area (in sq. miles) | 127,768 | Urban | 7,961,482 |
| Towns | 420 | Rural | 41,879,082 |
| Villages | 35,932 | Males | 24,800,309 |
| Population | 49,840,564 | Females | 24,040,255 |

### Proportion of Sexes

*(Females per 1000 Males)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 1,028 | 1931 | 1,021 |
| 1911 | 1,030 | 1941 | 1,010 |
| 1921 | 1,024 | | |

### Variation of Population

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | 34,152,644 | 1921 | 40,601,682 |
| 1901 | 36,682,859 | 1931 | 44,658,738 |
| 1911 | 39,593,867 | 1941 | 49,840,564 |

### P. C. of Variation of Population

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-41 | +11·6 | 1901-11 | + 7·9 |
| 1921-31 | +10·0 | 1901-41 | +35·9 |
| 1911-21 | + 2·5 | | |

### Density of Population

*(per sq. mile)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | 390 | 1911 | 309 |
| 1931 | 350 | 1901 | 287 |
| 1921 | 318 | | |

### Population by Communities

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Hindus*** | | | |
| Scheduled Castes | 8,152,226 | Sikhs | 423 |
| Others | 35,095,198 | Jains | 30,157 |
| ***Muslims*** | 3,926,715 | Parsis | 369 |
| ***Christians*** | | Buddhists | 1,073 |
| Indian Christians | 2,021,888 | Jews | 191 |
| Anglo-Indians | 28,697 | Tribes | 562,037 |
| Others | 17,547 | Others | 4,043 |

### Proportion of Population

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hindus | 8,677 | per 10,000 of Population |
| Muslims | 877 | per ,, ,, ,, |
| Christians | 415 | per ,, ,, ,, |

### Variation of Communities 1931-41

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hindus | + 8·3 | Tribes | +777·9 |
| Muslim | +10·3 | Christian | + 29·1 |

## 4. ORISSA, 1941

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area (sq. miles) | 57,392 | Urban | 412,528 |
| Towns | 29 | Rural | 12,957,289 |
| Villages | 44,248 | Males | 6,509,207 |
| Population | 13,369,817 | Females | 6,860,610 |

### Population

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | 9,417,082 | 1921 | 10,849,315 |
| 1901 | 10,061,576 | 1931 | 12,134,382 |
| 1911 | 11,075,096 | 1941 | 13,369,817 |

### Variation of Population and Density

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-41 | +10·2 | 1901-11 | +10·1 |
| 1921-31 | +11·9 | 1901-41 | +32·9 |
| 1911-21 | − 2·0 | Density (1941) | 233 |

### Communities

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hindus* | | Sikhs | 461 |
| Scheduled Castes | 1,857,016 | Jains | 765 |
| Others | 8,099,392 | Parsis | 24 |
| *Muslims* | 161,228 | Buddhists | 1,889 |
| *Christians* | | Jews | 5 |
| Indian Christians | 36,626 | Tribes | 3,211,223 |
| Anglo-Indians | 843 | | |
| Others | 345 | | |

### Proportion of Population of Communities

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hindus | 7,447 | per | 10,000 of Population |
| Muslims | 121 | per | ,, ,, ,, |
| Christians | 28 | per | ,, ,, ,, |
| Tribes | 2,402 | per | ,, ,, ,, |

### Composition of Various Communities

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scheduled Castes | 14·2 | Indian Christians | 0·3 |
| Other Hindu | 64·1 | Tribes | 19·7 |
| Muslim | 1·7 | | |

## 5. NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, 1941

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area (sq. miles | 39,249 | Urban | 552,193 |
| Towns | 28 | Rural | 4,863,473 |
| Villages | 2,826 | Males | 2,907,920 |
| Population | 5,415,666 | Females | 2,507,746 |

### Variation of Population

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | 1,857,519 | 1921 | 5,076,476 |
| 1901 | 2,125,496 | 1931 | 4,684,364 |
| 1911 | 3,819,027 | 1941 | 5,415,666 |

## 6. COORG, 1941

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area (sq. miles) | 1,593 | Urban | 11,218 |
| Towns | 2 | Rural | 157,508 |
| Villages | 301 | Males | 92,347 |
| Population | 168,726 | Females | 76,379 |

### Variation of Population

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | 173,055 | 1921 | 163,838 |
| 1901 | 180,607 | 1931 | 163,327 |
| 1911 | 174,970 | 1941 | 168,726 |

| *P.C. Variation* | | *Density* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1931—1941 | 3·3 | 1941 | 106 |
| 1921—1931 | 0·3 | 1931 | 103 |
| 1911—1921 | 6·4 | 1921 | 103 |
| 1901—1911 | 3·1 | 1911 | 111 |
| 1901—1941 | 6·6 | 1901 | 114 |

### Communities

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hindus* | | *Christians* | |
| Scheduled Castes | 25,740 | Indian Christians | 3,309 |
| Others | 105,013 | Anglo-Indians | 80 |
| *Muslims* | 14,730 | Others | 52 |
| Buddhists | 33 | Jains | 34 |
| Tribes | 19,723 | Parsis | 12 |

## 7. BALUCHISTAN, 1941

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area (sq. miles) ... | 134,002 | Population ... | 857,837 |
| Towns .. | 17 | Urban .. | 114,060 |
| Villages .. | 3,826 | Rural ... | 743,775 |

| *Population* | | *Variation of Population* | | *Density* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 .. | 834,703 | 1931-41 ... | −1·2 | 1941 ... | 6 |
| 1921 .. | 799,625 | 1921-31 | +8·6 | 1931 .. | 6 |
| 1931 .. | 868,617 | 1911-21 | −4·2 | 1921 ... | 6 |
| 1941 . | 857,835 | 1911-41 | +2·8 | 1911 . | 6 |

### Communities

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hindus* | | *Muslims* . | 785,181 |
| Scheduled Castes | 5,167 | *Sikhs* .. | 12,044 |
| Others ... | 49,227 | *Others* . | 160 |
| *Christians* | | | |
| Indian Christians . | 2,673 | | |
| Anglo-Indians | 263 | | |
| Others .. | 3,120 | | |

## 8. BENGAL, 1941

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area (sq. miles) ... | 82,876 | Urban Population . | 5,983,290 |
| Towns .. | 156 | Rural Population | 55,477,087 |
| Villages ... | 90,000 | Males | 32,360,401 |
| Occupied houses . | 11,355,854 | Females ... | 29,099,976 |
| *Population . | 61,460,377 | | |

* Br. Territory—60,306,525

### Variation of Population

| | *Persons* | *Variation* | | *Persons* | *Variation* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | 39,813,333 | ... | 1931 | 51,088,884 | + 3,488,256 |
| 1901 | 42,889,453 | + 3,076,120 | 1941 | 61,460,377 | +10,371,493 |
| 1911 | 46,313,621 | + 3,424,168 | Variation (1891-1941) | | +21,647,044 |
| 1921 ... | 47,600,628 | + 1,287,007 | | | |

### Communities

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hindus* | | *Parsees* | 2,519 |
| Scheduled Castes ... | 7,597,404 | *Buddhists* . .. | 154,285 |
| Castes not given .. | 6,942,743 | *Jews* .. | 2,781 |
| Others .. ... | 11,261,577 | *Others* .. .. | 6,905 |
| *Muslims* ... | 33,371,688 | *Tribes* . . | 1,925,457 |
| *Christians* | | *P.C. of Population* | |
| Indian Christians . | 111,426 | Hindus . . | 42·0 |
| Anglo-Indians . | 31,620 | Muslims . | 54·3 |
| Other Christians . | 23,980 | Christians . .. | 0·3 |
| *Sikhs* ... ... | 16,284 | Tribes | 0·3 |
| *Jains* ... ... | 11,708 | Others . | 0·3 |

*Arya Samajists* total—68,030; *Brahmos* total—2,060; British-born *Europeans*—total— 18,893.

### Distribution of Population
*(Per 10,000 of Population)*

| | *Hindus* | *Muslims* | | *Hindus* | *Muslims* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 ... | 4,198 | 5,430 | 1911 . | 4,523 | 5,234 |
| 1931 ... | 4,348 | 5,444 | 1901 ... | 4,700 | 5,119 |
| 1921 ... | 4,372 | 5,255 | | | |

### Variation & Density

| | | | *per sq. mile* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1931 to 1941 | +20·3 | Density (1931) | 616 |
| 1921 to 1931 | + 7·3 | Density (1941) | 742 |

### Calcutta

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1891 | 744,249 | 1921 | 1,046,300 |
| 1901 | 921,380 | 1931 | 1,163,771 |
| 1911 | 1,013,143 | 1941 | 2,108,891 |

### Calcutta Statistics

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta District (sq. m.) | 33·70 | Males | 1,452,362 |
| Density in sq. mile | 62,578 | Females | 656,529 |
| Occupied houses | 376,158 | Variation 1931 to 1941 | +81·2 |
| Persons | 21,108,891 | Do. 1921-1931 | +11·7 |

### Classification of Population of Calcutta*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 1,452,362 | Indian Christians | 16,431 |
| Females | 656,529 | Jains | 6,680 |
| Hindus | 1,531,512 | Sikhs | 8,456 |
| Muslims | 497,535 | Others | 48,268 |

* Ex. population of Fort William

### Four Cities in Bengal, 1941

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Calcutta* | 2,108,891 | *Dacca* | 213,218 |
| *Howrah* | 379,292 | *Bhatpara* | 117,041 |

### Literacy by Community, Sex and Locality

*Literates per 10,000*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hindus* | | *Muslims* | |
| Males | 3,301 | Males | 1,841 |
| Females | 1,143 | Females | 458 |
| *Christians* | | | |
| Males | 5,143 | | |
| Females | 4,567 | | |

### Variations per cent

| | *Muslims* | *Hindus* | | *Muslims* | *Hindus* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931-41 | +20·0 | +16·1 | 1911-21 | + 5·2 | − 0·7 |
| 1921-31 | + 9·1 | + 6·7 | 1901-11 | +10 4 | + 3·9 |

### Mean Density of Bengal

| | | *Increase p.c.* | | | *Increase p.c.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1881 | 430 | 7·6 | 1911 | 563 | 2·7 |
| 1891 | 484 | 7 8 | 1921 | 578 | 7·3 |
| 1901 | 521 | 7·9 | 1931 | 616 | 38·0 |
| | | | 1941 | 742 | 20·3 |

## 9. BOMBAY, 1941

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area (sq. miles) | 132,700 | Urban | 7,205,826 |
| Towns | 332 | Rural | 22,792,300 |
| Villages | 36,247 | Males | 15,456,220 |
| Occupied houses | 6,400,759 | Females | 14,541,906 |
| Population | 29,998,126 | | |

| *Variation of Population* | | *Variation and Density* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *P.C. of Variation* | | *Density* |
| 1891 | ... 23,604,366 | | | | |
| 1901 | .. 21,758,597 | 1931-41 | +15·7 | 1941 | ... 226 |
| 1911 | 23,043,773 | 1921-31 | ... +15 0 | 1931 | ... 196 |
| 1921 | .. 22,959,722 | 1911-21 | . – ·4 | 1921 | .. 173 |
| 1931 | . 25,935,697 | 1901-11 | + 5·9 | 1911 | . 174 |
| 1941 | . . 29,998,126 | 1901-41 | .. +27·1 | 1901 | 164 |

**Communities**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hindus* | | *Parsis* . . | 88,169 |
| Scheduled Castes ... | 2,575,239 | *Buddhists* . . . . | 1,456 |
| Other Hindus ... | 21,303,917 | *Jews* .. ... | 15,419 |
| *Muslims* ... .. | 2,760,844 | *Tribes* .. ... | 2,267,079 |
| *Christians* | | *Others* . ... | 7,977 |
| Indian Christians ... | 363,368 | *P.C. of Communities* | |
| Anglo-Indians ... | 14,280 | Scheduled Castes .. | 8·9 |
| Others ... .. | 23,081 | Other Hindus . | 70·5 |
| *Sikhs* ... .. | 8,454 | Muslims .. | 9·2 |
| *Jains* .. ... | 568,793 | Tribes . ... | 7·7 |

**Population by Communities**

| | *population per 1000* | | | *Variation P.C.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Hindus* | *Muslims* | | *Hindus* | *Muslims* |
| 1941 | . 7,963 | 920 | 1931-41 | . . +29 | +39 |
| 1931 | . . 7,969 | 818 | 1921-31 | .. – 7 | –12 |
| 1921 | ... 8,676 | 880 | 1911-21 | . . +·3 | + 1 |
| 1911 | ... 8,626 | 876 | 1901-11 | .. + 5 | + 6 |
| 1901 | ... 8,738 | 876 | 1901-41 | . +19 | +30′ |

## 10. CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Area (in sq. miles) . | 118,710 | Urban . ... | 2,188,905 |
| Towns ... ... | 130 | Rural . .. | 16,416,141 |
| Villages ... .. | 44,992 | Males | 9,313,794 |
| Persons . ... | 18,605,946 | Females . | 9,292,152 |

**Variation of Population**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 | ... 15,104,878 | –16,725 | 1941 | 18,605,946 | +1,707,257 |
| 1931 | .. 16,898,689 | | | | |

**Females per 1,000 Males**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 . ... ... | 997 | 1911 ... . | 1,010 |
| 1931 ... . . . | 1,001 | 1901 . | 1,021 |
| 1921 ... ... ... | 1,004 | | |

| *P.C. of Variation* | | *Density* | | *Proportion per 10,000 population in 1941* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1931 to 41 ... | +10·1 | 1941 .. | 157 | Hindus . | 7,488 |
| 1921 to 31 . | +11·8 | 1931 | 143 | Muslims .. | 429 |
| 1911 to 21 ... | – 0·01 | 1921 | 128 | | |
| 1901 to 11 . . | +17·3 | 1911 | 128 | | |
| 1901 to 41 ... | +44·3 | 1901 . | 111 | | |

**Communities**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Hindus* | | | |
| Scheduled Castes ... | 3,265,453 | *Sikhs* | 15,283 |
| Others ... . . | 10,667,124 | *Jains* . | 86,254 |
| *Muslims* ... .. | 797,772 | *Parsis* ... . | 2,029 |
| *Indian Christians* ... | 52,133 | *Buddhists* . . | 79 |
| *Christians* .. | 4,824 | *Jews* . . | 287 |
| *Others* .. . | 5,819 | *Tribes* . . | 3,708,892 |

# ASSEMBLIES AND COUNCILS

## TOTAL NUMBER OF SEATS IN THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

| | *Assembly* | *Council* |
|---|---|---|
| Assam | 108 | 22. |
| Bengal | 250 | Not more than 65 and not less than 63 |
| Bihar | 152 | 30. |
| Bombay | 175 | Not less than 29 and not more than 30 |
| C. P. & Berar | 112 | No Upper House. |
| Madras | 215 | Not more than 56 and not less than 54 |
| N. W. F. P. | 50 | No Upper House. |
| Orissa | 60 | No Upper House. |
| Punjab | 175 | No Upper House. |
| Sind | 60 | No Upper House. |
| United Provinces | 228 | 60 |

## PRESIDENTS AND SPEAKERS

- Madras—
  - *Speaker, Legislative Assembly*— * * *
  - *President, Legislative Council*—Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rau.
- Bombay—
  - *Speaker, Legislative Assembly*—Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar
  - *President, Legislative Council*—Hon Mr. M. M. Pakvasa.
- United Provinces—
  - *Speaker, Legislative Assembly*—Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon.
  - *President, Legislative Council*—Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir Sitaram.
- Bihar—
  - *Speaker, Legislative Assembly*—Hon. Mr. Ramdayalu Singh.
  - *President, Legislative Council*—Hon. Sir Rajibranjan P. Sinha
- Punjab—
  - *Speaker, Legislative Assembly*—Sir Chaudhuri Sahabuddin
- Central Provinces—
  - *Speaker, Legislatiave Assembly*—Hon. Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta
- Assam—
  - *Speaker, Legislative Assembly*—Hon. Mr. B. K. Das.
  - *President, Legislative Council*—Hon. Mrs. Zubedia Ataur Rahaman
- N. W. F. Province—
  - *Speaker, Legislative Assembly*—Hon. Mr. Malik Khuda Baksh Khan
- Orissa—
  - *Speaker, Legislative Assembly*—Hon. Mr. Mukunda Prasad Das.
- Sind—
  - *Speaker, Legislative Assembly*—Hon. Syed Miran Muhammad Shah Zainulabdin Shah.
- Bengal—
  - *Speaker, Legislative Assembly*—Hon. Mr. Nausher Ali.
  - *President, Legislative Council*—Hon. Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy

## MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE

### President

The Hon. Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,

### Nominated—Including the President

#### (a) *Officials*

H. E. General Sir Claude John Eyre Auchinleck.
The Hon. Sir M. Usman.
The Hon. Sir Jogendra Singh.
The Hon. Sir S. N. Roy.
The Hon. Mr. C. E. Jones.
The Hon. Mr. C. M. G. Ogilvie.
The Hon. Mr. G. S. Bozman.
The Hon. Mr. E. Coran-Smith.
The Hon. Mr. N. R. Pillai.
The Hon. Major-General E. Wood.
The Hon. Mr. Taffnell-Barett.
The Hon. Mr. Shavax A. Lall

#### (b) *Nominated Non-officials*

The Hon. Sir David Devadoss.
The Hon. Sir K. Ramunni Menon.
The Hon. Sir A. P. Patro.
The Hon. Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy.
The Hon. Sir Josna Ghosal.
The Hon. R. B. S. K. Das.
The Hon. Sir S. C. Mukherjee.
The Hon. Sardar Nihal Singh.
The Hon. Raja Charanjit Singh.
The Hon. Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan.
The Hon. K. B. Shams-ud-din Haidar.
The Hon. Sir Hisam-ud-din Bahadur.
The Hon. Sardar Bahadur Sobha Singh.

### Elected Non-officials

The Hon. Mr Chidambaram Chettiyar.
The Hon. Mr. Narayandas Girdhardas.
The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu
The Hon. Saiyad M. Padshah.
The Hon. Mr. Govindlal S. Motilal
The Hon. Mr. S. D. Askuran.
The Hon. Mr. Manockji N. Dalal.
The Hon. Sir Suleman C. Haji Mitha.
The Hon. K. B. Ali Bukh Mohamed Hussain.
The Hon. Mr. R. H. Parker.
The Hon. Mr. K. S. Ray Chaudhury
The Hon. Kumar N. N. Sinha.
The Hon. S. K. Roy Chowdhury
The Hon. Syed Ihtisham Hyder Choudhury.
The Hon. Mr. A. R. Hajee Abdool Suttar.
The Hon. Mr. J. R. Burder.
The Hon. Raja Yuveraj Datta Singh
The Hon Pandit Hriday N. Kunzru
The Hon. Pandit Prakash N. Sapru
The Hon. Haji Syed Mohamed Hussain.
The Hon. Chaudhuri Niamatullah
The Hon. Lala Ramsaran Das
The Hon. Sardar Buta Singh.
The Hon. Ch. Ataullah Khan Tarar
The Hon. Sir Kameswar Singh, Darbhanga.
The Hon. R. B. Sri Narain Mahtha
The Hon. Mr. Nikunja Kishore Das
The Hon. Mr. Hossain Imam.
The Hon. Mr. V. V. Kalikar.
The Hon. Mr Brijlal Nandlal Biyani.
The Hon. Maulvi Ali Asgar Khan

## MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

*President*—The Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I.
*Dy. President*—Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta.

### Elected Non-officials

#### (1) *Madras—16*

G. Rangiah Naidu.
S. K. Gupta.
A. Satyanarayan Moorty.
Prof. N. G. Ranga.
Anthasayanam Ayyangar.
T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar.
K. Sitarama Reddiar.
K. Santhanam.
Mrs. K. R. Subbarayan.
K. B. Jinaraya Hegdi.
Umar Aly Shah.
Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur.
H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait.
Sir F. E. James.
Raja T. Manavedan.
Swami Vencatachelam Chetty Garu.

### (2) *Bombay—16*

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir.
Diwan Lalchand Navalrai.
Bhulabhai Jiwan Desai.
Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee.
Rajmal Lakhichand.
Jamnadas M. Mehta.
S. K. Hosmani.
Mahomed Ali Jinnah.
Nabi Baksh Illahi Baksh Bhutto.
Seth Yusuff Abdulla Haroon.
H. G. Stokes.
E. L. C. Gwilt.
Manu Subedar.
Mian Ghulamkadir Md. Shahban.
Sir Vithal N. Chandravarkar.

### (3) *Bengal—17*

N. C. Chunder.
Dr. P. N. Banerjee.
A. N. Chattapadhyaya.
Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.
Akhil Chandra Datta.
Sir Abdur Rahim.
Chaudhi Mohammad Ismail Khan.
Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi.
K. C. Neogi.
Chowdhury Sekandar Ali.
Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddique.
Dr. Habibar Rahman.
C. C. Miller.
C. P. Lawson.
T. Chapman-Mortimar.
D. K. Lahiri Chaudhury.
Baijnath Bajoria.

### (4) *United Provinces—16*

Ram Ratan Gupta.
Chaudhuri Raghubir Narain Singh.
Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal.
Badri Datt Pande.
Sri Prakasa.
Khedan Lal.
Mohan Lal Saksena.
Raja J. Pratap N. Singh.
Sir Syed Raza Ali.
Qazi M. A. Kazmi.
Sir M. Yamin Khan.
Nawabzada M. Liaquat Ali Khan
Dr. Sir Zia-uddin Ahmad
Mohamed Azhar Ali.
B. L. Grey.
Raja Bahadur Kushal Pal Singh

### (5) *Punjab—12*

Lala Sham Lal.
Raizada Hans Raj.
Bhai Paramanand.
Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.
Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.
H. M. Abdullah.
Sir M. Mehr Shah.
K. B. Shaikh Fazl-Haq Piracha.
K. B. Nawab M. M. H. Qureshi.
Sardar Mangal Singh.
Sardar Sant Singh.
M. Ghiasuddin.

### (6) *Bihar and Orissa*

Satya Narayan Sinha.
Hari Saran P. Shrivastava.
B. Das.
Pandit Nilkantha Das.
Ramayan Prasad.
Gauri Shankar Singh.
Kailash Behari Lall.
Ram Narayan Singh.
Muhammad Nauman.
Muhammad Ahsan.
Mohammad Abdul Gani.
Maharaja Bahadur Ram Ram Vijai Prasad Singh.

### (7) *Central Provinces and Berar*

G. V. Deshmukh.
Seth Govind Das.
Pandit Shambhudayal Misra.
Nawab Siddique Ali Khan.
Seth Sheodass Daga.
Waman Gopal Joshi.

### (8) *Assam*

Khuladhar Chaliha.
Anangamohan Dam.
Abdur Rasheed Choudhury.
P. J. Griffiths.

### (9) *Delhi*

M. Asaf Ali.

### (10) *Ajmer-Merwara*

R. B. Seth Bhagchand Soni.

(11) *North-West Frontier Province*

Abdul Qaiyum.

**Nominated**

(*a*) *Officials*

Sir Reginald Maxwell.
Sir Jeremy Raisman.
Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar.
Sir Sultan Ahmed.
Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon.
Sir Edward Benthal.
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
Sir M. Azizul Huq.
Dr. N. B. Khare.
Sir Asoka Roy.
T. S. Sankara Iyer.
Sir George Spence.
Sir Gurunath Bewoor.
J. D. Tyson.
C. M. Trivedi.
J. A. MacKeown.
N. V. H. Symons.
S. R. Zaman.
Dr. T. G. J. Spence.
D. S. Joshi.

(*b*) *Nominated Non-Officials*

Sir Jawahar Singh.
N. M. Joshi.
Dr. R. D. Dalal.
Nawab Sir Ahmad Nawaz Khan.
Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.
Sams-ul-ulama Kamaluddin Ahmed
Sir Henry Richardson.
K. B. Samsuddin Haider.
Frank R. Anthony.
Mrs. Renuka Roy.
K. B. Sheikh Habibur Rahman.
S. C. Chatterjee.
Khan Bahadur Saikh Habibul Rahman.
M. Muzzam Sahib Bahadur
Noroji M. Dumasia.
Seth Sundarlal Daga.
Haji Ismail Ali Khan
S. B. Dalpat Singh.
S. Haidar Imam.
Major Thakur Singh.

## NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

**Members from British India**

Raja of Bobbili, K.C.I.E.
Raja Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan, C.B.E. of Salempur.
Kumararaja Sir Muthia Chettiyar of Chettinad, M.L.A.
The Hon. Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga.
Mr. M. R. Deshmukh, M.L.A.
Mr. Frank R. Anthony.
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., K.C.I.E.
Raja Bahadur of Khallikote, M.L.A.
Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A.
The Hon. Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, M.L.A.
Sir George Morton, O.B.E.
Sir Biren Mukherjee.
Capt. Sdr. Naunihal Singh Man, M.L.A.
Begam Shah Nawaz, M.L.A
Prof. E Ahmed Shah.
Sir R. P. Masani.
Pandit Rajnath Kunzru.
Maharaja of Parlakimedi.
Hon. Hirendra Ch. Chakravarti.
Hon. Sd. Miran Mohammed Shah

**Members from Indian States**

The States which have accepted the invitations addressed to the respective Rulers by His Excellency the Viceroy in this connexion are, Bahawalpur, Baroda, Bhopal, Bikaner, Cooch Behar, Cutch, Dholpur, Faridkot, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Junagadh, Kapurthala, Kotah, Mysore, Nawanagar, Palanpur, Rampur, Travancore and Udaipur.

Membership of the Council for any one session being restricted, it is necessary that the representation of the above States should be mainly by rotation. The States' representatives have accordingly been classified in three panels which will attend successive sessions by turns. His Highness the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and the representatives from Hyderabad State will, however, attend all the sessions.

# PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

## ASSAM

*Governor*—H. E. Sir Andrew Gourlay Claw, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
(Assumed charge May 4, 1942). (Rs. 5,500).

*Council of Ministers*

Hon. Sir Muhammad Saadullah, *Premier,* Muslim League (*Home and Supply*).
Hon. Mr. Nabakumar Dutta, United Party (*Agriculture and Veterinary*).
Hon. Moulvi Munawar Ali, Muslim League (*Revenue and Forest*).
Hon. Mr. Hirendra Chandra Chakravarti, United Party (*Excise, Labour and Local Self-Government*).
Hon. Khan Saheb Mudabbir Hussain Chaudhury, Muslim League (*Civil Defence and Legislative*).
Hon. Dr. Mahendra Nath Saikea, United Party (*Industry and Co-operative*).
Hon. Khan Bahadur Sayidur Rahaman, Muslim League (*Education and P. W. D.*).
Hon. Mr. Rupnath Brahma, United Party.
Hon. Miss Mavis Dunn, United Party (*Medical and Public Health*).
Hon. Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, Muslim League (*Finance*).

## BENGAL

*Governor*—H. E. Rt. Hon. Richard Gardiner Casey D.S.O., M.C.
(Rs. 10,000)

*Council of Ministers (Coalition Party)*

Hon. Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin—*Home Department* (including Civil Defence Co-ordination).
Hon. Mr. Huseyn Shahheed Suhrawardy—*Civil Supplies.*
Hon. Mr. Tulsi Chandra Goswami—*Finance.*
Hon. Mr. Tamizuddin Khan—*Education.*
Hon. Mr. Barada Prosanna Pain—*Communications and Works.*
Hon. Khan Bahadur Saived Muazzamuddin Hossain—*Agriculture* (including Rural Reconstruction).
Hon. Mr. Tarak Nath Mukerjea—*Revenue* (including Evacuation and Relief).
Hon. Nawab Musharruff Hossain, Khan Bahadur—*Judicial and Legislative.*
Hon. Mr. Khwaja Shahabuddin—*Commerce, Labour and Industries* (including Post-war Reconstruction).
Hon. Mr. Premhari Barma—*Forests and Excise.*
Hon. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Jalaluddin Ahmad—*Public Health and Local Self-Government.*
Hon. Mr. Pulin Behari Mullick—*Publicity.*
Hon. Mr. Jogendra′ Nath Mandal—*Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness.*

## BIHAR

*Governor*—H. E. Sir R. F. Mudie, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
(Rs. 8,335-5-4).

The Congress Ministry resigned and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative powers assisted by the following Advisers :—

**Advisers**

E. R. J. R. Cousins, I.C.S. and R. E. Russell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
E. C. Angorage, I.C.S.

## BOMBAY

*Governor*—H. E. Col. Rt. Hon. David John Colville.
(Assumed charge on March, 1943). (Rs. 10,000).

### Advisers

The Congress Ministry resigned and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative powers assisted by the following Advisers :—
C. H. Bristow, C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Home*) ; G. F. S. Collins, C.S.I., I.C.S. (*Revenue*) ; H. F. Knight, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Finance and H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S.

## CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

*Governor*—H. E. Sir Henry Twynam, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
(Assumed charge on October 2, 1940).

The Congress Ministry resigned and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative charges assisted by the following Advisers :—
Sir G. P. Burton, K.C.S.I. and Sir H. C. Greenfield, I.C.S.

## PUNJAB

*Governor*—H. E. Sir Bertrand James Glancy, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., K.C.S.I.
(Assumed charge on April 7, 1941).
*Council of Ministers (Unionist Party)*.

Hon. Major Nawabzada Malik Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana, O.B.E., *Premier*, (*General Administration, Law and Order, Public Works, etc.*), Unionist.
Hon. Sardar Baldev Singh (*Development*), United Punjab Party.
Hon. Rao Bahadur Chaudhuri Sir Chhotu Ram, B.A., LL.B. (*Revenue and Irrigation*), Unionist.
Hon. Sir Monohar Lal, M.A., Bar-at-Law (*Finance and Industries*, National Progressive.
Hon. Mr. Mian Abdul Haye (*Education, Medical Relief and Public Health*), Unionist.
Hon. Major Shaukat Hayat Khan.

## SIND

*Governor*—H. E. Sir Hugh Dow, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E.
(Assumed charged on April 1, 1941).
*Council of Ministers (Muslim League Coalition Ministry)*.

Hon. Sir Ghulam Hossain Hedayetullah, Muslim League, *Premier* (*Finance*).
Hon. Pir Illahi Bakhsh Nawazali (*Education*).
Hon. Khan Bahadur M. Khuhro, Muslim League (*Revenue*).
Hon. Mr. Muhammad Ghazdar, Muslim League (*Law and Order*).
Hon. Dr. Hemandas Wadhwani, Independent (*Agriculture, Health and Medical*).
Hon. Rao Saheb Gokuldas Mewaldas Rochlani (Independent).

## MADRAS

*Governor*—H. E. Sir Arthur Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C.
(Assumed charge on March 12, 1940).

The Congress Ministry resigned office in late autumn of 1939 in consequence of the Congress decision and the Governor assumed

Administrative and Legislative charges assisted by the following Advisers :—

### Advisers

Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.I.E., I.C.S. ; Sir Hugh Hood, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. ; T. G. Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S. and T. Austin, I.C.S. ; S. V. Ramamurti, I.C.S.

## NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

*Governor*—H. E. Sir George Cunningham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
(Assumed charge on March 2, 1937).

*Council of Ministers*

Hon. Sardar Mohd. Aurangzeb Khan, Premier (*Law & Order and Revenue*).

Hon. Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar (*Finance, Judicial & Local Self-Government*).

Hon. Khan Samin Jan Khan (*Education, Jail, Legislative*).

Hon. Sardar Ajit Singh (*P. W. D.*).

Hon. Raja Abdur Rahman Khan (*Information & Development*).

## UNITED PROVINCES

*Governor*—H. E. Sir Maurice Garner Hallet, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
(Assumed charge on December 7, 1939).

The Congress Ministry resigned office and the Governor assumed Administrative and Legislative charges assisted by the following Advisers :—

### Advisers

A. G. Sherreff, I.C.S. ; Dr. Pannalal, I.C.S. and T. Sloan, I.C.S.

## ORISSA

*Governor*—H. E. Sir William Hawthrone Lewis, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.S.I., I.C.S.
(Assumed charge on April 1, 1941).

*Council of Ministers (Coalition).*

Hon. Maharaja of Parlakimedi, *Chief Minister* (*Home, P. W. D., Local Self-Government*).

Hon. Pandit Godavaris Misra (*Finance, Publicity, Education and Development*).

Hon. Moulvi Abdus Sobhan Khan (*Revenue, Law, Commerce and Health*).

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S PROVINCES

### Delhi

*Chief Commissioner*—A. V. Askwith, I.C.S.

### Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*Chief Commissioner*—C. F. Waterfall, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

### Coorg

*Chief Commissioner*—Dewan Bahadur Chengappa.

### Baluchistan

*Chief Commissioner*—Hon. Sir Aubrey Metcalfe.

### Ajmer-Merwara

*Chief Commissioner*—S. Khurshed, I.C.S.

# INDIA OFFICE

*Secretary of State for India*—Hon. Mr. L. S. Amery (£5,000).
*Permanent Under-Secretary of State*—Sir F. Stewart, G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
*Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State*—Earl of Munster.
*Deputy Under-Secretary of State*—Sir L. D. Croft, C.I.E.
*Advisers to the Secretary of State*—Sir Horace Williamson, Sir Joseph Clay, Sir Courtenay Latimar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, O.B.E., Sir Gilbert Wiles, Diwan Bahadur S. E. Ranganathan, Sir John Woodhead, K.C.S.I., Sir A. C. Chatterjee, Sir John Hubback, K.C.I.E. and Sir Frederick Sayers, C.I.E. (Each £1,350).
*High Commissioner for India*—Sir Samuel Ranganathan.
*Dy. High Commissioner for India*—S. Lall, I.C.S.
*Trade Commissioner for India*—Sir D. B. Meek.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR INDIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Stanley | 1858 |
| Sir Charles Wood | 1859 |
| Earl de Gray & Ripon | 1860 |
| Viscount Cranborne | 1866 |
| Sir S. Northcote | 1867 |
| Duke of Argyll | 1868 |
| Marquess of Salisbury | 1874 |
| G. Hardy | 1878 |
| Marquess of Hartington | 1880 |
| Earl of Kimberley | 1882 |
| Lord Randolph Churchill | 1885 |
| Earl of Kimberley | 1886 |
| Sir R. A. Cross | 1886 |
| Earl of Kimberley | 1892 |
| H. H. Fowler | 1894 |
| Lord George Hamilton | 1895 |
| Sir John Brodrick | 1903 |
| John Morley | 1905 |
| Earl of Crew | 1910 |
| Viscount Morley | 1911 |
| Earl of Crew | 1911 |
| Austen Chamberlain | 1915 |
| E. S. Montague | 1917 |
| Viscount Peel | 1922 |
| Sir S. Oliver | 1924 |
| Earl of Birkenhead | 1924 |
| Viscount Peel | 1928 |
| W. Wedgwood Benn | 1929 |
| Sir S. Hoare | 1931 |
| Marquis of Zetland | 1935 |
| L. S. Amery | 1940 |

## GOVERNOR-GENERALS & VICEROYS

**Governor-Generals of Bengal**

| | |
|---|---|
| Warren Hastings | 1774 |
| Sir John Macpherson | 1785 |
| Earl Cornwallis | 1786 |
| Sir John Shore (Lord Teignmouth) | 1793 |
| Sir Alfred Clarke | 1798 |
| Lord Wellesley | 1798 |
| Lord Cornwallis (2nd time) | 1805 |
| Sir George Barlow | 1805 |

**Governor-Generals of India**

| | |
|---|---|
| Earl of Minto I | 1807 |
| Lord Hastings (Earl of Moira) | 1813 |
| John Adam | 1823 |
| Earl Amherst | 1823 |
| W. B. Bayley | 1828 |
| Lord W. Cavandish-Bentinck | 1828 |
| Lord W. Cavandish-Bentinck (2nd time) | 1833 |
| Sir Charles Metcalfe | 1835 |
| Lord Auckland | 1836 |
| Lord Ellenborough | 1842 |
| Sir Henry Hardinge | 1844 |
| Earl of Dalhousie | 1848 |
| Lord Canning | 1856 |
| Lord Canning | 1858 |
| Earl of Elgin II | 1862 |
| *Sir Robert Napier | 1863 |
| *Sir William Denison | 1863 |
| Sir John Lawrence | 1864 |
| Earl of Mayo | 1869 |
| *John Strachey | 1872 |
| *Lord Napier | 1872 |
| Lord Northbrook | 1872 |
| Earl of Lytton | 1876 |
| Lord Ripon | 1880 |
| Earl of Dufferin | 1884 |
| Lord Lansdowne | 1888 |
| Earl of Elgin II | 1894 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lord Curzon | ... 1899 | *Earl of Lytton | ... 1925 |
| *Lord Ampthill | ... 1904 | Lord Irwin | ... 1926 |
| Lord Curzon | ... 1904 | *Viscount Goschen | ... 1929 |
| Earl of Minto II | ... 1905 | Earl of Willingdon | ... 1931 |
| Lord Hardinge | ... 1910 | *Sir George Stanley | ... 1934 |
| Lord Chelmsford | ... 1916 | Marquess Linlithgow | ... 1936 |
| Lord Reading | ... 1921 | Viscount Wavell | ... 1943 |

* Officiating.

# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

*Viceroy & Governor-General*

Field Marshal the Rt. Hon. Viscount Wavell of Cyrenaica & Winchester, P.M.C., U.G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., M.C. (Rs. 20,900). (Assumed charge on October 20, 1943).

*Commander-in-Chief in India*

His Excellency General Sir Claude John Eyre Auchinleck, G.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., C.B.E., A.D.C.

*Deputy Commander-in-Chief of India*

General Sir Allen Fleming Hartley.

*Members of the Executive Council* (Monthly Rs. 5,555).

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, K.C.I.E. (*Supply*).
The Hon'ble Sir Jeremy Raisman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Finance*).
The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Maxwell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Home*).
The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Azizul Haque, C.I.E. (*Commerce, Industries & Civil Supplies*).
The Hon'ble Sir Asoka Roy (*Law*).
The Hon'ble Sir J. P. Srivastava, K.B.E. (*Food*).
The Hon'ble Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Defence*).
The Hon'ble Dr. N. B. Khare, M.D. (*Indians Overseas*).
The Hon'ble Sir E. C. Benthall (*War Transport*).
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sir Mohammad Usman, K.C.I.E. (*Posts & Air*).
The Hon'ble Sir Jogendra Singh (*Education, Health & Lands*).
The Hon'ble Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (*Labour*).
The Hon'ble General Sir Clause John Eyre Auchinleck (*War*).
The Hon'ble Sir Sultan Ahmed (*Information*).

### Secretaries of the Governor-General

*Personal—Private Secy.*—E. M. Jenkins.
*Reforms—Reforms Commr.*—R. B. V. P. Menon, C.I.E.
*Public—Secy.*—Sir John Thomas, K.C.I.E.

### Home Department

E. Conran-Smith, C.I.E., *Secretary*.
Sir Richard Tottenham, *Addl. Secretary*.

### Political Department

*Political Adviser to Crown Representative*—Hon. Sir Francis Wylie
*Secretary*—Sir Kenneth Fitze, K.C.I.E.

### External Affairs Department

*Secretary*—O. K. Caroe, C.I.E.
*Jt. Secretary*—H. Weigtman, C.I.E.

### Finance Department

*Secretary*—C. E. Jones, C.I.E., I.C.S.

*Addl. Secy.*—Sir Bertie Staig, I.C.S.

*Jt. Secy.*—A. C. Turner, I.C.S.

*Members, Central Board of Revenue*—Sir John Sheehy, C.S.I., M. Slade, C.I.E. and H. Greenfield, C.I.E.

*Auditor-General of India*—Sir Cameron Badenoch, I.C.S.

*Director of Ry. Audit*—E. R. Seshu Ayyar.

*Accountant-General, P. & T.*—M. Subrahmanyan, C.I.E.

*Accountant-General, Central Revenues*—S. C. Gupta.

### Defence Department

*Secretary*—C. M. G. Ogilvie, I.C.S., C.S.I.

*Addl. Secy.*—Sir Gurunath Bevoor.

### Legislative Department

*Secy.*—Sir George Spence, K.C.I.E.

*Addl. Secy.*—J. Bartley, I.C.S.

*Solicitor to the Govt. of India*—D. N. Mitra.

*Federal Advocate-General of India*—Sir Brojendra Mitter, K.C.S.I.

### Department of Commerce

*Secretary*—N. R. Pillai, I.C.S.

*Jt. Secys.*—S. N. Roy, I.C.S. and S. R. Zaman, I.C.S.

*Economic Adviser*—Dr. Sir Theodore Gregory.

*Director-General of Commercial Intelligence & Statitics*—J. N. Ghose.

*Director of Statistics*—A. L. Sinha.

*Chief Controller of Imports*—Ramachandra, I.C.S.

*Jt. Chief Controller of Imports*—Y. N. Sukthankar.

### Department of Labour

*Secretary*—H. C. Prior, I.C.S.

*Jt. Secy.*—H. Tufnell-Barrett, I.C.S

*Controller of Printing & Stationery*—R. K. Mittra, I.C.S.

*Director, Geological Survey of India*—Sir C. S. Fox, D.Sc.

*Chief Inspector, Mines*—W. Kirby.

*Adviser, Civil Pioneer Force*—Brigadier C. P. Clarke.

### Railway Department

*Chief Commissioner of Railways*—Sir Leonard Wilson.

*Member, Transportation*—Sir Hugh Raper.

*Member, Staff*—Col. H. W. Wagstaff.

*Financial Commissioner of Railways*—T. S. Sankara Iyer.

*Controller of Rly. Accounts*—D. C. Campbell.

### Supply Department

*Secretary*—A. A. Waugh.

*Jt. Secretaries*—
M. W. M. Yeatts.
S. K. Kripalani.
R. K. Nehru.

*Addl. Secy.*—G. Mohammad.

*Chief Controller of Purchase*—K. G. Morshed, I.C.S.

*Director-General of Supply*—R. W. Targett, C.I.E.

### War Transport Department

*Secretary*—Sir S. N. Roy.

*Jt. Secy.*—D. D. Warren.

*Controller of Ry. Properties*—Sir Kenneth Mitchell.

*Controller of Coal Distribution*—Khan Bahadur G. Faruque.

*Director-General, Supply*—W. R. Targett, C.I.E.

*Controller of Road Transport*—Sir K. Mitchell.

### Industries and Civil Supplies Department

*Secretary*—M. S. A. Hydari, I.C.S.
*Jt. Secy.*—T. S. Pillay.
*Paper Production Commr.*—M. P. Bhargava.
*Controller-General of Civil Supply*—C. C. Desai.
*Controller of Newsprint*—P. S. Rama Rao.
*Director of Scientific & Industrial Research*—Dr. Sir Shanti S. Bhatnagar.
*Coffee Controller*—Sir F. James.
*Controller of Patents & Designs*—K. Rama Pai.
*Steel Controller*—M. Louis.
*Rubber Production Commr.*—J. P. Kurian.
*Textile Commr.*—M. K. Vellodi, I.C.S.
*Yarn Controller*—M. R. Kazimi.

### Department of Education, Health and Lands

*Secretary*—J. D. Tyson, I.C.S.
*Inspector-General of Forests*—Sir H. Howard, I.F.S.
*Education Adviser of India*—John Sargent.
*Director-General, Indian Medical Service*—Col. J. B. Hance, I.M.S.
*Public Health Commissioner*—Lt.-Colonel E. Cotter, I.M.S.
*Surveyor-General of India*—Sir Oliver Wheeler.
*Director-General of Archaeology*—Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit.
*Director, Zoological Survey*—Baini Prashad, D.Sc.

### Department of Civil Defence

*Secretary, Defence Dept.*—A. W. Ibbotson, C.I.E.
*Jt. Secy.*—N. V. H. Symons, C.I.E.

### Department of Information & Broadcasting

*Secretary*—Sir Frederick Puckle, K.C.I.E.
*Director, Counter Propaganda*—F. Watson.
*Chief Press Adviser*—B. J. Kirchner.
*Controller of Broadcasting*—A. S. Bokhari.
*Principal Information Officer*—J. Natarajan.
*Publicity Officer*—P. J. Griffiths.

### Legislative Assembly Department

*Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department*—Mian Muhammed Rafi.

### Department of Indians Overseas

*Secretary*—G. S. Bozman, C.I.E., I.C.S.

### Department of Food

*Secretary*—R. H. Hutchings, I.C.S.
*Food Adviser*—H. D. Vigor.
*Sugar Controller*—N. C. Mehta.
*Director-General of Food*—B. R. Sen, I.C.S.
*Rationing Adviser*—W. H. Kirby.

### Departments of Posts and Air

*Secretary*—Sir Gurnath Bevoor.
*Director-General of Observatory*—C. W. B. Normand.
*Director of Civil Aviation*—Lt.-Commander W. H. Watt.
*Director-General of Posts & Telegraphs*—W. H. Shoobert, I.C.S.

### War Department

*Secretary*—C. M. Trivedi, I.C.S.
*Jt. Secretary*—G. M. Young.

## CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

M. Slade, I.C.S., *Member, Central Board of Revenue.*

Sir John Sheehy, I.C.S., *Member, Central Board of Revene.*

N. Greenfield, C.I.E., *Member, Central Board of Revenue.*

## FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Mr. F. W. Robertson, I.C.S. (*Chairman*).

Sir K. Sanjiva Row.

W. R. G Smith, C.I.E., Lt.-Col. M. A. Rahman (*Members*).

F. F. C. Edmonds—*Secretary.*

## MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

*Agent-General to the Govt. of India in U. S. A.*– Sir Girija Shankar Bajpai.

*Head of the Indian Purchase Mission to America*—Mr. K. C. Mahindra.

*High Commissioner for India in South Africa*—Sir Shaafat Ahmad Khan.

*High Commissioner for India in England*—Sir Samuel Ranganathan.

*Indian Trade Commissioner in Canada*—N. R. Ahuja.

*Govt. of India's Trade Commissioner in New York*—S. K. Kirpalani.

*Govt. of India's Representative in Ceylon*—Mr. M. S. Aney.

*Australian High Commissioner in India*—Major-Gen. Sir Ivan Eiggard.

# INDIAN JUDICIARY

## FEDERAL COURT OF INDIA

*Chief Justice of India*—Hon. Sir William Patrick Spens, O.B.E., K.C. (Rs. 7,000).

*Judges*—Hon. Sir Srinivasa Varadachariar (Rs. 5,000).
Hon. Sir Muhammad Zufrulla Khan (Rs. 5,000).

### Chief Justices (High Courts)

*Calcutta*—Hon. Sir Harold Derbyshire, K.C (Rs. 72,000 per year).

*Bombay*—Hon. Sir Leonard Stone (Rs. 60,000 per year).

*Madras*—Hon. Sir Leach (Rs. 60,000 per year).

*Patna*—Hon. Sir Saiyid Fazli Ali (Rs 60,000 per year).

*Allahabad*—Hon. Sir Iqbal Ahmed (Rs. 600 per year).

*Punjab*—Hon. Sir Arthur Trevor Harris, KT. (Rs. 60,000 per year).

*Nagpur*—Sir Frederick Grille (Rs. 50,000).

*Oudh* (*Chief Court*)—Hon. G. T. Thomas (Rs. 48,000).

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*Calcutta* (*each Rs. 4,000*).
Hon. Mr. J. I. Y. Roxburgh.
,, Sir T. Amir Ali.
,, Mr. A. L. Blank.
,, ,, G. D. McNair.
,, ,, S. Nasim Ali.
,, ,, A. G. R. Henderson.
,, ,, N. G. A. Edgley.
,, ,, R. C. Mitter.
,, ,, McSharpe.
,, ,, B. K. Mookerjee.
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,, ,, A. S. M. Akram.
,, ,, S R. Das.

*Lahore* (*each Rs. 4,000*).
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,, ,, Abdul Rashid.
,, ,, S. Din Mohamed.
,, ,, Blacker.
,, ,, Sale.
,, ,, Ramlal Dewan.
,, ,, Bakshi Tek Chand.
,, ,, Kunwar Dalip Singh.
,, ,, E. C. Marten.
,, ,, Sardar Teja Singh.

Hon. Mr. J. H. Monroe.
,, ,, R. B. Beckett.

*Madras (each Rs. 4,000).*

Hon. Mr. J. A. Byers.
,, ,, A. C. Happel.
,, ,, J. A. Bell.
,, ,, A. J. King.
,, ,, K. P. Lakhsmana Rao.
,, ,, V. Mockett.
,, ,, S. Wordsworth.
,, ,, K. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar.
,, ,, B. Somayya.
,, Sir M. Patanjali Sastri.
,, Mr. L. C. Horwill.
,, ,, C. N. Kuppuswami Aiyer.
,, ,, C. Khuni Rahaman.
,, ,, Chandrasekhara Iyer.
,, ,, M. Sahabuddin.

*Bombay (each Rs. 4,000).*

Hon. Mr. N. J. Wadia.
,, .. H. V. Divatia.
,, ,, A. S. R. Macklin.
,, ,, K. C. Sen.
,, ,, M. C. Chagla.
,, ,, J. B. Blagden.
,, ,, N. C. Lokur.
,, ,, J. E. Weston.
,, ,, N. H. C. Coyajee.

*Patna (each Rs. 4,000).*

Hon. Mr. J. G. Shearer.
,, ,, P. H. Lloyd Brough.
,, Sir C. M. Agarwala.
,, Mr. S. P Varma
,, ,, F. G. Rowland.
,, ,, B. P. Sinha.
,, Mr. Manoharlal.
,, ,, S. C. Chatterjee.
,, ,, S. H. R. Mererth.

*Allahabad (each Rs. 4,000).*

Hon. Mr. H. J. Collister.
,, ,, J. J. W. Allsop.
,, ,, Muhammed Ismail.
,, ,, T. N. Mulla.
,, ,, S. K. Dar.
,, ,, Hamilton.
,, ,, Yorke.
,, ,, Plowden.
,, ,, Mathur.
,, ,, Kamalakanta Verma.
,, ,, H. B. L. Braund.
,, ,, A. H. DeBurgh Hamilton.

*Nagpur (each Rs. 3,000)*

Hon. Mr. B. M. Niyogi.
,, ,, R. E. Pollock.
,, ,, Vivian Bose.
,, ,, H. G. Gruer.
,, ,, F. L. Grille.

*Oudh Chief Court.*

Hon. Sir G. H. Thomas (*Chief Judge*).
,, ,, Gulam Hussain.
,, ,, J. R. W. Bennett.
,, .. A. C. Agarwal.

*Judicial Commissioner's Court, Sind*

Hon. Mr. G. Davis.
,, ,, C. M. Lobo.
,, ,, D. N. O'Sullivan.
,, ,, Hakim B. Tyabji.

*Judicial Commissioner's Court, N. W. F. P.*

Hon. Mr. M. J. Almond.
,, ,, K. B. Mir Ahmed Kazi.
,, ,, M. A. Soofi.

### Number of Judges

| *Court.* | *Maximum number.* |
|---|---|
| High Court, Madras ... ... | 15 Judges. |
| High Court, Bombay ... ... | 13 ,, |
| High Court, Calcutta ... ... | 19 ,, |
| High Court, Allahabad ... ... | 12 ,, |
| High Court, Lahore ... ... | 15 ,, |
| High Court, Patna ... ... | 11 ,, |
| High Court, Nagpur ... ... | 7 ,, |
| Chief Court, Oudh ... ... | 5 ,, |
| Judicisial Commissioner of Sind ... | 5 Asst. Judicial Commissioners. |
| Judicial Commissioner's Court, N. W. F. P. ... ... | 2 Asst. Judicial Commissioners. |

# INDIA'S WAR BURDEN

Here in these pages, we give a detailed summary as to how the Government of India are financing India's huge defence expenditure.

India spent Rs. 715 crores on her defence and supply during the five years 1939-44. During the same period His Majesty's Government helped India with Rs. 926 crores under the terms of the financial settlements concluded in September, 1939, between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government regarding the allocation of defence expenditure between them. The total defence and supply expenditure brought to account in India's books is thus Rs. 1,641 crores.

India's defence expenditure has increased from Rs. 50 crores in 1939-40 to Rs. 220 crores in 1943-44 while Britain's contribution has gone up from Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 345 crores during these five years.

India's total expenditure, civil and military during the five years aggregated Rs. 1,005 crores. On the pre-war scale (1938-39 expenditure) the total normal expenditure for above five years should be Rs. 426 crores. This extra expenditure of Rs. 579 crores should directly or indirectly be attributed to war.

The total defence expenditure of Rs. 715 crores represents an increase of Rs. 484 crores over the normal The increased expenditure of Rs. 579 crores during the war period (1939-44) over the basic normal expenditure is thus accounted for: Increase in defence expenditure Rs. 484 crores, increase in expenses of civil administration 17 crores and aggregate of other increases Rs. 78 crores.

The above figures will give an idea of the gigantic size of India's war burden.

It will also have to be borne in mind that India's war expenditure is unproductive. She does not expect to get in return territorial acquisition, indemnities in cash or kind.

India, since the beginning of the war have made great industrial and military effort—she has been producing her arms and supplies. But this great war effort was based on an inversion of usual order of things. In the United Kingdom, the State borrow money from taxpayer, gave it back in war orders, taxed the profits thus made and sterilized a part of the extra income by further borrowing. But in India government went on paying out money, which is printed for British Government, in return for sterling credit, without corresponding return as a loan. This expansion of currency though might have helped war expenditure, caused inflation which has now assumed a very much ugly shape and the whole year in the economic field is one of struggle against the monster borne of war economy.

Now we deal with *increase of taxes* and *new taxes or impositions* that have come in the wake of enormous war expenditure.

## (1) Direct Taxation

(a) *Excess profits tax*: The rate of the tax was 50 p.c.; this was increased to 66⅔ p.c. in 1941-42. It is levied on incomes above Rs. 36,000. In the case of industries established after 31st April, 1936, a percentage basis is laid down.

(*b*) *Income-tax and super-tax*: No rates were increased in 1940-41 budget, but in supplementary budget of the same year a central surcharge of 25 p.c. was levied on both income and super-taxes. It was subsequently increased in 1941-42 to 33⅓ p.c. In the following years it was raised to 50 p.c. in case of incomes above Rs. 15,000 and to a still higher figure in the case of incomes below this level. In the budget for 1943-44, the surcharge was further increased in such a manner that the central surcharge will now be 66⅔ p.c. of the basic income-tax rates. In the case of super-tax a uniform increase of half an anna in the rupee has been made. The exemption limit for income tax was lowered from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 1,500.

(*c*) *Corporation tax*: In a supplementary budget for 1940-41 a surcharge of 25 p.c. was levied, this was increased to 33⅓ p.c. in 1941-42. This tax was raised to 1½ as. in the rupee in 1942-43 and raised to 2 as .for 1943-44. The proceeds from this tax rose from 2 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 8·8 crores in 1943-44.

The aggregate of the principal sources of taxation (customs, central excise duties, corporation tax, taxes on income other than corporation tax, E. P. T., salt and opium) amounted to Rs. 75 crores in the pre-war year 1938-39. The budget estimates from the same sources for 1943-44 amounts to Rs. 168 crores which represent an increase of Rs. 93 crores.

*Deferred Income*—This is a new innovation of Indian direct tax system and was introduced in 1942 which means a measure of compulsory saving or deferred income invested in war loans, through the medium of taxation. A certain proportion of the tax on wages or salaries, liable to taxation, may, at the option of the assessee be invested in Government war borrowing, which would be returned with a stated interest at the end of war, but which would be treated as a tax payment if not so invested.

## (2) Taxation on Transport and Communication

These are the contributions to the general revenues made by commercial departments of the Government of India, such as, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and Currency and Coinage.

(1) *Railways*—The contribution to the general revenue made by the Railways increased from Rs. 1·4 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 20·1 crores in 1942-43 and Rs. 27·1 crores in 1943-44. The increase is due to rising gross earnings, increase in rates and change of relations between Railway Finance and General Finance.

(2) *Posts and Telegraphs*—The increase in Posts and Telegraphs revenues due to enhanced prices for envelopes, book-posts, surcharge on telegrams, increase on trunk telephone charges, increase on telephone rentals, surcharge on trunk calls. The net profit from the Post and Telegraph Department is expected to be Rs. 8·3 crores in 1943-44 compared with Rs. 20 lakhs in 1938-39.

(2) *Currency and Mint*—Receipts from Currency and Mint rose from Rs. 6 lakhs in 1938-39 to Rs. 5 1 crores. This increase is due to—(*a*) profitable working of the Reserve Bank. Profit from the Reserve Bank increased from Rs. 20 lakhs in 1938-39 to Rs. 320 lakhs in 1942-43. (*b*) Profit from the minting of small coins. (*c*) Receipts mainly on account of currency note-press profits and fees on coinage for foreign governments. It is to be noted here profits from Currency and Mint

cannot be regarded as tax profits but a sort of Business Revenue for the Government.

### (3) Indirect Taxation

Indirect taxation mainly consists of *customs duty* on imports and exports, *central excise duties* and *salt duties*. Due to war there has been gradual decline in the custom duties on sea-borne trade, but loss has been recouped by the addition of several articles in the central excise duties such as introduction of *duty on home tobacco, vegetable ghee,* and pneumatic tyres and tubes.

In addition to new imposition, rates of several articles in the central excise, duties have been increased to meet additional war expenditure, such as increased rates on petrol, refined sugar, matches, art silk yarn and thread. Also a considerable change has been made in the tariff schedule, by a 20 p.c. surcharge in most of the import duties.

So we see that customs receipts have gone down from 45 crores in 1939-40 to 30 crores in 1943-44, but the central excise duties have increased from 8 crores in 1938-39 to 25 crores in 1943-44.

Import duties have been generally raised by 20 p.c. in order to get increased revenue. The aggregate of the principal sources of taxation (customs, central excise duties, corporation tax, excess profits tax, salt and opium) amounted to Rs. 75 crores in the pre-war year of 1938-39. The budget estimates from the same sources for 1943-44 amounts to Rs. 168 crores, which represent an increase of 93 crores.

### (4) Borrowing

Next to Direct and Indirect taxations comes the borrowing schemes of the Government of India to finance the war. The following are the varieties of loans (1) loans or funded debt, (2) short-term loans such as Treasury bills or ways and means advance, (3) Defence or National certificates, (4) Deferred wages and dividends.

In the budget speech of 1943-44 Finance Member, Sir J. Raisman, stated that borrowing was becoming more and more the sheet-anchor of India's war finance. Five successive Defence Loans have been issued. The total subscribed to the defence loans up to the end of July, 1943, aggregated about Rs. 218 crores including two special issues of 3 p.c. 1963-65 interest free bonds and Defence Savings Certificates. Rupee counterparts of the repatriated sterling loans have been sold to the tune of Rs. 157 crores. In other words, the public have so far lent to Government, through all sources, a total of nearly Rs. 375 crores. Besides this, short term loans of the government has also increased. Treasury Bills outstanding with the public amounted to Rs. 34 crores on September 1, 1939 just on the eve of war; they amounted to Rs. 126 crores on July 31, 1943.

### (5) Concealed Taxation

Concealed Taxation takes place mainly through inflation, or excessive issue of paper currency, unbacked by corresponding substantial value. On 1st October, 1943 currency notes in circulation stood at Rs. 763 crores as against Rs. 170 crores in August, 1939.

A further attractive scheme was launched known as *Prize Loan* Bonds which bear no interest, holders draw prizes by lottery. These bonds are repayable at par after five years without any interest.

The position of currency will be clearly illustrated by the following Table—

**Movement of Currency***

| | *Notes in circulation* (*in crores*) | *Index of Notes in circulation* Aug. 1939=100 | | *Notes in circulation* (*in crores*) | *Index of Notes in circulation* Aug. 1939=100 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939 | | | July ... | 256·93 | 151 |
| Aug. ... | 170·29 | 100 | Oct. ... | 273·69 | 160 |
| Sept. ... | 186·06 | 109 | 1942 | | |
| Oct. ... | 199·82 | 117 | Jan. ... | 328·39 | 193 |
| 1940 | | | April ... | 401·60 | 236 |
| Jan. ... | 226·35 | 133 | July ... | 449·53 | 264 |
| April ... | 227·78 | 134 | Oct. ... | 508·77 | 294 |
| July ... | 230·71 | 135 | 1943 | | |
| Oct. ... | 220·20 | 129 | Jan. .. | 587·60 | 345 |
| | | | April ... | 661·55 | 389 |
| 1941 | | | July ... | 737·00 | 430 |
| Jan. ... | 230·20 | 135 | Aug. ... | 783·53 | 442 |
| April ... | 249·28 | 146 | Sept. ... | 759·75 | 446 |

*Monthly Statistical Summary, Reserve Bank of India.

### (6) Lease & Lend

Lease and Lend system provides aid to all those countries, the defence of which President of the United States deems vital to the defence of U. S. A., of course subject to some conditions.

This aid means supply of articles or information essential for war purposes. The return or benefit to the United States may be either cash payment or payment in kind or property or some direct or indirect benefit which the American President deems satisfactory.

According to the Lease and Lend administration, India (as aid for Britain) has received up to 1st March, 1943, $595 million worth of aid from America. The Lease and Lend programme in India includes following items, *i.e.*, improvement of harbours and railway systems, increased shipment of machine tools and raw materials. Lease-lend supplies to India range from flash lights to locomotives.

India also is giving various aids to American administration in India including American forces, but exact financial position of these aids cannot be ascertained because there is no reciprocal agreement between India and U. S. A. Under reciprocal lease-lend, the Government of India are supplying the following main goods and services—building, air-fields, rations, clothings, ordnance and medical stores, transportation, tele-communications, dock, port and harbour facilities. Reciprocal lease-lend is confined to the direct needs of the American forces in India. But according to a reply in the Central Assembly negotiation is being carried to settle the exact position of India in this reciprocal aid. But pending the settlement All Indian Aid to America in India is a charge on Indian revenues and it is included in Defence estimates.

The roughest calculation of the aid given by India to American forces charged on Indian Defence Estimate was 16·70 crores (revised) in 1942-43 and 8·04 crores (estimated) in 1943-44. Against this, India has received up to 31st Jan. 1943, $295 millions or over 100 crores worth of goods.

The Government have been charged with vagueness with regard to the actual nature of lease-lend as they have not yet been able to explain its real position with regard to India. Sir J. Raisman, the Finance Member of the Government, put the following plea on behalf of the Government of India—(1) Lease and Lend goods reach India for the account of China, His Majesty's Government or India itself. (2) Government of India have no information or nature of lease-lend goods received in India for China and takes no account of them. (3) No distinction is possible at the time of receipt between those required for war measures for India and those required for His Majesty's Government. For example, one and the same material imported may be used for India, America and England. So it is impossible to determine in most cases for whose account the lease-lend goods currently arriving in India will be finally utilised. An appraisement is only possible at the end of each year and even then absolute accuracy is not possible. Government also do not know at the Indian end as to what goods have been received at lease-lend and what goods have been paid for in dollars.

# POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

## 1. IN INDIA

The Post-war Economic Reconstruction of India was constituted by Government of India in June 1941. It was subsequently decided to set up a Central Co-ordination Committee.

**Labour and Demobilization:** (*a*) It will be necessary to inaugurate a proper statistical service relating to the increasing volume of employment in the industries primarily affected by war demands, *e.g.*, Ordnance and Clothing Factories, Engineering, Textiles, etc.

(*b*) It will be necessary to consider how far labour employed in a given direction can be re-employed in other directions without retraining: what, if any, arrangements for retraining can be instituted: finally, whether any arrangements for relief works, etc., will be necessary and, if so, where and under what conditions of pay, terms, etc.

(*c*) It will also be necessary to keep in close touch with the Army Authorities, so that their plans of demobilisation should not accentuate the problem of employment on the cessation of hostilities.

(*d*) It will be necessary to consider whether existing facilities for search of employment are adequate in the light of an employment crisis such as may confront the country at the end of the war.

**Disposal and War Contracts:** It will be necessary to make arrangements to prevent the whole economic structure from being demoralized by a sudden cessation of war production. The aim should be to taper off war production as commercial demand expands. Arrangements will also have to be made for the orderly disposal of stocks already on hand or accruing under war contracts.

**Government Purchasing Policies:** It is a matter of great importance to arrive at an agreed public works policy, the object of which would be to accelerate public works as the various demands for war purposes taper off. It will be obvious that different types of public works will give very different degrees of employment, direct and indirect, according to the types of labour, materials, etc. involved and investigations of these aspects of the matter will be required before an adequate policy can be evolved It will also be necessary to take into account the possible acceleration of, housing projects and of considering ways and means of stimulating private capital construction as fully as possible.

**Post-War Trade Situation and Agriculture:** The gradual improvement in the shipping situation at the end of the war will tend to increase the volume of imports. This will effect the position of industries which have expanded as a consequence of the present quasi-monopoly held by them and will raise the question of redundant plant, or, the question of tariff measures necessary to safeguard the position of industries, international trade policies and tariff policies will greatly affect the position of certain crops, that is, cotton, wheat, oil-seeds. It will be necessary to consider the possibilities of diverting agricultural production along new lines.

Another step towards the post-war reconstruction was the appointment of a *Consultive Committee of Economists* drawn from various Universities to suggest means of post-war reconstruction.

Sir Theodore Gregory is appointed as Economic Adviser to the Committee, of which he will *ex-officio* have the status of a Secretary.

### Five Committees

The Reconstruction Committee of Council has set up five different Reconstruction Committees. Committee No. I deals with Re-Settlement and Re-Employment, Committee No. II with Disposals, Contracts and Government Purchases. The work of Committee No. III is partitioned among three Committees—Committee No. 3A deals with Transport, No. 3B with Posts, Telegraphs and Air Communications, and No. 3C with Public Works and Electrical Power. Committee No. IV is concerned with Trade and Industry, and Committee No. V with Agriculture

Each of these Committees has a Policy Committee which works under the presidentship of a Member of Council which is composed of the representatives of the Central Government, Provincial Governments, State Governments, and such representatives of trade, industry and commerce as are considered necessary. Each has also an official committee which works under the chairmanship of the Secretary to the Department and is composed of the Secretaries of other Departments concerned.

In addition to these two sets of Committees, some of the Reconstruction Committees have a third committee called Subject Committee to deal with technical subjects arising within its field. In addition to these there is an official committee on Social Services and a Consultative Committee of Economists.

## 2. BRITISH PLAN

A report on the Keynes Plan for post-war "Bancor" currency was published on April 7 by the British Government. It sets out proposals for an International Clearing Union "as a preliminary contribution to the solution of one of the problems of international economic co-operation after the war."

"The Clearing Union might become the pivot of the future economic government of the world. The arrangements proposed can be described as a measure of financial disarmament."

The chief purposes may be set out as follows:

(1) To provide a generally acceptable means of payment between Nations.

(2) To ensure that any alterations which take place in the Exchange values of National Currencies are made as the result of an orderly international procedure and not by unilateral action.

(3) To relieve from excessive strain any nation which is suffering from temporary difficulty in meeting its obligations to make payments abroad, while at the same time subjecting it to a gradual pressure towards restoring a position of balance.

## 3. AMERICA'S STABILISATION PLAN

I. *Purposes of the Fund*—The United Nations and the countries associated with them recognise the need for the fullest co-operation among nations with the object of securing economic advancement and rising standards of living for all. The attainment of these objectives will be facilitated by international monetary co-operation. Therefore, it is proposed to establish an international stabilisation fund with the following purposes:

1. To help stabilise the foreign exchange rates of the currencies of member countries.

2. To reduce the use of such foreign exchange restrictions and discriminatory foreign exchange practices as hamper world trade.

3. To help create conditions under which the smooth flow of foreign trade and of productive capital will be fostered.

II *Composition of the Fund*—1. The fund shall amount to at least the equivalent of Rs. 1,625 crores contributed on the basis of quotas determined by an appropriate formula. The quota of a country cannot be increased without its consent.

2. Each country shall pay in gold 50 per cent of its quota and the remainder in local currency. A country with inadequate gold holdings may have its gold contribution reduced and a country may substitute some government securities (redeemable at par) for local currency.

3. The resources of the fund shall be used exclusively for the benefit of the member countries.

III. *Monetary Unit of the Fund*—1. The monetary unit of the fund shall be the *unitas*, equal in value to 137 1-7 grains of fine gold (equivalent to $10). No change in the gold value of the unitas shall be made except with the approval of 85 per cent of the member votes.

2. The accounts of the fund shall be kept and published in terms of unitas. No change in exchange rates shall be permitted to alter the value of the assets of the fund.

IV. *Exchange Rates*—1. Initial rates of exchange for member currencies shall be based upon their value in dollars on July 1, 1943. If such a rate is clearly inappropriate, the initial rate shall be determined by consultation between the country and the fund.

2. When essential to the correction of fundamental disequilibrium, exchange rates may be changed only with the approval of three-fourths of the member votes including the countries concerned. Because of the extreme uncertainties of the immediate post-war period, such provision is made for adjusting exchange rates during the first three years.

V. *Powers and Operations*—1. The fund mav sell to any member country foreign exchange required to meet an adverse balance of payments predominantly on current account. One-half of such exchange shall be paid for with gold or acceptable foreign exchange.

2. The fund's total holdings of the currency of any member country shall not exceed its quota by more than 100 per cent, except with the specific approval of the board of directors, and provided satisfactory measures are being taken to correct the disequilibrium.

3. When a member country is preventing or unduly delaying a sound balance in its international accounts, the fund may place conditions upon additional sales of foreign exchange to that country. The fund may also require the country to deposit gold or other suitable collateral.

4. When the fund's holdings of the currency of a member country become excessively small, the fund shall render a report to that country. The fund shall also inform member countries of the probable supply of the currency and of a proposed method for its equitable distribution.

5. Each member country agrees that it will offer to sell to the fund, for its local currency or for foreign exchange which it needs, one-half of the gold and foreign exchange it acquires in excess of its official holdings at the time it became a member of the fund.

6. During the first two years the fund may buy from the governments of member countries blocked balances held in other member countries, not exceeding in the aggregate 10 per cent of the quotas. At the end of two years the fund shall propose a plan for the gradual further liquidation of blocked balances.

7. The fund may levy a charge on the amount of currency held by the fund in excess of the quota of a country. If the fund finds it necessary to borrow currency to meet the demands of members, an additional charge shall be made to cover costs of borrowing.

8. The fund shall deal only with member governments and their fiscal agents and not intrude in the customary channels for conducting international commerce and finance.

VI. *Management*—1. The administration of the fund shall be vested in a board of directors consisting of one director and alternate appointed by each member government. The board shall appoint an executive committee of not less than eleven of its members.

2. Each country shall have 100 votes plus one vote for each million dollars of its quota. No country shall cast more than one-fifth of the aggregate basic votes.

3. In voting on the sale of foreign exchange, the votes of creditor countries shall be increased and those of debtor countries decreased. In voting proposals to suspend or restore members, each country shall cast one vote.

4. Any country may withdraw from the fund by giving notice of one year. A country failing to meet its obligations to the fund may be suspended by a majority of the member countries.

VII. *Policies of Member Countries*—Each member country of the fund undertakes:—

1. To maintain by appropriate action exchange rates established by the fund and not to alter exchange rates except as provided above.

2. To abandon restrictions (except on capital transfers) over foreign exchange transactions with other member countries, and not to impose additional restrictions without the approval of the fund.

3. Not to enter upon any new bilateral clearing arrangements or engage in multiple currency practices which retard the growth of world trade or the international flow of productive capital.

4. To give consideration to the views of the fund on any monetary or economic policy, the effect of which would be to bring about a serious disequilibrium in the balance of payments of other countries.

## THE FOOD CONFERENCE AT HOT SPRINGS

The conference met to consider the goal of freedom from want in relation to food and agriculture.

All men on earth are consumers of food; more than two-thirds of them are also producers of it. These two aspects of gaining subsistence from the soil cannot be separated.

The work of the conference emphasized the fundamental interdependence of the consumer and the producer. It recognized that the food policy and the agricultural policy of the nations must be considered together: It recommended that a permanent body should be established to deal with the varied problems of food and agriculture not in isolation but together.

The conference has not attempted to lay down ideal standards of nutrition for all peoples. It has recognized that, while the ultimate objectives must be a world in which all people are fed in full accordance with the requirements of good health, it will be necessary as a practical measure to concentrate on intermediate goals which can be progressively raised as conditions improve. These intermediate goals must differ from region to region according to climate, taste, social habits and other circumstances.

One of the most important recommendations of the conference is that the governments represented should declare to their own people and to one another their intention to secure more and better food for the people. Various measures which might be taken for this purpose were discussed. These included education, special provision for particular classes of the population, and the improvement of the quality of food available.

The conference recognized that a great increase would be needed in the production of food if progress was to be made toward freedom from want. It was recognized, however, that to a varying extent in different countries and at different times there would be insufficient food of kinds required for health. It might therefore be necessary to take measures to see that special groups of the population, such as young children and pregnant women, who most needed these foods, obtained at least their minimum requirements, even if this meant reducing the supplies for the rest of the population.

The conference considered how agricultural production could be increased and adapted to yield the supplies most needed by consumers.

The conference examined the short-term position immediately after the liberation of occupied territories. It was generally agreed that this period willl be one of shortage. During this period the first call will be to reach freedom from hunger in areas devastated by the war.

The conference agreed that while shortages lasted there should be co-ordinated action by governments both to secure increased production and to prevent speculative and violent fluctuations in prices.

The conditions of shortage existing at the end of hostilities will be exceptional and it should not be too long before the production of the basic energy foods is sufficiently restored to provide for freedom from hunger. When that state is reduced it will be necessary to increase wherever possible the emphasis on production of foods containing first-class protein and other protective qualities necessary to good health.

There is danger that the heavy demand for energy foods which will arise from the immediate period of shortage may lead, as the shortages are overcome, to over-production of these foods unless governments act with foresight in guiding producers to alter their production programmes in accordance with the long-term requirements.

The conference recommended measures for new agricultural development. It was the opinion of the conference that some parts of the world which at present are unproductive could be brought into agricultural production if the appropriate measures were applied. At the same time, it was recognized that in some areas of rich potentialities, development is impeded by overcrowding of farmers on the land. While something can be done to increase the productivity of these areas by improving methods of farming, by drainage and similar measures, it was recognized that in some cases the development of industry to provide employment for agricultural populations or emigration to other areas were the only measeures likely to offer any significant contribution to a solution of the problem.

The conference deliberated the question to investigate the improvement of distribution, which clearly showed that consumers would not be in a position to buy the food they needed, and producers of food could not be assured of adequate returns, unless progress was made through national and international action to raise the general level of employment in all countries.

The conference also established the close interdependence between the level of employment in all countries, the character and extent of industrial development, the management of currencies, the direction of national and international investment, and the policy adopted by the nations toward foreign trade.

The conference declared that freedom from want of food could not be fully achieved without such an expansion and urgently recommended to the governments and authorities represented to take action individually, and in concert, in order to secure this objective.

Having drawn attention to the fundamental importance in the approach to freedom from want of food, of policies to expand and quicken economic activity, the conference discussed the place and functions which might be given within the framework of such policies, to international arrangements for the control of basic staple foodstuffs entering international trade. There was agreement that the objects of any such arrangements must be to eliminate excessive shor-term movements in the prices of food and agricultural commodities, to mitigate general inflationary or deflationary movements and to facilitate adjustments in production which may be necessary to prevent economic dislocation.

The conference agreed that any such arrangements should include the effective representation of consumers as well as producers.

It became clear at a comparatively early stage of the conference that there was general agreement that the nations represented at the conference should establish a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture. It was also generally agreed that this organization should act as a centre of information and advice on both agricultural and nutrition questions and that it should maintain a service of international statistics.

The conference recommended the establishment in Washington of an interim commission, one of the functions of which would be to draw up for submission to governments and authorities represented a detailed plan fr the permanent organization.

The United Nations conference on food and agriculture has shown that the governments and authorities represented are agreed upon the necessity of their taking action individually and in concert to achieve freedom from want of food. The conference has recommended that the governments and authorities represented should recognize their obliga-gation to their own people and to another to raise the levels of nutrition and the standards of living of their citizens, to improve the efficiency of agricultural production and to co-operate one with another for the achievement of these ends. The conference resolved that the interim commission to be established in Washington should prepare such a declaration or agreements in this sense for the consideration of governments and authorities represented.

## UNITED NATIONS' RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION CONFERENCE

Delegates from 44 of the United Nations gahered at New Jersey (America) in November 1942 to plan the first practical moves for post-war international co-operation. This conference was known as the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Conference.

The main business of the conference was to place aid for shattered war victims on a working basis.

The aims and objects of the conference was explained as follows: "The Agreement is based on the preamble in which the United Nations declare that they are 'determined that immediately upon the liberation of any area the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in prevention of pestilence and the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparations and arrangements shall b made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes and for assistance in resumption of urgently needed agricultural and industrial production and restoration of essential services'.

"The work confronting the U.N.R.R.A. is immediate and urgent. Many of the most fertile food regions of the world are either under Axis domination or have been shipped by the practice of dictatorship to make themselves self-sustaining on other peoples' lands. Additional regions will be blackened as the Germans and Japanese forced in their retreat will scorch the earth behind them. It will be the task of the U.N.R.R.A. to operate in these areas of food shortages until the resumption of peaceful occupations enables the liberated peoples once more to assume the full burden of their own supplies.

"The sufferings of the men and women, who have been ground under the Axis heel, can be relieved only if Nations utilize the production of all the world to balance the want of all the world."

"(1) As to the amount and character of the contribution of each member Government, to be determined by its constitutional bodies, as provided for in Article 5 of the agreement, the Council recommends that each member government, whose home territory has not been occupied by the enemy, shall make a contribution for participation in the work of the Administration, approximately equivalent to 1% of the national income of the country for the year ending Jan. 30, 1943, as determined by the member Government.

(2) The Council recognizes that there are cases in which the above recommendation may conflict with particular demands arising from the

continuance of the war or may be excessively burdensome because of special situations, and therefore, recognizes that the amount and character of the contribution recommended is subject to such special conditions.

The formula is in the nature of a recommendation in the light of which, it is left to each member Government to determine the actual amount of its contribution. While 1% of the national income has been recommended as the general desideratum, it is recognized that countries in a special situation need only contribute such smallerr amounts as may be considered appropriate, having regard to such conditions.

India is obviously a country in a special situation both on account of her low per capita income and of the economic and other burdens imposed on her by conditions arising out of the war, such as the obligation to provide relief to the distressed areas within the country and to Indian nationals displaced from the Far East.

# INDIAN FACTS IN A NUTSHELL

## POPULATION

One of every five persons in the world is an Indian. India's total population is 388,997,955 inhabitants and area 1,581,410 sq. miles.

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Nearly one-fourth of the total Indian population belongs to the Indian States. There are 93,189,233 peoples in the Indian States.

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89 p.c. of the population live on entirely rural life.

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The most densely populated province in India is Bengal which has 742 persons per sq. mile.

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Males in India are more numerous than females and this sex disparity is more prominent in the Punjab, N. W. F. Province and Bombay.

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The urban population of India in 1941 was 13 p.c. and the rural population 87 p.c. The increase of urban population since 1931 census is 2 p.c. only.

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The aboriginals of India now number twenty-five millions and are distributed throughout India.

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The agricultural population of Bengal is about 40,000,000 and the average holding in Bengal is about 3·5 acres (vide *Whitepaper issued in England on Bengal famine in Oct. 1943*).

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The Ganges and the Indus systems contain nearly half the total population of India.

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The number of cities with one lakh or more inhabitants in India was 35 in 1931 and is 58 now. The population living in cities of this size has increased over the decade from 9·1 to 16·5 millions, a rise of 81 p.c. which is in notable contrast with the 15 p.c. increase over the whole country.

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The United Provinces has always had more large towns than any other provinces.

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In all-India out of 100 Indians, 66 are Hindus, 24 Muslims and 6 are of tribal origin.

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Christian element is stronger in Madras than in any other province of British India—next comes Bombay and the Punjab.

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There is a general increase of literacy in the case of India as a whole to 70 p.c. over 1931; of this male increase is 60 and female 150. Bombay leads the provinces as it did in 1931. Bengal follows next. But Travancore and Cochin are far ahead in India as regards literacy; the combined figure of the whole population of the two States together is 45 p.c. representing 56 for men and 34 for women. The later figure is four times the highest from any province of British India.

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The number of persons of European origin is 135,000, *i.e.*, about one in every three thousand population.

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The deficiency of women is greater in the north and less in the south.

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Nowhere in the world, except perhaps in Soviet Russia, does a country contain so many varied racial types as in India.

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The third largest community in India after Hindus and Muslims are Christians who number only 7 millions.

## INDIAN STATES

Indian States cover an area of 715,964 square miles or nearly two-fifths of the total area of India.

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There are 562 States made of in the following manner—(1) States whose rulers are members of the Chamber of Princes in their own right—135, (2) Estates whose 'Chiefs' are represented by election in the Chamber of Princes—108, (3) Talukas, Jagirs, etc —319.

## AGRICULTURE

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In India 73 per cent of the population depends upon agriculture.

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India is next to the United States of America, the biggest producer of raw cotton. America and India together account for about 60 to 75 p.c. of the world's total production of cotton. India is the second largest cotton exporting country.

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India enjoys world's monopoly of jute.

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India is perhaps the largest producer of oil-seeds—such as groundnuts, castor seed, linseed, etc.

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India ranks first among the world's tobacco producers.

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India to-day is the largest producer of sugar.

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One-third of the world's cattle population is in India. India produces the largest amount of cattle hides.

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Four important agricultural products of India are rice, wheat, jute and cotton. India produces one-third of the entire world products of rice.

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India has the largest monopoly of the lac production in the world.

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India is one of the most fertile countries in the world.

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Most valuable forest produce in the world is the sandalwood oil in Mysore and commands nearly three-fourths of the world's production.

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Indo-Gangetic plain is one of the greatest alluvial tracts in the world.

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Roughly about one-half of the total irrigated area of the world lies in India.

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Average yield of rice for past five years was 24,483,000 tons and taking rice and paddy together, India imported 1·9 million tons.

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Seventy-six per cent of the total area under tea in India lies in Assam and two contiguous districts (Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri) of North Bengal.

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Taking *gur* and sugar, India is the largest producing country in the world. It is the second largest national industry. At the present time India has about the largest area under cane cultivation in the world. United Provinces and Bihar normally produce 80 p.c. of the total output of the country.

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India ranks first in the acreage and production of groundnuts and is now the biggest producer of groundnut oil in the world.

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The average yield of rice per acre in India in 1938-39 was 731 lbs. compared with 1,480 lbs. in the U. S. A., 2,307 lbs. in Japan, 2,079 lbs. in Egypt and 3,000 lbs. in Italy between the years 1936-37 to 1938-39.

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Before the war Germany was producing 22·6 quintals of wheat per hectare, Great Britain 20·6, the figure for India was only 7.

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Main food crops grown in India are rice, wheat, gram and jawar-bajra which account for about 80 per cent of her total production of food grains.

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The normal production of food grains in India is estimated at 50 to 51 million tons a year and the consumption needs, on the basis of one lb. a day of food-grains per adult, amount to 50·5 million tons. The total quantity of food-grains necessary is 55 million tons. Hence there is a deficit of four to five million tons of food grains each year.

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India's largest timber market is on the Jhelum River which imports annually something like 8,000,000 cubic feet of timber—nearly all of which comes from the Kashmir forests.

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About 350 million pounds of tea are exported from India every year.

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With its 43 million sheep India is estimated to produce annually about 86 million pounds of wool.

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While the population of India to 388 millions in 1941, the main food-grain production in India had remained practically constant between 50 to 51 million tons with small variation from year to year. The combined acreage of rice and wheat has fluctuated between 107 and 109 million acres between 1937-38 and 1942-43.

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Ganges plain ranks among the most productive and populated regions of the world.

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The total livestock of is 255 million head India has the largest bovine population in the world i e. 167 million out of world's total of 690 million.

## MINERALS

Greater proportion of the world's requirements of better quality sheet mica perhaps over 80 p.c. is supplied from Bihar.

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Next only to U. S. A. and France, India has the largest reserves of iron ore. She is the second largest producer in the British Empire.

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India has the biggest reserves of manganese ore and Central Provinces is the largest producer and supplies more than 60 p.c. of India's total production of manganese.

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India commands three quarters of world's supply of mica.

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India is the world's main source of supply of ilmenite, monazite and zircon.

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More than 90 per cent of India's coal to-day comes from Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Jharia coalfield supplies nearly 50 per cent of India's total and her coal resources are estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000 million tons.

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The annual consumption of salt in India is estimated at 530 lakh maunds.

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India is the main source of mica, ilmenite and manganese and is possessed of perhaps the world's largest resource of high-grade iron ore—3,600 million tons.

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In iron ore India is the second largest producer in the British India and nineth in the world.

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The total production of gold in India during ten years ended 1942 was 3,113,000 ounces or one per cent of the total world.

## INDUSTRY

In 1939 there were in India 9,422 large industrial establishments, daily employing 1,940, 477 workers.

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The greatest Hydro-Electric undertakings in India are the three schemes developed by Tata Sons Ltd.

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Largest industry in India is the cotton textile industry which has its home in Bombay, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Nagpur.

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India has the largest monopoly in the lac industry of the world. The annual production of raw lac is between 40 to 50 thousand tons.

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Cotton textile industry is the biggest manufacturing industry in India.

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India is one of the eight largest industrial countries of the world.

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Tata Iron & Steel Works at Jamshedpur are now the largest Steel Works in the British Empire.

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India is the world's biggest producer and exporter of skins.

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Judged by value of external trade, India to-day is surpassed by only five countries, the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Canada.

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India produces approximately 25,700,000 hides every year, valued at Rs. 6 crores.

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Indian Railway system constitutes a great capital undertaking by the State. The capital at charge of the State-owned railway amounts to Rs. 755 crores.

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In volume of trade India ranks fifth in the world.

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The United Kingdom is the largest single customer for Indian exports, and supplies more than 50 per cent of the total Indian imports.

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Clay is India's biggest mineral industry; next biggest industry is coal.

## DEBIT SIDE

*Expectation of Life*—Expectation of life calculated over the period 1920-30 for British India just under 27 years as against 65 in New Zealand, 63 in Australia, 59 in the U. S. A. and 63 in England and Germany, 47 in Japan.

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*Infant Mortality.*—The rate for this in 1937 was 31 in New Zealand, 38 in Australia, 54 in the U. S. A., 58 in England and Wales and no less than 162 in British India.

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The level of health is low . . . The resistance to disease is low. Malnutrition and nutritional diseases are omnipotent—*Dr. J. B. Grant, Director of All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.*

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Malaria causes more deaths in India than any other single disease. The financial losses to the individual and the family alone have been calculated at no less than Rs. 11,000 lakhs annually or about 80 million sterling per annum.

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Malaria is the largest public health problem in India. Deaths from this disease number about a million and a quarter every year, and the number of cases is about 1,000 millions per year.

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In 1930 the Banking Enquiry Committee estimated rural indebtness of India at 900 crores and the Committee also observed that debt was steadily growing.

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# INDIA'S WAR EFFORT

During 1942, production of explosives in India more than doubled. Artillery equipment advanced by over 30 per cent, small arms ammunitions by 25 per cent, gun ammunition by nearly 50 per cent and light machine-guns nearly 100 per cent.

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The army in India reached a total approaching 1,200,000 in the third year of war and more than 250,000 Indian troops were serving overseas, many of them in North Africa.

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The production of army boots in India has been increased from 1¼ million pairs in 1941 to the present output of over 4,000,000 pairs.

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Expressed in terms of values, India's war production is as follows :—Sept. 3, 1939 to March 31, 1940, Rs. 28·7 crores; April 1, 1940 to March 31, 1941, Rs. 78 7 crores; April 1, 1941 to March 31, 1942, Rs. 184 crores; April 1, 1942 to Sept. 30, 1942, Rs. 117·4 crores; total 408 8 crores. These figures exclude the value of the outurn of the Ordnance factories (including the clothing factories).

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Director of Munitions production is now using fifteen hundred engineering workshops, in addition to this, a very large number of small manufacturers are employed as sub-contractors. Ranking as Empire's biggest clothier for army, India's 10,000,000 spindles and 200,000 power-looms supplied 700,000,000 yards of cotton textiles in 1941-42 and in 1942-43, the defence requirements were expected to reach over 1,100,000,000 yards. India supplied over 242,000 tons of timber in 1940-41 and 396,000 tons in 1941-42.

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Approximately three hundred items of drugs and dressings formerly imported are now manufactured in India.

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India's forest services have supplied direct to the Defence Department about 1,000,000 tons of timber a year.

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The total value of contracts placed by the Supply Departments in the year 1941-42 was Rs. 184 crores compared to Rs. 78 crores in the previous year.

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The total value of outturn of Indian ordnance factories during 1942 was Rs. 20·2 crores. Employees in these ordnance factories at the end of 1942 were near the hundred thousand limit.

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Overall size of production in India is revealed by the following figures : Values of orders handled by the Supply Department alone increased from Rs. 85 crores in the first 16 months of the war to Rs. 118 crores in 1941, Rs. 223 crores in 1942 and Rs. 142 crores for the first five months of 1943.

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From the beginning of war up to June 30, 1942, India supplied overseas nearly 150 million rounds of small arms ammunition; nearly 750,000 shells and over 900,000 fuzes.

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Indian silk goes to war and as a parachute is playing a part in aerial warfare.

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The total purchases made from major trade groups by the Chief Controller of Purchases (Munitions) in India was over Rs. 5,269 lakhs in 1942, compared with over Rs. 3,843 lakhs in 1941 and Rs. 1,343 lakhs in 1940.

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Three Missions and one Council are helping to expand India's field of war production: (1) American Technical Mission—sent in 1942. (2) Lease & Lend Mission. (3) Joint Anglo-Indian Steel Mission in connection with the production and distribution of steel. (4) Eastern Group Supply Council.

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India now makes 90 p c. of the various articles required for the army.

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India supplied over 242,000 tons of timber in 1940-41, 396,000 tons in 1941-42 and demands reached one-million ton level by the present time.

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India now occupies a unique position in the Empire for the production and supply of army tents. The production of tents in India has been stepped up at an enormous rate. Prior to the war annual purchases for the army amounted to nearly Rs. 10 lakhs; whereas for the current year the purchases are estimated at 16 crores, or 160 times the peace-time figure. This has resulted in the setting up of 53 new factories in various parts of India and the employment of approximately 500,000 workers of all classes.

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India's armed forces to-day totalled two million men. Naval personnel has increased ten folds. Indian Air Force is expanding rapidly from the single squadron to ten Indian squadrons fully equipped with modern aircraft.

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There have been great and rapid increases in personnel in ship construction, in shore establishments, in development of specialist schools and of specialist training.

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The volume of war contracts increased to Rs. 256·6 crores in 1942-43 from Rs. 184 crores in 1941-42 and Rs. 78·7 crores in 1940-41 and total Rs. 548 crores since the outbreak of the war.

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Purchases from small scale industries are estimated at about Rs. 10 crores in 1942-43 compared with about Rs. 5 crores in 1941-42.

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Indian Army have so far gained seven V.Sc., four of which were gained in 1943.

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Two new arms to the Indian defence forces came into existence—Indian Army Medical Corps and Corps of Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

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Forty-nine Indian States have supplied over 50,000 men.

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At the outset of the war, there were about 600 trade workshops known to be available in India. The Director of Munitions Production is now using 1,500 engineering workshops—840 for general engineering items, over 300 for small tools and 345 plus 23 railway workshops for munitions components.

# INDIAN INFORMATION

## Detention under D. II Rules*

In reply to a question in the Central Assembly on 3rd August, 1943, the Home Member replied— "The number of persons detained under Defence of India Rule 26 from the beginning of war up to June 1, 1943 was 17,766, of whom 11,717 were still under detention on that date. The number of persons convicted during the same period under Defence of India Rules was 75,941, while number actually in jail on June 1, was 15,099. The above did not include the N. W. F. Province."

## Number of Indian Soldiers

Replying to a question in the Central Assembly on 3rd August, 1943, the Commander-in-Chief replied that the figure of recruitment since the outbreak of war was in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000.

## Proportion of Officers

Replying on the same date, the Commander-in-Chief informed that taking into account all officers serving in the Indian Army, whether regular service officers or emergency commissioned officers or British service officers, the proportion on July 15, 1943 was 1 Indian to 3 7 British.

## Congressmen in Prison

Replying in the House of Commons on 5th August, 1943, Mr. L. S. Amery said that number of persons under imprisonment in India on May 1 for offences in connection with Congress movement was 23,286. The number of persons under detention for short or indefinite period was 12,704. These figures do not include those for the N. W. F. P. The figures for N. W. F. P. up to Feb. 1, 1943 was 232 undergoing imprisonment and 413 under detention in connection with Congress movement.

## Indian Soldiers in Far Eaast

Replying a question in the Central Assembly on the 6th August, 1943 War Secretary informed that fate of 360 officers, 1,487 Viceroy's Commissioned officers and N. C. O.'s and 71,693 Indian other ranks serving in the Far East is unknown due to details not being available from Japanese Government.

## Political Prisoners

In reply to a question the Home Member of the Government of India stated in the Central Assembly at New Delhi on 10th November, 1943, that the number of security prisoners of all sorts in detention on Jan. 1, 1943, was 9,843. The number on Sept. 1 was 10,789. The number of State prisoners under Regulation III of 1818 on Sept. 30, 1943, was 10.

The Home Member in a statement in reply to Mr. N. M. Joshi gave the number of persons undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Congress movement in all provinces on Sept. 1, 1943 was 19,282 and those undergoing detention was 8,073.

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* Mostly culled from the proceedings of the Indian Legislature and the House of Commons.

### Number of Deaths in Calcutta

Food Member of the Government of India placed in the table of the Central Assembly on the 13th November, 1943 a statement showing total number of deaths reported in Calcutta from the beginning of the year till October 30, 1943 was about 37,800 as against the previous five years average of about 28,000 for the corresponding period. No information was available as to what proportion of these deaths was directly or indirectly attributable to starvation.

### Indian Prisoners of War

There are approproximately 76,000 Indian troops who are prisoners of war in Japanese hands—it was informed by C.-in-C. General Auchinleck on 24-11-43 in the Council of State.

### Proportion of Indian and British Officers

C.-in-C. of India informed the Council of State on 24-11-43 that the proportion of British officers in the Intelligence Corps was 1 to 4·5, the proportion of Indian officers to British officers in the Army as a whole was something like 1 to 3·7.

### Collective Fines in India

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. L. S. Amery said that total amount of fines was approximately Rs. 90 lakhs, of which 78½ lakhs were collected up to August, 1943.

### Air Raid Casualties in India

From the date of Pearl Harbour to April 30, 1943, the total number of casualties in all Japanese air raids on India was 1,694. This figure is made up of 816 killed and 878 injured. Attacks were made in three provinces and two States. These were the provinces of Bengal, Madras and Assam and the States of Tripura and Manipur. The first bomb fell on Indian territory during April, 1942.

# NEW SCHEMES & COMMITTEES ETC.

*Civil Pioneer Force*—With the object of having available for service throughout India in any emergency that might arise in war time, an organised force of workers was instituted in 1942. They perform miscellaneous duties connected with the defence of India, such as construction of roads, buildings, aerodromes, the loading and unloading of transport vehicles.

*Technical Training in England*—A technical training scheme instituted by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain's Minister of Labour, by which selected Indian workmen are receiving training in engineering trades alongside of British workmen in England. The cost of the scheme including the wages of the men are borne by the Government.

*Roger Mission*—In the autumn of 1940 and the spring of 1941, the Ministry of Supply Mission headed by Sir Alexander Roger visited India and outlined the ordnance factory expansions now being developed and brought into production.

*Grady Mission*—In the early summer of 1942, an American Technical Mission headed by Dr. Henry Grady visited India and made a rapid but extensive survey of India's war industries and submitted to U. S. Government a comprehensive report tressing not only the desirability of direct industrial development, but the need for closer attention to facilities for transportations, communications, development of resources. The mission was concerned with India's war production and the extent to which it could be developed with American aid to reinforce the common war effort of the United Nations.

*Indian Supply Mission in America*—established in 1941. The Mission assists in procuring shipment of stocks, where private transactions are still permitted and it obtains adequate priority in manufacture and dispatch. It also assists private traders, helps in obtaining technical assistance and establishes liaison withe manufacturers and research workers, etc.

*Health Survey and Development Committee*—In connection with post-war reconstruction plans the Government of India have appointed a Committee to be known as the Health Survey and Development Committee, to make a broad survey of the present position in regard to health conditions and health organisation in British India and to make recommendations for future development. Five Advisory Committees have been appointed to deal with the subjects of public heath, medical relief, industrial health, medical education and medical research. These Committees are composed mainly of members of the parent Committee.

*Publicity Advisory Committee*—was established by the Government of India to advise the Hon. Member for Information and Broadcasting, on the general state of opinion in the country in regard to the war and the suitability of different lines and methods of publicity and such other kindred matters as the Hon. Member of Information may wish to lay before it.

*War Service Defined.*—In the Home Department Press Communique dated March 13, 1941, it was announced that 50 per cent of the annual vacancies occurring in the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police would be left unfilled with a view to their being made available after the war to be filled by suitable candidates with war service and that a similar scheme of reservation would apply also to the Central Service. Inquiries have since been received from time to time as to what type of service will be reckoned as "War Service" for the above purposes. Following definition is the of War Service,

(*a*) Service of any kind in a unit or formation liable for service overseas;
(*b*) Service in India under military, munitions or stores authorities with a liability to serve overseas;
(*c*) All other service involving subjection to naval, military or air force law;
(*d*) A period of training with a military unit or formation involving liability to serve overseas;
(*e*) Wholetime service in any civil defence organisation specified in this behalf by the Central or the Provincial Government; and
(*f*) Such other service as may hereafter be declared as war service for the purpose of this definition.

*Sargent Report*—This is an Educational Report issued by Mr. John Sargent, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.

*Gregory Committee*—presided over by Sir Theodore Gregory, the Economic Adviser of the Government of India, known as Food Grains Policy Committee. The Committee recommended that for the duration of war India must cease to be a net exporting country and must become a net importing country, that a central food grains reserve should be created; that in order to secure food grains from the cultivator, effort must be made to increase the supply of goods he needs, but failing such increase it would be advisable for government to secure supplies of precious metals for sale to the cultivator, rationing should be introduced in urban areas on the principle of a daily minimum ration of one lb. cereals for an adult. The Committee's recommendations regarding remedial measures fall under five main heads, (1) an increase in available supplies, (2) an improvement in the technique by which home-grown supplies of food can be made available, (3) measures to secure a more equitable distribution of what is available, *i.e.*, extension of rationing, (4) a check on raising food prices, *i.e.*, general extension of the principle of statutory price control, (5) a general overhaul of the machinery of administration and a readjustment of the relations between the provinces and the Centre.

# THE CONGRESS IN 1943

The Congress politics of 1943 can not be said to have remained in suspended condition, for though its leaders were in jail and Congress Committees were banned, yet it must be said that its policies were canvassed by everyone, whether Moderate, Hindusabhaite or Communist. For it was believed by all right-thinking men that without Congress there was no party in India to deliver the goods.

On 9th February, 1943, Mahatma Gandhi announced his intetntion to undertake a fast for 21 days. He had written letters to the Viceroy reiterating his faith in non-violence and also protesting violence both of the people and of the Government in shape of repression, and demanded an opportunity to rebut the charge of violence against the Congress and asked for facilities to open the whole question in consultation with Congress leaders. But the Viceroy refused to accede Mahatma's demand which resulted in his fast to capacity for 21 days.

After the termination of Mahatma's fast at Aga Khan's Palace and when all Congress leaders were still in jail, the British Government issued on March 24, 1943 a White Paper in London consisting of 50,000 words setting out its case against Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress. The Document made the following charge—"The only explanation that fits all known and established facts is that Congress produced and to the best of its ability directed widespread disorder amounting in some areas to nothing short of open rebellion which followed on August 9." Discussing the Congress demand for a provisional government, the document expressed horror at the government being dominated by a "clique already shown to be thoroughly defeatist in outlook and whose leader already expressed his intention of negotiating with Japan "

### Non-Party Leaders' Appeal to the Viceroy

The non-Party leaders after their Conference at Delhi and Bombay on the 18th March, 1943 wrote to Viceroy for an interview to discuss the political situation, but before granting an interview, the Viceroy desired to be informed in advance of the interview of the arguments that the deputationists wished to put forth. At the last moment, the personal interview was dropped and in its place a memorandum was submitted to the Viceroy from the Leaders' Conference which contained following main points (1) to ascertain authoritatively Mahatma Gandhi's reactions to the events which have happened since his arrest and to explore avenues for reconciliation, (2) Gandhiji has already expressed his disapproval of violence and subotage as shown in the correspondence passed between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi, (3) Gandhi's assistance is essential for the restoration of goodwill and for a solution of the problem even for the interim period including Hindu-Muslim claims. . . . Refusing to have any contact with Gandhiji now would be equivalent to a determination on the part of the Great Britain that there should be no attempt at a settlement of the problem and no reconciliation between nationalist India and Britain.

In reply to this memorandum the Viceroy on the 1st April declined to grant facilities to Mr. Rajagopalachari and other leaders to meet Gandhi because there is no "reason to believe that Mr. Gandhi is any more ready now than he was at an earlier stage to repudiate the policy as the result of which the Congress leaders are at present under detention." The Viceroy further stated that if Mahatma Gandhi was prepared to repudiate in full the Congress resolution of last August, to condemn those incitements to violence represented by his references to 'open rebellion' and if he and the Congress party were prepared to give assurances acceptable to Government for the future, then the matter can be considered further.

The Viceroy's statement caused profound disappointment throughout the country. Mr. Rajagopalachari issued a statement in which he said "His Excellency's refusal to alter his attitude towards Congress and the policy of seeking to humiliate Nationalist India are bound to drive hostility underground and into undesirable channels. But apart from that, it is most unfortunate that His Excellency while admitting the necessity for a National Government, insists on a policy which means in effect that throughout the period of the war with the economic conditions created thereby, there can be no such government in India, and that we must be content with administration like the present with no backing except that of force."

### Congress Campaign

The intensity and the extent of the Congress campaign during August, 1942 was illustrated by Mr. Amery's reply in the House of Commons on the 20th May, 1943, when he stated that the total number of people imprisoned for offences in connection with the Congress campaign in India up to March 15, 1943, was 34,895 while 11,623 was subject to detainment. This figure did not cover North-West Frontier Province.

### Federal Court Decision—re Congress Arrests

The Federal Court of India in a decision declared that Defence of India rule under which Mahatma Gandhi and other prominent leaders were kept in detention was invalid. But Government of India at once legalised their illegal action by a validating ordinance.

### Demand for Impartial Inquiry about Congress Leaders

On 22nd May, 1943, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Dr. S. Sinha, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Raja Maheswar Dayal Seth and Kunwar Sir Jagadish Prasad issued a statement urging the appointment of an impartial tribunal to investigate the charges made against Congress leaders now in detention or in the alternative, release those leaders so as to enable them to review the situation and attempt a solution of the present deadlock. The concluding portion of the statement contains the following:—

"The Government may think that they are strong enough to ignore all such feelings and that they are the sole judges as to when and whom to arrest and detain without trial for an unlimited period. Whatever may be said of such action on the part of a Government of the people, the same cannot apply to a Government carried on by an irremovable executive irresponsible to the people of this country or to its legislature and in which the key positions are still in British hands.

"Whataever the legal position, the Government must, in the circumstances, seek a moral basis for its actions and it is with that object in view that we suggest an investigation by an impartial tribunal.

"We should, in conclusion, like to point out that the D.I. Rule, under which Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues were arrested, was pronounced last month by the Federal Court, in an authoritative decision, to be invalid. Instead of availing themselves of the opportunity to restore those men to freedom under the sanction of a decision by the highest judicial authority in India, we regret that the Government of India have tried to legalize their action by a validating Ordinance.

"No well-wisher of the country can contemplate without grave concern a continuance of the present state of things which forebodes ill for the mutual relations between India and Britain. The sense of frustration is now deeper if less vociferous. We sincerely hope that our suggestion that the imprisoned leaders may be given a chance of clearing themselves may be accepted.

"If Government for any reason are not prepared to set up an impartial tribunal, then justice, no less than expediency, demand that Mahatma Gandhi and his colleagues should be set at liberty so that they may apply themselves as free men, as we expect that they will, to a review of the situation and to the solution of the present deadlock in consultation and co-operation with other important parties."

### Mahatma Gandhi's Letter to Mr. Jinnah not delivered

A Government of India communique on the 26th May 1943 announced : "The Government of India have received a request from Mr. Gandhi to forward a short letter from himself to Mr. Jinnah expressing a wish to meet him."

"In accordance with their known policy in regard to correspondence or interviews with Mr. Gandhi, the Government of India have decided that this letter cannot be forwarded and have so informed Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah. They are not prepared to give facilities for political correspondence or contact to a person detained for promoting an illegal mass movement which he has not disavowed and thus gravely embarrassing India's war effort at a critical time.

"It rests with Mr. Gandhi to satisfy the Government of India that he can safely be allowed once more to participate in the public affairs of the country, and until he does so the disabilities from which he suffers are of his own choice."

In connection with the stoppage of this letter, it is interesting to recall what Mr. Jinnah said in the last session of the League at Delhi on April 24—"No body will welcome it more than myself if Mr. Gandhi is now really willing to come to a settlement with the Muslim League Let me tell you that will be the brighest day both for Hindus and Muslims. If that is Mr. Gandhi's desire what is there to prevent him from writing direct to me. Who is there that can prevent him from doing so? What is the use of going to Viceroy? Strong as this Government may be in this country, I cannot believe that they will dare to stop such a letter if it were sent to me. It will be a very serious thing if such a letter was stopped."

Mr. Jinnah, however, retraced his step and tried to explain his statement in the annual session of the League in a diffedent way. In a statement on 28th May he stated that letter of Mr. Gandhi can only be considered as a move to embroil the Muslim League to come into clash with the British Government.

### Attempt at Reconciliation

The Standing Committee of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference issued a statement on July 24, 1943 appealing to the Government of

India and Mr. Gandhi to close the present "dismal chapter of strife and ill-feeling" in the country.

The statement expressed the opinion that "Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders should be released and given an opportunity of reconsidering their Resolution of August 8, 1942, and of making another effort to bring about a settlement between the conflicting elements in Indian national life. Alternatively, they should put on their trial before an impartial tribunal and given every reasonable facility to meet such charges as may be brought against them."

Other suggestions made by the non-party leaders are: "If the Congress leaders are prepared, as we hope they will be, to participate as free men in the government of the Provinces, Coalition Ministries should be established there pledging full support to the war effort. If they are not prepared to do so, we would make an earnest appeal to them to let others assume responsibility, and that they should give them a fair chance, in the existing circumstances, of carrying on the administration on a stable basis.

"At the Centre a National Government consisting of representatives, in whom the people have complete confidence, should be in charge of all portfolios, with due provision for Defence remaining, during the period of the war, in the special charge of the C.-in-C, Indians being associated with such aspects of defence as can be handed over without weakening the authority of the C.-in-C.

"The principle of collective responsibility in the actual working of the Constitution should be definitely accepted, though constitutionally the Executive Council will remain responsible to the Crown during the period of the war.

"A mere increase in the number of Indian members on the Viceroy's Council is not sufficient to satisfy Indian sentiment and the increase, to be effective, must be coupled with an increase in the powers of the Council and the removal of interference by the Secretary of State in the day-to-day administration of the country by the adoption of appropriate conventions.

"The food situation in the country and also the inflation of currency, directly affecting as it does the lives of the people, have deepened the unpopularity of the Government. We sincerely hope and trust that relief from these grievances will come soon, so that the task of the new Viceroy might be rendered easier.

"It is most unfortunate that at this juncture the situation should be further complicated by an arrogant display of racial superiority in S. Africa and by the emphasis, in the utterances of prominent British statesmen on the conception of an Empire as against a Commonwealth of Free Nations."

A further attempt for the solution of the present deadlock in India was made by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri on 24th October, 1943, when he addressed three open letters to Mr. Amery, Lord Wavell and Mahatma Gandhi. In his letter to Mr. Amery, Mr. Sastri asked him not to insist on the Congress High Command eating the huble pie. "Men of honour do not require men of honour to do public penance; they trust the new facts to teach the necessary lesson."

Appealing to the new Viceroy to initiate a bold measure of appeasement Mr. Saŝtri said—"Anxious eyes and ears from every corner will be directed towards New Delhi to find out whether you weigh well and not mere Maxwell."

## The Breach Widens

The British Government issued a 76-page pamphlet entitled *"Statement Published by the Government of India on the Congress Party's responsibility for the disturbances in India 1942-43."* A pamphlet quoted at length from Mahatma Gandhi's writings in the paper *Harijan*, from his speeches and the Congress leaders, from pamphlets and articles. The publication of this paper widened the gulf between the Government and the Nationalists. The Muslim League Paper *Dawn* remarked that it was not fair to present one side of the case while the defendant was held silent behind bars. "For the Viceroy to be both prosecutor and judge carries its own commentary."

## The Deadlock

The political deadlock in India continued throughout the year inspite of many attempts made by different parties in India and England. But the British Government remained adamant and refused to give any opportunity to any one to interview the Congress leaders in jail for an attempt at a settlement.

The rigid attitude of Government in refusing to divulge the contents of a letter which Mahatma Gandhi wrote to Mr. Jinnah or deliver the same to Mr. Jinnah was universally deplored. In a question asked in the House of Commons on 29th July, it was disclosed by Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State that "Letters have, however, passed from time to time between Mr. Gandhi and Home Department of the Government of India, but I am not prepared to disclose their number and contests."

Mr. Sorensen : "May we have an idea whether the communications were of a political nature, making any representations or expressing any protest?"

Mr. Amery : "No. In view of the circumstances of Mr Gandhi's arrest, the Government of India have decided that he should not be afforded any opportunity of expressing or conveying his views to the public, either in India or this country."

That the British Government were not prepared for any further advance towards reconciliation was clearly indicated when Mr. R. W. Sorensen asked in the House of Commons whether any consultation has taken place both with imprisoned Congress leaders and with other Indian political representatives regarding the present Indian food shortage. Mr. Amery replied that Government of India had been in close coosultation with Indian representatives of various political parties but regarding Congress leaders he stated : "Four years ago Congress leaders deliberately rejected any responsibility for provincial government and have since embarked on a policy of irresponsible sabotage of war effort. Until they make it clear that their policy is entirely changed, there is no reason why they should become responsible for the essential provincial problem.

## Appeal by Representative Englishmen

Meanwhile an appeal by nearly 10 representative men and women of England for a fresh effort to secure a settlement in India was sen to Mr. Churchill, Mr. Amery, Lord Linlithgow and Viscount Wavel on 7th August, 1943.

The statement said: "A year has now elapsed since the arrest of the Congress leaders. Thousands of Indian men and women are either imprisoned or detained without trial. The political deadlock has remained unbroken throughout the year and the resultant situation is one of mistrust and frustration—the continuance of which must imperil future good relations between Great Britain and India.

"We believe that the time is opportune for a review of the situation and for fresh efforts by British and Indian leaders to find a solution honourable and acceptable to both."

The signatories included the Bishop of Birmingham, the Bishop of Bradford, Dean of Canterbury, the Archdeacon of Westminster, Professors Joad and Laski and a number of members of Parliament.

### Lord Wavell Disappoints Political India

With the appointment of Lord Wavell as a Viceroy of India, there was much speculation as to the removal of political deadlock in India. In his first political speech at the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta on the 29th December, 1943, Lord Wavell said:—

"I have said nothing of the constitutional or political problems of India, not because they are not constantly in my mind; not because I have not the fullest sympathy with the aspirations of India towards self-government; not because I consider political progress impossible during the course of the war—any more than I believe that the end of the war will by itself provide an immediate solution of the deadlock—but because I do not believe that I can make their solution any easier by talking about them just at present.

"For the time being I must concentrate on the job of work we have to do The winning of the war, the organization of the economic home front and the preparations for peace call for the use of all the resources India has in determination, energy, and intelligence. I welcome co-operation from anyone, and anybody who can assist me in these great problems on which the future of India depends."

## THE MUSLIM LEAGUE

Throughout the year the Muslim League politics veered more and more towards the negative side. There was no attempt at a compromise with the Congress or the Hindus. There were only criticisms without any constructive suggestion There was also no attempt towards a settlement with Government. As the year advanced, the Muslim League High Command began to imitate the Congress technique—such as creation of All-India Parliamentary Board, interference with provincial ministries, formation of 'committee of action' and the dictatorship of one leader.

### Delhi Session

In his address to the 30th Session of the All-India Muslim League in April, 1943, at New Delhi Mr. M. A. Jinnah urged for a settlement between the Hindus and Muslims.

After charging Gandhi and other Congress leaders with a systematic and deliberate attempt to establish Hindu rule in India, Mr. Jinnah said: "Let us close that chapter. Even nations that have killed millions of each other—we have not done so yet—even they who were the bitterest enemies yesterday have to-day become friends. That is politics."

Mr. Jinnah continued: "I make this appeal to the Hindu public. If your leaders are on this path, as I say they are, and if you do not approve of it, it is your responsibility, the responsibility of the Hindu public, to come forward and say 'Stop this internecine war. Declare a truce. Let us sit as two equals and come to a settlement'. That is now the problem of problems. I ask how can you keep on saying that it is the British who keep us apart? Of course, I grant the British to take advantage of our folly. But we have devices of our own which are better than any devices that the British Government can fashion to keep us disunited. Why should not the country say: 'Unite and drive the British out?' It is no use appealing to other nations of the world."

After commenting on the "new technique" of the Congress and the "Quit India" resolution, Mr. Jinnah said: "The British say that in resisting the Congress they are protecting us. We say 'nothing of the kind'. We don't believe that they love us so much. We know it suits them and they are taking the fullest advantage of the situation, because if there is any agreement between Hindus and Muslims, then they know the net result of that would be parting with power. If we cannot secure power as a united India then let us take it as a divided India."

Proceeding to speak about the British Government, Mr. Jinnah said they had declared the Congress a rebel organisation, that it was only one party and the overwhelming majority of the people of India was not with the Congress and the people of India were with the British Government. Having declared Congress as outlaw, what had Government done to the others? By their own admission the British were confessing that their desire and anxiety to move in the direction of handing over the power to the people was held up successfully by the Congress, which was a rebel organisation. It was a confession of failure on their part. Either the people of India were at the back of the Congress or not. If the overwhelming majority were not—certainly the hundred million Muslims were not—then what was the answer to India?

The Muslim League had been accused of not helping the war effort "I say that so far as Moslem India is concerned, our cup of bitterness is nearly full. I once more draw the British Government's attention to this. It is a very serious situation indeed and the British Government ought to be kept informed. I inform them from this platform that the bitterness and disappointment at the shabby treatment meted out to Muslim India is a danger to them. Therefore, reconsider your position. Guarantee the Muslim right of self-determination and give a pledge to abide by the plebiscite of Mussalmans for Pakistan."

It was thoroughly dishonest on the part of the British Government to say that the League were non-co-operating.

### Khaksars Banned

In a Council meeting of the All-India Muslim League at Delhi on 14th November, 1943, the following resolution was passed "This Council after careful and earnest consideration has come to the conclusion that

Khaksar organisation, which was originally a purely social and religious organisation, is now, as shown by its writings and activities, pursuing a policy which is hostile and antagonistic to the policy of the League In these circumstances, the Council resolves that the members of the League shall not hereafter join or continue to remain members of the Khaksar organisation."

### Karachi Session

31st Session of the All-India Muslim League opened at Karachi on the 24th December, 1943. The main points of the President, Mr. Jinnah's speech were as follows :—

"Mr. Churchill has said that he has not taken office to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire. I would say voluntary liquidation is more honourable than a compulsory one. It will redound to the honour of the British nation and it will be recognized by us as an act of friendsip which has got its value and price for the future. But compulsory liquidation will have none of those advantages—and the British Empire will have to be liquidated one day.

"Lord Wavell, like a soldier-Viceroy, has spoken in plain language. In that respect he has made a great contribution to the political problems of India. He is no more embarrassed by his mental bag which he found it necessary to jettison in the Mediterranean before he crossed the Suez Canal.

"Having put the political issue into cold storage indefinitely Lord Wavell has said that he is concentrating on winning the war. It is really astonishing that he, representing the Crown and speaking with responsibility and seriousness, thinks that he can win this war while he is totally indifferent to the political situation.

"What happened when the Lebanon question came? What happened when the Syria question came? Were all those political adjustments made merely from the humanitarian point of view or the political point of view? What happened when differences took place at Algiers with the French? It is astonishing, it is sheer blindness to say that 'my object is to win the war only'. With all humility I say to the British Government, you have got to get the wholehearted and enthusiastic support of some party in this country if not all."

Referring to the Viceroy's appeal for co-operation Mr. Jinnah said it was really a flagrant abuse of the word co-operation. "What does co-operation mean in plain English," he asked. "Without giving any real share or authority in the Government we are asked to do the work of camp followers, menials and subservients. Can we expect any self-respecting organisation to accept that position?"

"The British Government are pursuing a definite policy. They do not want co-operation from any party. The Congress has decided to non-co-operate and has resorted to mass civil disobedience. The Congress has been outlawed. What has the rest of India done? We have offered our hand of co-operation for the object of winning the war provided it is accepted as that of a confident friend with a share and authority in the Government and that a definite promise is given that we shall reap our share in the fruits of victory when we win it. That has been rejected and yet our organization is being treated like the Congress organization which represents no doubt a solid body of Hindus. Both the organizations, the Congress and the Muslim League are treated alike. They would like to outlaw the Muslim League. We are quite ready for it."

Mr. Jinnah asserted that the Hindus were responsible for holding up the progress of the country. He asked: "Can we Mussalmans of India accept Akhand Hindusthan, Hindu Raj over the entire subcontinent? Is it possible to expect Muslim India to agree to Akhand Hindusthan and Hindu Raj. This is their proposal. They have not given up their dream. On the other hand they talk of independence. Whose independence? I have repeatedly warned you that when they talk of independence, they mean independence of Hindu India and slavery of Muslim India. Can you achieve Pakistan without independence of India? When we say Pakistan, we mean not our independence only but independence of Hindus also If the Hindus, owing to their obsession, or dream or cussedness put obstruction in the freedom of both and insist upon the freedom of one and slavery of the other, I ask you, who are responsible for holding up the progress of the country except the Hindus"

## Committee of Action

The following main resolutions were passed:

Whereas the Muslim League in its annual session held at Delhi in April, 1943 had, in view of the vague, indefinite and unsettled policy of the British Government towards the Muslim demand of Pakistan on the one hand and the unpatriotic shortsighted and antagonistic attitude of the Hindus on the other, resolved to rely on the untiring efforts, grim determination and willing sacrifice of the Mussalmans of India generally and the Muslims of Pakistan zone in particular for the attainment of their cherished goal, this session of the League hereby resolve to appoint a Committee of Action of not less than five and not more than seven to be nominated by the President to prepare and organize Muslims all over India to meet all contingencies, resist the imposition of all-India federation or any other constitution for one united India and prepare them for the coming struggle for the achievement of Pakistan.

## Five-year Programme

Whereas, as the first step towards consolidating the strength of the Muslims of Pakistan areas and preparing them for the heavy and onerous responsibilities inherent in the status of an independent sovereign State, the All-India Muslim League has, with the support and co-operation of the Muslims succeeded in establishing its governments in all the Pakistan Provinces, which has naturally opened up vast opportunities to the Muslim representatives in the Assemblies and Cabinets for service to their people in the Provincial sphere of activities like education, agriculture, irrigation, providing with facilities for labour, economic holdings and fair rent for tenants etc., and whereas it is acutely realized that neither the people nor the Provincial States, which have for long been denied opportunities for a fair and natural development due to historical, political and in some instances communal considerations will be able to ameliorate their lot to any appreciable degree or effectively function as a State without a gigantic and co-ordinated drive in the field of economic reconstruction and State industrialization, this session of the League hereby authorizes the President to appoint a committee with power to prepare a comprehensive scheme for a five-year programme for the economic and social uplift : State industrialization in Pakistan zones, for the introduction of free primary basic education, reform of the land system, stabilization of rent security of tenure, improvement in the condition of labour and agriculture and control of money lending. The Committee shall submit its report as early as possible and an interim report not later than June 1944 to the Working Committee for necessary action thereon.

# THE HINDU MAHASABHA

The silver jubilee session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha opened at Amritsar on December 25th, 1943. Due to the sudden illness of Dr. Savarkar, Dr. S. P. Mukherjee was elected President at the annual session.

Following are the main points from the President's speech—Refering to a settlement with the Muslim League, he said, "I do not believe in patched up pacts and compromises. If a settlement with the League is not possible in view of its obstructive and anti-national policy, it does not mean that we should be slow to offer our hand of comradeship to those Muslims and members of other communities whose political ideals are consistent with the unity and freedom of India.

### Mahasabha's Goal

"As long as a third party remains in India and an aggressive anti-national and anti-Hindu Muslim League Party holds its sway over the Muslim masses enjoying the favours of the British governments, and planing to veto the elementary rights of the majority, the Hindus for their sheer existence must have their own political organization to fight for their own rights and liberties. The political goal of the Hindu Mahasabha is complete independence for India.

### Peace or War

"I believe more firmly than ever before that as soon as the third party, withdraws, communal peace will reign again in India. It may be that during the period of transition, outburst of mutual distrust and jealousy may disfigure the Indian soil. Ultimately the choice before the two communities must be either peace, based on mutual tolerance and understanding or civil war. I plead with all the emphasis at my command that the former may be the final outcome of Hindu-Moslem relationship of India."

The following main resolution was passed :—

"That in view of the deplorable situation prevailing in the country and in view of the deepening sense of frustration paralysing the national will, the Conference expresses its resentment at the attitude adopted by the British Government in as much as they have not yet responded to the national demand (1) for the immediate declaration of the National Independence and (2) for immediate formation of a National Government. The conference records its opinion that the latest speech delivered at

Calcutta by Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, is profoundly disappointing and in the interests of both effective defence of India and the economic rehabilitation of the country it is essential (*a*) that Mr. Amery should be removed from the position of the Secretary of State for India, (*b*) that the political deadlock should be ended (*c*) that the political prisoners and detenues should be released forthwith and (*d*) that negotiations be started for co-ordinating all nationalist elements in the country and for mobilising the resources of India for National Defence.

"The Conference reaffirms its adherence to the principle of preserving the integrity of India and the introduction of Federalism in the future Constitution of India with a strong Centre. It demands that no freedom should be accorded to the provinces or to any community or section to secede from the Indian Federation. It also demands that representative Assemblies both in the Central and Provincial spheres should be constituted on the principle of joint electorates and one man, one vote.

"The Hindu Mahasabha reiterates the assurances given to the minorities that their religion and culture shall be adequately protected.

### Bengal Famine

"This Conference records its opinion that the Bengal famine, which is responsible for the loss of lakhs and lakhs of lives and for widespread misery, destitution and malnutrition affecting over a crore of Bengal's population, is a man-made famine. The food crisis and the sufferings of the people were accentuated by the bungling and inefficiency of the Muslim League Ministry, which was installed in office by manœuvring on the part of the then Governor of Bengal. The price racket and the black market were encouraged by the policy of the League Ministry, which appointed its party supporters as Government agents for the purchase of rice in famine-stricken Bengal and who were given advances of more than Rs. 5 crores for such purpose

"This Conference offers its heartfelt sympathy to the victims of famine and their families and calls upon the British Government to appoint an impartial commission to inquire into the causes of the famine and to report as to how the persons responsible for this famine should be dealt with.

"This Conference calls upon the Government to appoint a representative committee composed of the leaders of all parties to formulate a scheme or rehabilitation in order to restore the social and economic life of the Province."

Another resolution adopted was this :—

"In view of the fact that the Hindus of Muslim majority provinces have repeatedly complained to the Hindu Mahasabha regarding the unjust and oppressive treatment meted out to them by the Muslim Governments of these Provinces, this Conference requests the President to appoint a committee of five persons to inquire into the grievances with instructions to submit their reports as early as possible."

# FAMINE IN INDIA

For the first time, after several decades, 'famine' made its appearance in Bengal and in some parts of India. In Calcutta and in rural areas of Bengal, men, women and children were dying of starvation.

Regarding this prevalence of famine in Bengal, *Times* remarked on 20th September, 1943—"failure to end such conditions is not only a reflection in British and Indian statesmen and administrators, but a great disservice to the war effort, for the Presidency is destined to become the base of the greatest military operations in Asia."

With reference to the Indian famine in 1873 a despatch from the Viceroy and Governor-General to the Secretary of State on November 7, 1873 is well worth quoting—"Her Majesty's Government may rely upon the Government of India not shrinking from using every available means at whatever cost, to prevent, so far as they can, any loss of the lives of Her Majesty's subjects in consequence of the calamity which now threatens Bengal."

The harrowing details of the famine condition in Bengal and Calcutta can best be described by quoting the words of *New Statesman* of London—"The descriptions of life in Calcutta read like extracts from some medieval chronicle of the black death."

The situation was greatly aggravated by the efforts of higher authorities to suppress as far as possible, the news of famine leaking to other parts of the world. Even the death-rates were not correctly reported. On October 14, Mr. L. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, stated that he understood that the death rate in Bengal was estimated at about 1,000 a week including Calcutta, but it might be higher. Commenting on this estimate of Mr. Amery on the death-rate of Bengal, Calcutta *Statesman* remarked: "Continuous appearance of effort on the part of persons somewhere within India's governmental machine, perhaps out here, perhaps in Whitehall, to play down, suppress, distort or muffle the truth about Bengal is dragging the fair name of the British Raj needlessly low."

### Calcutta "Statesman's" Service

Deep gratitude was expressed everywhere for the signal service which Calcutta *Statesman* did to give publicity to the pitiable condition of Calcutta due to famines which not only awoke the higher authorities to their senses but helped to pour relief funds from everywhere.

"That so important a Province as Bengal, lying conspicuously within the zone of hostilities, should have been allowed to slide into present hideous economic mess is a disgrace not only to Indian public life but to the traditions of British rule." (*Statesman*, August 29, 1943).

"We say with deliberation that the present Bengal famine constitutes the worst and most reprehensible administrative breakdown in India since the political disorders of 1930-31." (*Statesman*, Sept. 23, 1943).

"We have made it very plain that for the occurrence of the famine itself, we hold personages in New Delhi, in Calcutta and in Whitehall —whether Indian and British, and the British are at the top—jointly responsible. There has been shared Indo-British inefficiency, which disgraces both parties." (*Statesman*, Oct, 15, 1943).

### Causes

The various causes enumerated here are ascribed by various sources :

(1) Hoarding by sellers and also by consumer-hoarders—Sellers in

order to be rich overnight at the expense of poor consumers hoarded enormous quantities of food-stuffs and sold them in the black market at prohibitive rates regardless of the controlled rates fixed by the Government. Some consumers due to panic and nervousness began to hoard foods much excess of their needs which gave opportunity for the sellers to rocket their prices.

(2) Cessation of imports of rice from Burma. But this a very slight or remote cause of the Bengal famine. Because the rice import annually averaged 500,000 tons and was practically balanced by the export of rice from India.

(3) Requirements of armed forces of Allied Nations in India and the large purchases of food-staffs, sometimes beyond their requirements, for military authorities.

(4) Failure of Government to make proper arrangements for distribution of food-staffs among deficit areas of the available surpluses of the country.

(5) Ravages by cyclones and floods

(6) Purchase of food-staffs and grains in the open markets by the Government and large industrial concerns at competitive prices at the expense of ordinary consumers

(7) Stoppage of river transports, bullock carts and other means of conveyance of goods in the interior of Bengal which almost stopped food movement in Bengal.

(8) Lack of co-ordination and all-India policy regarding food between the provinces and the 'Centre' resulting in the flouting of each other's views.

When the shadow of the coming famine was approaching, there were continued bickerings between provinces regarding the supply of grains from surplus provinces to deficit provinces.

(9) Failure of distributing to deficit provinces the surpluses of the surplus provinces and States due to lack of planning and co-ordination. This is the prime responsibility of the Centre.

(10) Large exports of food grains to Persian Gulf, Near East, African ports and Ceylon Islands where Indian communities live in the face of threatened famine to meet the respective wants of these countries. The total exports of food grains from India during 1942-43 was 370,000 tons.

(11) Failure of the Government to procure food grains from Australia, Canada, etc. for India in time due to the general apathy or the want of shipping space.

(12) Rise of new consumer class, *i.e.*, the Indian army strength of over 2 millions, a class of wage-earners due to defence constructions, growth of new industries, expansion of old industries and expansion of multiple Government activities.

(13) No increase in grain production : as compared with three prewar years the combined acreage for basic food-grains, rice and wheat are almost constant. If statistics are correct, rice production in India from 1911-12 to 1942-43 has remained nearly constant between the figures of 25 million tons and 27 million tons. In the mean time the population has increased from about 311 millions in 1910-11 to 388 millions in 1941.

(14) Inflation.

(15) Hoarding of food grains and speculation by dealers.

(16) Corruption and administrative negligence.

(17) Breakdown of confidence (*vide Mr. B. R. Sen's speech in the Council of State, Nov. 1943*).

(18) Reluctance of the Government to apply Famine Code to Bengal.

### Government Measures

Government no doubt took some measures for the improvement of food situation in India before the outbreak of famine, but these measures, though good intentioned, were carried out half-heartedly and without any proper co-ordination and lack of public spirit among the officers and departments entrusted with the work. The following are the measures adopted—

(1) *Notification under Rule 81 (2), (3) of the Defence of India Rules* empowering Provincial Governments and Chief Commissioners to control the prices of certain essential commodities, such as food-stuffs, salt, kerosene and medical supplies.

(2) *Food Conferences.*

(3) Establishment of *Central Food Advisory Council* in June, 1942, to collect, study and disseminate information on food, to plan on an all-India basis the food programme and to advice the competent authorities on the equitable distribution of stocks in hand.

(4) *Creation of Food Department* in December, 1942 for the administration of all measures for control of prices, supply and distribution of food-stuffs and for the procurement and purchase of requirements for the Defence Services.

(5) *Series of price control conferences* for recommendations to the Government.

*First Price Control Conference* held on 18th and 19th October, 1939 expressed the general opinion that it was not at that stage necessary to prevent the rise in price of agricultural products. *The Second Price Control Conference* was held on 24th and 25th January, 1940. The general opinion in this Conference, too was still to favour of non-interference with rise in the basic prices of agricultural products. *The Third Price Control Conference* was held in October 16 and 17, 1941. At this Conference most attention was laid to the cases of cotton cloth and yarn. In this Conference Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar observed that there did not seem to be very grave apprehension at the moment regarding the rise in price of agricultural products. *Fourth Price Control Conference* was held on February 6 and 7, 1942 when it was recognised that the accommodation of traffic was of utmost importance and it might have to take precedence over control of prices. The Conference recommended that inter-provincial exports should not be prohibited and also reaffirmed that price control administration should be left to the provinces. *Fifth Conference* was held on April 7 and 8, 1942 when the vital importance of linking control over distribution with price control was fully emphasised and the Conference recommended the introduction of the licensing of wholesale dealers by Provincial and State Governments. Discretion was given to Provincial Governments for licensing retail dealers. *Sixth Conference* was held on Sept. 7, 1942.

(6) *Food Grains Control Orders.*

[*The following table does not list all food control orders. It is intended to show the development of general food control.*]

1. WHEAT CONTROL ORDER, 1942.

(*a*) Came into force with effect from April 30, 1942.

(*b*) Extends to the whole of British India.

(*c*) Regulates both import and export of wheat under authority.

(*d*) Does not apply to import or export of wheat—

(*i*) up to 2½ maunds as personnal luggage,

(*ii*) under and in accordance with military credit notes.

2. FOODGRAINS CONTROL ORDER, 1942.

(*a*) Issued by the Central Government with effect from May, 21, 1942 and enforced in *all Provinces* from different dates.

(*b*) Extends to the WHOLE of British India and come into force from dates notified by the Provincial Governments.

(*c*) Applies to such foodgrains as may be specified by the Provincial Government from time to time.

(*d*) Regulates purchase, sale, or storage for the sale in wholesale quantities—above 20 maunds—of specified foodgrains by licence.

(*e*) Does not apply to producers or their tenants.

(*f*) Provides penalty of confiscation in addition to imprisonment and fine for breaches of the order by way of withholding of stocks and thus interfering with normal trade.

3. FOODGRAINS (FUTURES AND OPTIONS PROHIBITION) ORDER, 1942.

(*a*) Came into force with effect from May 28, 1942.

(*b*) Extends to the WHOLE of British India.

(*c*) Applies only to WHEAT and GRAM at present (but steps in hand to extend its scope to all the seven major foodgrains, as also PADDY).

(*d*) Intended to control speculative transactions and forward purchases likely to effect price tendencies and cornering of foodgrains on large scale.

4. FOODGRAINS MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER, 1943.

Aims at regulating exports of major foodgrains over the whole of India. The Central Government prepared a model draft Order and sent it to the provinces and States and each Government was asked to adapt it with necessary modifications to suit local conditions. Nearly all provincial Governments, Administrations and States of major importance have issued this Order.

5. SUGAR CONTROL ORDER, April 1942.—

Control over the price and movement of sugar produced in India.

(7) Grow more food campaign :—About Rs. 100 lakhs have been lent to the provinces to finance part of their food production drive and over Rs. 50 lakhs have been sanctioned as grants to enable them to subsidise measures calculated to increase production.

### Bengal Position

Since the month of May, 1943, price of rice in Bengal began to rise sharply and the commodity tended to become scarce. The Bengal Ministry ascribed hoarding and profiteering as the main reasons of this vicious tendency and a country-wide anti-hoarding drive was undertaken. A house to house search for surplus rice took place on June 7 and 8, 1943 all over Bengal excluding the City of Calcutta. The Food Minister, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, in reply to a query from the Opposition in Bengal Legislative Assembly, on July 12, regarding statistics of the anti-hoarding drive undertaken by the Government, revealed that *the general picture that he might present to the House was that practically in all places deficits have been reported.* In August, a similar house to house search for rice was made in Calcutta but the result was not announced. In the debate, the Ministry refused to declare famine but agreed to take all possible steps as were needed to counteract a famine.

## Bengal Government's Procurement Plan

The Government had announced their procurement plan on the system of a descending scale of prices, *i.e.*, till the middle of August, the price was fixed at Rs. 30/- per md., and then the prices were lowered every successive week.

This plan did not succeed. Instead it resulted to a wholesale disappearance of rice from the market and prices began to soar above Rs. 40/- per md. Sternly warning the traders that their stocks might be seized and their licenses cancelled for ever, in case they withdrew their stocks from the market, Mr. Suhrawardy had said on Aug. 27 :—

Government were determined to pursue their policy to its logical conclusion. He would appeal to the merchants to go on with their business as usual to purchase their rice and paddy from the villages and sell them in the open market, to bring out their stocks and give them to the retailers so that the retailers could put them on the market, and not to withdraw their stocks or withdraw themselves from the market. In case they would not listen to his appeal, he wanted it to be clearly understood that in the interests of the public he would be forced to seize their stocks and remove them, and that they would run the risk of losing their license to trade for ever. Rich people might not like the fixation of prices and might be prepared to go to any lengths, to obtain supplies, but it was in the interest of the vast majority of the population that this step was taken.

But no improvement in the situation took place.

## Central Assembly Discussion on Famine

The Bengal famine was discussed in the Central Assembly on August 10, 1943.

The transport aspect of the food problem was explained by *Sir Edward Benthall,* War Transport Member.

Sir Edward remarked : In recent weeks progress had been made in co-ordinating the work of five different agencies, whose close co-operation was essential for a successful solution of the problem, namely, the Food Department, the Government of India, the Governments of the surplus provinces, the Governments of the receiving provinces, the priorities organisation. The result of such co-operation was demonstrated in the situation in Bombay, where six months ago, the position was desperate but now, owing to the collaboration of the Central Government and other Provincial Governments, special trains had been arranged, rationing had been introduced and there was ample supply of millets and wheat, and there was no general anxiety.

The Transport Member admitted that the movement programme to South India fell short of expectations owing to railway operational difficulties but it was satisfactory that at the end of July 105·5 wagons per day were passing through Delhi against a target of 110 wagons a day in that direction.

Food-grains for Travancore and Cochin were moving *via* Karachi and although he had no recent figures, he had no reason to suppose that plan was not operating satisfactorily.

Referring to Bengal, he said that priority arrangements had been made to move 90 wagons of foodstuffs a day through the E. I. R. and 100 wagons a day through the B. N. R. besides foodstuffs sent by other railways and those produced in the Provinces, and those sent in by steamer from Karachi. One steamer had been loaded and further shipments were being arranged.

The quantity sent through the E. I. R. and B. N. R. would represent some 8,000,000 lbs. a day, which would be sufficient to feed more than 3,000,000 people at two and a half lbs. a day for each. The population of Calcutta and Howrah was 2,500,000. Efficient co-operation and energetic management could see the Province of Bengal through the next critical weeks, if support was given to both the Government of India and the Government of Bengal instead of making the sufferings of the people the sport of politics.

*Mr. P. J. Griffiths,* European Group, after commenting on the "incredible slowness" of the Government of India and the obstinacy and obstruction of the provinces, said that the basic plan, though it failed when it came to Bengal, did much to ease the situation regarding wheat. It was certainly a plan which lessened the disaster, and the change at the time it was made from the basic plan to the policy of free trade was the part of wisdom and statesmanship and he for one would not be a party to any condemnation of the Government on that score.

Suggesting practical action under four heads, he advocated, firstly, rationing in urban areas all over the country, secondly, a drive for food stocks similar to the recent drive in Calcutta, thirdly, very much stronger action against offenders and, fourthly, a very much stronger line with Provincial Governments which would not play.

Mr. Griffiths compared the methods adopted in India with that followed in Chunking where big prosperous merchants who had offended against the food law were paraded through the public streets with words of ignominy and contempt written upon them. Was it not time that something really drastic was done in this country? Dealings of the Central Government with Provincial Governments, Mr. Giffiths emphasised, were bilateral. Provincial Governments wanted support from the Central Government in many matters, and the Central Government had, through indirect methods, endless ways of bringing pressure on the Provincial Government. He declared that the greatest obstinacy had been shown by some of those provinces which were at present governed by section 93.

*Mr. K. C. Neogy* compared the present situation in Bengal with what existed in 1770, when the East India Company hoarded food in the name of its employees. The East India Company, he said, still existed in the country. Lord Clive might not be with them but there was the Lord of Clive Street installed in the Government benches.

India, Mr. Neogy pointed out, was normally a deficit country with regard to foodstuffs. It was admitted that there were 20,00,000 soldiers enlisted in the country and a very large number of foreign troops brought from outside besides the large number of foreign prisoners of war who he understood were being entertained with a lavishness due to foreign friendly potentates—all these meant an excessive consumption of food and went to aggravate the deficit.

He suggested that ships such as those advertised by Mr. Griffiths with millions of tons of wheat from Australia and other surplus areas, should steam towards India, and as an emergent measure military authorities should be induced to part with a part of their stocks.

The Food Member had referred to the attitude of the Bengal Government representatives at the food conference, but, asked Mr. Neogy, what self-respecting Government could be expected to depend upon the Government of India. It had been stated in reply to his questions that 793,000 tons were required to be sent to Bengal and it was agreed that that quantity was going to be sent to that province by the Central Government. But actually 39,693 tons had been provided. What, asked Mr. Neogy, was the use of the Bengal Government disclosing its plans to a Government of this character. He was not surprised therefore that the Government of Bengal did not take the Government of India seriously in this matter. It had also been stated in reply to his questions that there had been no exports from Bengal after March this year. But he wanted to know what was the export from December up to March. No figure had been given to him, but in the Bengal legislature the figure given of export in 1943 was 2·84 lakh tons of rice. He did not know how far this was correct but that was the figure given.

Sir Edward Benthall: Exported whereto?

Mr. Neogy said: I don't care where it went so long as it went out of the province and was thus denied to the people of the province.

*Sir Azizul Haque*, Food Member, winding up the debate declared he yielded to none in the House in feeling for the sufferings of the people. The speeches seemed to suggest that the situation was solely the result of one or two factors which each speaker stressed. For instance it had been stated that huge quantities of rice were lost with the loss of Burma. The Food Member pointed out that the total rice production in India was 25,000,000 tons and the total import from Burma was 1¼ million tons. So far as Bengal was concerned, the average imports from Burma were 400,000 tons, and excluding exports from Bengal the net import into that province was roughly 200,000 tons. In 1941-42 the net import into Bengal was 224,000 tons as against a production of 8¼ million tons.

Regarding the attitude of Bengal Government, Sir Azizul Huque said —As regards rice, the statement on behalf of Bengal was as follows— "we do not require for the next few months any rice even though we are in deficit." Other provinces thereupon considered deficits and surpluses without taking Bengal into account.

### Serious Situation in Bengal

The situation took a very serious turn and a press communique from New Delhi on July 23, 1943, said:

In view of the gravity of rice position in India, the Central Government find it impossible to undertake, until further notice, further exports of rice from India.

Changes in the Food Department of the Government of India had taken place, Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava appointed Food Member in place of Sir Muhammad Azizul Huq. Mr. B. R. Sen, I.C.S. was appointed Director General of Food. By the end of August. Sir Jwala Prasad visited Calcutta and a meeting of the Regional Food Council—Eastern Region was held on August 27 under his chairmanship. The Food Member said in the meeting:

"Provincial boundaries are often quite independent of economic boundaries; the truth of this simple but fundamental fact has at no time in the history of British India been so forcibly demonstrated as now, when under the stress of the conditions created by war, tendency has developed for provinces and States which are nearly self-sufficient in food grains to put up barriers to conserve what they have got with disastrous consequences to the economic life of the region as a whole.

Referring to the recent controversy over free trade *vs.* provincial barriers, Sir Jawala Prosad wanted to impress on all the importance of adopting a regional rather than a purely provincial attitude in the matter. While every province or State should provide for itself by making the most economical use of its resources, it should also do its utmost to allow the maximum surpluses to go into the deficit areas. In other words, a province should use its powers under the D. I. R. not to put up a Chinese wall round its borders to stop all movement of foodgrains outside, but like 'traffic policemen', use them to ensure a regular and controlled flow of surplus foodgrains to deficit areas, having regard to the economic situation within its borders. Otherwise, a situation may soon arise particularly in this zone, which the Central Government faced with the pressing and overriding problems created by war across its borders, may not for long be able to allow to continue without direct and active intervention."

### Representation to British Government

Sir J. P. Srivastava disclosed on August 27 at a discussion meeting with members of the Bengal Food Council that the Government of India were making representations to His Majesty's Government to render such help as they could to relieve the food situation.

### Limitless Sink in Bengal

In the same meeting Sir Jwala Prosad inquired *if the members of the Food Council who were present could throw any light on the mystery which seemed to surround the disappearance of stocks supplied to this province so quickly as if going into a limitless sink.* He informed the members that he had to satisfy other provinces in this respect before they could be induced to part with more grains out of their stocks for Bengal. He then briefly explained the food policy of the Government of India and gave an idea of the extent to which help could be expected from other provinces of India.

The members of the Bengal Food Council who were present at the discussion put forward various suggestions for the remedy of the situation, and emphasised the urgency of the Government of Bengal taking full responsibility for feeding all classes of the people, and that with that end in view of securing surplus or available stocks of food grains Strong criticism was made by them about the manner in which the Bengal Government conducted their purchasing scheme through the appointment of a sole purchasing agent without fixing a price-limit and without ensuring proper steps for their supervision. Emphasis was laid on the necessity of supplying food stocks by the Government of India from other provinces of India and beyond. Improvement in the present transport arrangement was also urged.

### Food Member's Confession

At the conclusion of his five day visit to Calcutta, Sir J. P. Srivastava told the Associated Press on August, 30 :

During his visit to Calcutta last November, he had consulted almost every section of opinion in Calcutta whether there was any danger of the food situation in Bengal deteriorating. No one seemed to have any misgivings in this direction at that time and he went away satisfied that there would be no shortage of food. *"The fact of the matter is that we have all erred and the main thing now for us is to get together and do*

" [illegible] Sept. 7)

### Sir Thomas Rutherford's Broadcast

Broadcasting from the Calcutta station of All-India Radio, on Aug., 8, Sir Thomas Rutherford Acting Governor of Bengal, said:

"Even on the merest subsistence level, Bengal would consume 24 million seers of rice a day or 651,000 tons a month, and after allowing for the exports in 1942 of a large part of the carry-over from the good crop of 1941-42, and the loss of about a million and a half tons of rice due to cyclone, flood and blight in the 1942-43 crop, it would appear that the Province was short of the normal requirement by not less than seven weeks' food, or of one month's food if all had been on subsistence level from beginning of the year. One of the results of the anti-hoarding drive and census of May and June this year was to reveal that there were not enough stocks in the Province to last till the 'aus' crop came in, and strenuous efforts were made both by the Central and Provincial Governments to get supplies from outside. We do not know exactly what came into the Province on private account during the period of free-trade with the adjoining Provinces of Bihar, Assam and Orissa, but from March to the end of September approximately 415,000 tons were brought into the Province on Government account. It did not go into the black market, as has been suggested, except in so far as retailers in controlled shops played a dirty game of keeping back portions of their supply received from Government for sale at the back door at enhanced prices. A very large portion of the Government stocks went to feed Greater Calcutta and the essential services, thus relieving the districts from the pressure on their stocks by importunate buyers from Calcutta. Greater Calcutta's population is one fifteenth of the whole of Bengal's population and it produces no food. Recently it has been possible to send to the districts considerable supplies and every effort is being made to speed up despatch. We calculate that if we can get 250,000 tons of some kind of foodstuffs from outside in the next three months we may turn the corner and there seems to be a fair prospect that we shall: of that 70,000 tons only will be rice, so many of you must reconcile yourselves to a temporary change of diet.

The *aus* crop is estimated to yield 18 lakhs of tons of rice, and if we can get the cultivator to bring out what he has to spare we shoud be all right until the *aman* rice comes in, when I hope our troubles will be at an end. The standing crops look most promising.

With the memory of last year's calamities before him, I can understand the cultivator's reluctance to part with food until he sees that the *aman* crop is safe, but every local Union Board must constitute itself into a Food Vigilance Committee and persuade everybody in their jurisdiction with a real surplus to disgorge it or report to the local officer so that he can requisition. Rewards have been offered for such information. I have sent personal instructions to every District Officer that he is to drop routine and let unimportant work slide, and devote his energies as far as possible amidst the burden cast on him by the war to this food business. I have told them to requisition drastically for local requirements where necessary and by 'drastic' I mean without regard to personalities or social position. The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has been asked to do the same.

In 24-Parganas and Midnapore I saw rice for sale in practically every hat and petty grocer's shop, and apparently plenty of other foodgrains. Nonetheless, though Government are now actually purchasing at the control rate of Rs. 20/- a maund, the prices demanded were such as the poor could only pay by mortgaging their little bits of land, or selling their household possessions. It is this price racket—based on scarcity—which has been killing the people just as much as the scarcity. Cannot some form of social pressure be applied to stop this sin against humanity?

* * * *

The Bengal Government has had to cope with an almost unmanageable problem, and has had to struggle against considerable elements of the population, both in village and town, intent on defeating its efforts to distribute what food there was at reasonable prices. Government may have made mistakes, but the constant attacks in the Press and on the platform must have tended to sap public confidence and made its task more difficult. The cloud of suspicion and doubt roused by political controversy did Bengal incalculable harm in adjoining Provinces and throughout India. I can say this from personal experience as Governor of Bihar. For instance, it was common belief in Bihar that Calcutta had two months' stocks when it was claimed—and truly—it had only 3 days.

There have been many deaths due to insufficient nourishment during the last three months amongst those whose constitutions were already weakened by malaria and other diseases. But I think it is true to say that many of the casualties have, not unnaturally, been amongst those who live by begging or were dependent on the kindness of their relations and neighbours. Laterly, however, the out-of-work landless labourers, or their deserted families, have made their appearance more frequently amongst those seeking food. When the decent poor are reduced to such straits, as they now are in many areas, it is time for everybody in a position to do so to help to the best of his or her ability the efforts of the administration to cope with the crisis in the life of Bengal."

### Gregory Report

The Food-grains Policy Committee presided over by Sir Theodore Gregory issued its Report in Sept. 1943. Following are the main recommendations : (1) For the duration of war India must cease to be exporting country and become a net importing country; (2) a central food-grains reserve shall be created; (3) in order to secure food-grains from the cultivator, effort must be made to increase the supply of goods he needs but failing such increase it would be advisable for Government to secure supplies of precious metals for sale to the cultivator; (4) rationing should be introduced in urban areas on the principle of a daily minimum ration of one lb. cereals for an adult; (5) procurement of food-grains instead of requisitioning as far as possible. The problem of procurement is linked with the problem of increasing the supply of goods which the cultivator needs.

### Central Control of Food Announced

The All-India Food Conference met at New Delhi on October 13, Sir J. P. Srivastava presiding. The decision of the Government of India to take supreme control of the Indian Food Situation and to override Provincial Governments, if necessary, was announced by the Food Member in this Conference. He said :

"The situation in which we find ourselves demand the united and unselfish efforts of all concerned", said Sir Jawala Prosad. "Whatever may be the case in normal times what goes on in each Province or State in the production, distribution and utilisation of food supplies can no longer be regarded as the undivided concern of that Province or State. On the contrary, it is the concern of everyone in India. It affects not only our neighbours within India but Allied nations to whom we look for help."

"Nothing can be more clear than that a public opinion in India and world at large now looks to the Government of India to lead and direct your united efforts within the common plan. I conceive it to be my unescapable duty as Food Member of the Government of India to accept that challenge and the trust it implies. I shall discharge it by every means at my command and look to representatives of the Provinces and States to give me your support and co-operation. In the mobilisation of India's resources the Government of India will have to take and implement decisions which may at times conflict with what appear to be local or sectional interests. Whenever possible the Government of India will proceed after consultation with you and with your consent but if circumstances should compel us to proceed otherwise I look to you to accept and implement those decisions which we alone can take on behalf of all."

"We can no longer afford either failure or the prospect of failure and in discharge of my duty I shall not hesitate to exercise whatever or invoke the use of whatever powers are essential to ensure success. If degree of superintendence and control at every stage may be necessary, we are to convince the world and Allied nations of the justification for the allocation of precious shipping for the importation of food we must convince them that we have gone to the utmost to help ourselves."

He announced that the export of foodgrains from India had already been stopped and the only exceptions would be for ships sailing from Indian ports, for airline personnel in countries adjacent to India and for a few isolated communities of neighbouring countries, the total quantities involved being less than a thousand tons a month.

A Food Advisory Body would be set up at the Centre to obtain the advice and collaboration of non-official opinion.

The *Gregory* report makes it clear that the problem is not merely one of allocating and distributing surpluses nor of securing imports. These are important, indeed vital factors, but the problem is insoluble without efficient procurement and efficient distribution in every part of India both in the deficit and the surplus areas. If we are to convince the world and the Allied nations, and we must convince them, of the justification for the allocation of precious shipping for the importation of food, we must convince them, that we have gone to the utmost to help ourselves. Nothing, therefore, must be left undone to ensure that we are making available to the public every ounce of food that we can produce. This first test will be our procurement arrangements for the kharif crops. We shall in the course of this conference, be discussing other measures, such as rationing designed to secure equitable distribution and the economic use of our resources, and I trust that in your approach to these questions you will constantly bear in mind that the eyes of the world are upon us"

There are three announcements of policy, which are the peculiar province of the Government of India itself, which I can name at this stage. The first is that we accept the recommendation of the Committee that India must cease to be a net exporter of foodstuffs.

* * * *

The second point which I would mention is that of imports. The Government of India appreciates to the full the vital part which imports can and must play, and accepts the recommendations in this behalf which the Food-grains Policy Committee has made.

The third point is that it is my definite intention to associate public opinion with our work. With this point in view I propose to set up at the Centre, in an advisory capacity, a body representative of all important elements.

### Statutory Price Control of major Food-grains, Urban Rationing and Procurement by Provinces Announced

Statutory price control of major food-grains in all provinces, urban rationing and procurement to be undertaken by the provinces, were the Government of India's three decisions announced by the Food Department Secretary, in the concluding session of the Food Conference on October 16, 1943.

Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member, announced that the first ship with foodgrains from abroad was already unloading at an Indian port and the second ship was expected to arrive at any moment.

It was announced that Mr. C. C. Desai, I.C.S., had been appointed Controller-General of Civil Supplies under the Hoarding and Profiteering Ordinance. It was understood that he would have three Deputy Controllers under him.

Statutory price control of wheat was tried earlier in 1943 and then withdrawn owing to difficulties that arose. In deciding to re-impose price control not only of wheat but of other foodgrains the Government of India have two reasons for confidence that the scheme will succeed now. Firstly, the experience of earlier experiments showed that price control to be effective should be simultaneously applied to all essential commodities and not to some isolated article. The decision, therefore, is to apply control in respect of all major foodgrains while under the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance Government have also power to control a whole range of consumers' goods. Secondly, Government have in their hands the weapon of imports to fight the profiteer and black market racketeer.

### Food Debate in the Central Assembly

Initiating the debate Sir J. P. Srivastava said in the Central Assembly on 12th November, 1943—

*Exports* have been stopped with the exception of small quantities required mainly for Indian seamen and for *bonafide* stores or ships which sail from Indian ports. Regarding exports "we have continuously pressed upon His Majesty's Government the supreme necessity of importing quantities of food-grains from abroad to make up the gaps in our own supply.

"We attach the greatest importance to two points, namely, rationing of Calcutta and the procurement of the *Aman* crop."

Replying to the debate the Food Member further said: "Government of Bengal have made a survey from all the districts in October and the result showed roughly 58,000 deaths due to starvation and disease combined with under-nourishment. I hold no brief for these figures."

Regarding some form of authoritative enquiry into the famine in Bengal: its origin, causes and its remedy, the Food Member declared: "So far as the Government of India is concerned, we are convinced, that no form of enquiry would be appropriate to the end in view unless it was so constituted and conducted as to be above and outside politics, constructive in its approach to the problem and directed to secure administrative approval and practical measures to prevent a recurrence of famine and to minimise its effects."

The Muslim League amendment asking for the appoint of Royal Commission was negatived in the Assembly by 41 votes to 26; the Congress Party, the Nationalists and some unattached members not voting. The other amendments were all rejected without a division.

### All-India Policy

The Food Member then informed that Government of India policy such as (1) *Prohibition of Exports,* (2) Procurement of imports, (3) Association of public with the policy, (4) Extension of urban rationing, (5) Rigid enforcement of Food-grain Control Order, (6) Improvement of the procurement machinery, (7) Price control.

### Debate in the Council of State

Initiating the debate in the Council of State, Hon. Mr. B. R. Sen, the Director-General of Food, said among other things—"The major trouble in Bengal has been not so much an intrinsic shortage of essential food-grains as a breakdown of public confidence. Unless and until there is a return of public confidence generally in Bengal, the situation is not likely to improve to any appreciable extent inspite of an intrinsic sufficiency of food-grains."

### House of Commons Debate

A full dress debate on Bengal famine was opened in the House of Commons on November 4, 1943, by Mr. F. Pethwick Lawrence, who said among other things—"The main cause of this increase in prices was inflation. For that inflation, the Government of India and no body else could be held responsible". He did not think Mr. Amery would dispute that inflation was, at any rate, one of the causes—he would say one of the main causes—of the present situation.

He also said: "I still think our Government of India—including in that expression all our acting personnel both here and India—must take a substantial share of the blame for what has taken place."

### Viscount Wavell's Visit to Calcutta

Viscount Wavell assumed charge as Governor-General of India at New Delhi on October 20. He came to Calcutta on October 26 and accompanied by Sir Thomas Rutherford, Acting Governor of Bengal, went round the city seeing the most crowded centres of homeless people who had flocked to Calcutta in search of food. As a result of the Viceroy's visit, the first step was taken to give military assistance in dealing with the food situation in the province. Major General A. V. T. Wakely took charge of control of movement of food-grains, and Major General D. L. Richardson took up with the Commander of the area the question of other help which was to be provided by the army.

The following programme was adopted for immediate execution in a food conference in Calcutta under the presidentship of the Viceroy on Oct. 28:

(1) The Bengal Government will arrange forthwith for the removal of the destitute people who have thronged into Calcutta to properly managed rest camps where they can receive food, clothing and medical attention and from where they can be despatched to their homes as soon as they are sufficiently restored.

(2) As the movement of food grains from Calcutta to the districts affected by the emergency is one of the main difficulties to be dealt with, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has agreed to make available to the Bengal Government a Major-General with considerable experience of work of this kind to assist them in improving and operating a suitable movement system.

(3) The Viceroy will ask the Commander-in-Chief to make the resources of the Army available to the maximum possible extent in the districts worst affected, particularly for the movement of foodgrains, provision of temporary shelters for relief operations and establishment of relief stores. The Army may also be able to help in some areas with the actual distribution of food and with medical relief.

### Central Government's Food Plan for 1944

An outline of the arrangements made in various parts of India for the procurement of supplies of food-grains is given here. It is explained that the machinery set up varies from place to place to suit local conditions, but has been so fashioned as to procure and make food available at reasonable prices to the cultivators, consumers and for export to deficit provinces, while keeping down the middle-man's profit to the minimum.

The salient feature of the procurement arrangements in the provinces and States is Government purchase of food-grains directly from the grower or through agents. The purchases are for the purpose of feeding the urban and deficit areas of the unit concerned, for building up reserves and for exporting to the deficit units under the revised basic plan.

In the Madras province, Grain Purchases Officers have been appointed under the Commissioner of Civil Supplies who assigns to them monthly quotas for purchase and also prescribes ceiling prices. Paddy and rice cannot be exported outside the surplus areas without a permit.

In the Coimbatore district the following scheme for requisitioning surplus stocks of food-grains from cultivators has been announced :

Paddy-owners, having between two and five acres, will be asked to give up to the Government one-fourth of their produce, five to ten acres one-third; 10 to 50 acres : half; above 50 acres—three-fourth.

Slightly different quotas of produce to be given up to the state have been fixed in the case of Cholam and Ragi. Under this scheme wherever necessary co-operative societies will be entrusted with the task of distribution of grains in the villages and in their absence panchayat boards will be asked to do the work.

In the States of Travancore and Cochin all private sale of rice and paddy is prohibited and all surplus stocks of paddy available with the cultivators are purchased by the State. Important grains can also be sold only through official agencies.

In the Bombay province, the Revenue Department is responsible for procurement arrangement and intend to buy 25 per cent of the total outturn of millets.

In the United Provinces, purchasing agents have been appointed to work under the close supervision and control of five Provincial Regional Food Controllers and a large marketing staff. It may be mentioned that the procurement operations of the U. P. Government have been so successful that they are now in a position to dominate the wheat market in the province with the result that the market prices of wheat have come down and are below the ceiling prices fixed by the U. P. Government.

In Orissa, private purchase of more than ten maunds of rice has been prohibited and purchasing agents have been appointed in all the districts, who will work under the District Officers. Storage and distribution arrangements have been made and descending scales of prices have been fixed for each district. All exports are only on Government account while drastic steps have been taken to prevent smuggling.

In the Central Provinces, an official agency to procure supplies needed for both export and domestic consumption has been appointed, but the existing trade channels will be utilized for the purpose. A virtual monopoly in favour of Government of sales in markets and mills has been established. In addition to the control of prices, there is control of movement by rail as well as road by a permit system.

In Assam, the Government's procurement arrangements are being completed in readiness for the new crop which will be harvested from December.

In Sind, two syndicates, one for wheat and the other for other grains, can alone buy for export purposes. The policy which the Government pursues is of clearing out the entire previous crop before the new crop comes into the market. All producers must sell all their surpluses to licensed dealers in the province and whatever they are unable to dispose of by a certain date the Government proceed to requisition through the medium of their purchase syndicates. Just after that, the licensed dealers submit their returns and the Government directs them to sell what is surplus to the needs of the local retailers to the purchase of syndicates for export.

In Bihar the province has been divided into six regions, each in the charge of a Grain Supply Officer whose business it is to buy food grains from surplus areas and to despatch to deficit areas. They control railway transport in order to eliminate competition in markets in which they are buying.

In the Punjab, the Government has made procurement arrangements through agents appointed for the purpose.

In Bengal, the scheme for the procurement of the "Aman" crop has already been explained by Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member, during the food debate in the Council of State on November 23. As one of the primary objects of this scheme is to re-establish confidence in the whole country no undue demand is going to be made on the cultivators' own necessary supplies. To this end the Central Government has taken over the responsibility of feeding greater Calcutta.

The main features of the scheme are that normal trade will be allowed to function under strict control to meet the normal internal requirements within the districts; a deficit district will be linked to a specified surplus district and traders will be licensed in a deficit district to procure specific quotas from the surplus district. All that the Bengal Government procurement agency will have to handle will be the requirements of essential services, rationed areas outside Calcutta and a certain quantity for a provincial reserve to meet emergent demands. Consequently, the Government procurement organisation will exert no undue pressure on the market.

A further factor, which is expected to assist in lowering of prices generally, will be the limitation of competition in the market. This will be made effective by the rationing of all urban and industrial areas.

the elimination of all large consumers, such as essential services and industries; control over movement from the surplus to the deficit areas; and control over purchases in a district for the consumption within the district.

### Deaths in the Famine

On October 14, the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery, made a number of written replies in the Commons to questions about India, chiefly the food situation.

Mr. Amery said that he understood that the death rate in Bengal was estimated at about *1,000 a week, including* Calcutta, but it might be higher.

Replying to Mr. Sorensen (Labour) who asked whether the Government of India in conjunction with provincial governments or Governors would take over all existing basic food stocks, Mr. Amery said, "It is not practicable in Indian conditions to requisition all stocks of food grain. Some stocks have already been released from army reserves."

On October 28, Mr. Amery modified this figure when he said, in reply to a question in the House of Commons:

"It is estimated that between August 15 and October 16 about 8,000 persons died in Calcutta from causes directly or indirectly due to malnutrition. No reliable figures are available for the country districts but conditions in south-east and south-west Bengal are, I fear, worse than in Calcutta. I have no reliable figure for the whole of India."

Regarding Mr. Amery's figures of death-rate into the House of Commons, the *Statesman* wrote on 16th Oct., 1943—"adept at understatement Mr. Amery admitted that Bengal's weekly death-roll from starvation 'might be higher' than his 1,000; the very imperfect official statistics available suggest that it might also be higher than our 9,000 or 11,000 which figures have those statistics as their shaky basis.

According to a statement of Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons on 16th December, 1943—Figures for Calcutta for the period August 16 to December 11, 1943 were as follows: Admission to hospitals of starving persons 16,285. Death among such admissions 6,136. In addition, during the period August 1 to December 11, 1943, the number of bodies disposed off by police or non-official relief organisations in Calcutta were 9,212. The total number of deaths from cholera in the whole of Bengal Presidency between June 27 and November 13 was 77,938.

A Press note by the Government of Bengal published on the 17th December, 1943, said—In the 12 famine-affected districts, the number of admissions in the various hospitals up to 11th December was 28,096; the number of discharges up to the same date was 15,715 and number of deaths 7,771.

Speaking in the Central Assembly in Nov. 1943, Pandit H. N. Kunzru stated that the information supplied to Mr. Amery were incorrect and he estimated the death-rate at 50,000 per week in Bengal alone. Before he made this utterance, Pandit Kunzru had extensively toured in many parts of Bengal.

### White Paper on Famine

A white paper on the causes of Bengal famine was published in London on October 29 which attributed the Bengal famine to the fall of Burma, the cyclone of October, 1942, the hoarding resulting from fall of Burma and the air raids on Calcutta and the floods which in 1943 breached the main railway lines of the presidency.

### Mortality Figures for Calcutta and Suburbs

| | |
|---|---|
| Total admissions of starving people in hospitals from August 16 to December 6 ... ... ... | 16,032 |
| Total deaths among them ... ... ... | 5,987 |
| Bodies ascertained as disposed of by the Police Corpse Disposal Squad and the two non-official organisations, August 1 to December 6 ... ... ... | 9,024 |
| Total deaths among "Paupers" recorded by Calcutta Corporation between Aug. 1 and Dec. 4 ... ... | 15,743 |

### Relief Organisations

Donations of money and foodstuffs flowed into Bengal to relieve her distress from all over India and also from outside; the most notable external help coming from Ireland. The Irish Parliament unanimously voted £100,000. The receipts and disbursements of different relief committees working in Bengal are given below :

### Bengal Relief Committee

| | |
|---|---|
| Total fund raised up to 24-11-1943 (in cash and kind combined) ... ... ... . . | Rs. 25 lakhs |
| Total expenditure . ... ... | Rs. 14 ,, |

Served 4,20,000 persons daily through 475 centres in 25 out of the total of 28 districts of Bengal under the following heads :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 92 | Free Kitchens serving ... ... | 37,850 persons |
| 305 | Free Dole Centres serving ... | 79,744 ,, |
| 397 | Cheap Foodgrain Shops serving ... | 3,03,199 ,, |
| 25 | Free Milk Canteens. | |
| 25 | Medical Aid Centres. | |

Announcement made in the middle of January, 1944 stated that the amount in cash and kind totalled 35 lakhs.

Bengal Relief Committee received donations from the following :

Bengal Relief Fund, Bombay, comes to be the largest donor by sending Rs. 5,60,000 in cash and 68 bales of cloths. Next to it comes the "Hindusthan Times", Delhi, donating Rs. 25,000 cash, 11,696 mds. wheat and 2,194 mds. rice. The third large donor is the "Janmabhoomi", Ahmedabad who have sent 14,000 mds. of Bajra. Donations have also been received from Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay; Tata Iron and Steel Co.; The "Leader", Allahabad; The "Indian Express", Madras; "Sansar Samachar", Karachi; "Tej", Delhi; "Aj", Benares; "Sansar", Benares; "Sanyukta Karnatak", Hubli; "Indian Nation", Patna; Indian Community, Colombo; Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Bombay; Bengal Relief Committee, Nagpur; Indian Friends in South Africa; His Highness and Her Highness Maharaja and Maharani of Jammu and Kashmir; and numerous other individuals and institutions all over India.

### Marwari Relief Society

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Fund raised (up to 10-11-43) , ... ... | Rs. 9,25,000 |
| Total Expenditure ,, ... ... | ,, 4,50,000 |

Served through : 37 Free Kitchens.
28 Cheap Parota Shops.
5 Cheap Canteens.
2 Free Dole Centres.
4 Medical Centres.
6 Children's Home.

### Ramkrishna Mission

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Collection | Rs. 3,35,268-8-8 |
| Total Expenditure | ,, 3,03,695-6-6 |

Served through : 10 Free Kitchens.
41 Free Dole Centres.
10 Free Milk Canteens.

### Arya Samaj Relief Society

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds | Rs. 6,50,000 |
| Total Expenditure | Rs. 3,70,000 |

Served through : 22 Free Canteens.
25 Free Dole Centres.
17 Cheap Canteens.

### Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha Relief Committee

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds | Rs. 4,70,107-5-0 |
| Total Expenditure | ,, 3,76,946-0-1 |

### Stock Exchange Relief Committee

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds | Rs. 2,07,835 |
| Total Expenditure | ,, 1,38,000 |

### Guzrat Seva Samity

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds | Rs. 4,10,000 |
| Total Expenditure | ,, 1,00,000 |

### Punjab Relief Committee

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds | Rs. 1,00,000 |
| Total Expenditure | ,, 50,000 |

### All-India Women's Conference Relief Committee

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds | Rs. 85,320-9-9 |
| Total Expenditure | ,, 33,623-8-9 |

### Howrah Relief Society

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds (in cash & kind) | Rs. 75,000 |
| Total Expenditure | ,, 50,000 |

### Bengal Women's Food Committee

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Fund | Rs. 60,000 |
| Total Expenditure | ,, 30,000 |

### All-Bengal Flood & Famine Relief Committee

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Funds | Rs. 1,00,874-6-6 |
| Total Expenditure | ,, 44,780-8-0 |

# CAREER SECTION

**All India Services**—All India Services are filled up by two methods—(1) competitive Examination; (2) Selection. Some services are filled up both by selection and competition.

*Competitive Examination*—Following services are filled up by competitive examinations (1) *I. C. S.*, (2) *Indian Audit and Account Service*, (3) *Imperial Customs Service*, (4) *Indian Railway Accounts Service*, (5) *Military Accounts Department*, (6) *Postal Superintendents, Class II*, (7) *Transportation*, (8) *Survey of India, Class II*, (9) *Indian Police*, (10) *Indian Forest Service*, (11) *Central Engineering Service, Class I*, (12) *Indian Railway Service of Engineers*, (13) *Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches of the Posts and Telegraph Department*, (14) *Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun*, (15) *Royal Indian Navy*, (16) *Royal Air Force College, Cranwell*, (16) *Ministerial Services in the Government of India Secretariat.*

*Selection*—Only a few list of selection services are given here:

(1) *District Medical Officers of State Railways*, (2) *Leadsmen apprentices in Bengal Pilot Service*, (3) *Zoological Services Class I*, (4) *Archaeological Survey of India, Class I, etc.*

**Indian Civil Service (Delhi)**—The examination is held at Delhi in January every year. The starting pay Rs. 450 with annual increment of Rs. 50 up to junior scale. In the sixth or seventh year when senior Scale is reached, the pay increases at the rate of Rs. 75 and then at the rate of Rs. 100 per year until the maximum figure of Rs. 2,250 is reached. Officers of non-Asiatic domicile get in addition an overseas pay which increases from Rs. 150 to 400.

A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the first day of January, the year in which the examination is held. A candidate must hold a degree of one of the approved universities or senior diploma of Mayo College, Ajmer. It must be a degree in Arts, Science or Letters but not a professional or vocational degree.

The candidate must hold admittance certificate from Federal Public Service Commission for the examination and must pay prescribed fees.

*Subjects of examination—Section A*—to be taken by all candidates (1) Essay (150 marks); (2) English (150 marks); (3) General knowledge (100 marks); (4) Modern Indian or Burmese Language (100 marks).

*Section B.*—Candidates are allowed to take up subjects up to a total of 800 marks. The section consists of three parts: (1) Language and Civilizations consisting of 19 subjects; (2) History, Economics, Politics, Law & Philosophy (17 subjects); (3) Mathematics & Science 20 subjects).

*Section C.*—Viva Voce (300 marks).

Selected probationers are to stay in England for one year in the following universities, Oxford, Cambridge, London, or School of Oriental Studies. Each probationer receives an allowance of £350.

**Indian Civil Service (London)**—An examination for I.C.S. is held in London in the summer of each year by Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the first day of August of the year in which the examination is held.

Candidates who are not of European descent must have passed an examination qualifying for an Honours Degree at an approved university in the British Isles or have passed an examination of equivalent standard at an approved Institution of University rank (other than a university) in the British Isles, after residence as full time members for at least two academic years at such university or institution or at one of the university colleges approved for the purpose.

The period of probation after selection is one year to be spent in one of the following universities—Oxford, Cambridge, London School of Oriental Studies. Probationers have to sit for another examination. During probationary period, candidates receive £300; a candidate of Asiatic domicile receives £350.

**Audit and Account Service**—*Salary*—Probationers Rs. 250-25-275; on appointment Rs. 300-25-600-35-950; afterwards Accountant-General. Class III—Rs. 1,300; A. G., Class II—Rs. 1,600; A.G. Class I—Rs. 2,000.

Competitive examination is held in November every year in India Candidates must be not less than 21 and not more than 24 years of age on August 1 of the year in which the examination is held. The candidates must be graduates of any of the universities or must hold the Senior Diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer.

**Postal Superintendents**—A competitive examination is held in November every year. A candidate must be not less than 21 years and not more than 24 years of age on August 1 of the year in which the examination is held. He must be graduate of a university or must hold senior diploma of the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Selected candidates receive Rs. 200 per month for the first year of probationary period. After final selection Rs. 220 a month for the second year. Those who make satisfactory progress during the second year's training are appointed to the cadre of Superintendents of Post Offices and R.M.S. on a scale of Rs. 240-20-480-15-600.

**Transportation and Commercial Department**—Competitive examination is held in November every year. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 25. He must hold a degree of one of the approved universities or have passed parts A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institute of Engineers (India); or have such educational qualifications as exempting candidates from passing Parts A and B of that examination or hold a degree of any approved universities in the Dominions, or Associateship or Fellowship of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore or have such other qualifications as may be approved by the Governor-General after consulting the commission. During probationary period, salary for the first year, Rs. 250; second year, Rs. 275. After two years, scale of salary is as follows :—

*Assistant Officers*—Rs. 300-25-400; Rs. 450 in 7th year, and Rs. 500 in the 10th year. *District Officers*—Grade III, Rs. 750; Grade II—Rs. 850; Grade I—Rs. 950.

**Survey of India, Class II**—A competitive examination is held in August every year in Calcutta, Bangalore, Dehra Dun through the Federal Public Service Commission.

A candidate must have attained the age of 19 or must not have attained the age of 23. Candidates must pass the B.A. or the B.Sc. examination with mathematics in either case or have passed parts A and B of the Associate Membership of the Institution of Engineers (India) or Engineering degree or passed the Associateship examination of City Guilds Institute in Civil Engineering or passed Associateship Examination of the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineer-

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ng or obtained certificate of Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. Pay—*Probationers*—Rs. 130-15-160. Extra-Assistant Superintendent—Rs. 200-15-380-20-600.

**Indian Police**—Selection is made either on the result of a general competitive examination in September every year or by a limited competitive examination in India.

*Salary*—Rs. 350 per month, increasing annually at the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem in the junior scale. He goes to senior scale when pay increases to Rs. 650 or Rs. 675, when salary increases at the rate of Rs 25 mensem until sixteenth year of his service. The rate of annual increment then becomes Rs. 50 per mensem until the maximum of Rs. 1,450 is reached.

A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and not have attained the age of 22 and must hold a degree of the universities.

**Central Engineering Service (Class I)**—Recruitment is made by competition and also by other methods *i.e.*, nomination, promotion, etc.

For competitive examination, a candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25. He must pass A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have passed final examination leading upto B.E. degree of Calcutta University, or secured certificate in Electrical Technology of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, obtained engineering degree of one of the universities, or passed Associateship examination of Bengal Engineering College in mechanical engineering.

*Salary*—Rs. 250 a month for the first year of probation and Rs. 275 for the second year of probation. After this permanent service on departmental examination as Assistant Executive Engineers on a scale of Rs. 350-25-400—E.B.—50-2-500.

**Indian Railway Service of Engineers**—Recruitment is made by competition and also by direct appointment and promotion.

*Salary*—Probation—Rs. 250 and Rs. 275 for two years, after this—

*Assistant Officers*—Rs. 350-25-450, and Rs. 500 in the 7th year.

*District Officers*—Grade III—Rs. 750 per month; Grade II—Rs. 850 per month; Grade I—Rs. 950.

*Administrative posts*—Rs. 1,300 to 2,250.

Examination is held in November every year and candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 25.

**I. M. S.**—Appointments to I. M. S. are made by nomination. Selection Committee in India forward their recommendations to the Secretary of State for India. He must be below 32 years of age and must have qualifying degrees.

*Salary*—*Lieutenant*—Rs. 500; Captain—Rs. 650 to Rs. 850; Major—Rs. 950 to Rs. 1,250; Lt.-Col.—Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 1,850.

**Military Examinations**—*Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun*—This college prepares suitable candidates for the Indian Military Academy, Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, and Royal Indian Navy. The candidates are selected for admission from unmarried Indian and Anglo-Indian boys on the recommendation of Provincial Governments twice a year prior to the commencement of the winter and the summer terms. They must not ordinarily be below 11 and above 12 years of age on the 20th January or the 1st August according to the winter or summer term. The fees of students are Rs. 1,500 for each school year, payable in two equal instalments of Rs. 750 each.

*Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun*—is for obtaining commission as Indian commissioned officers in Indian Land Forces. Fifteen candidates are admitted to the Academy each half year (March and October) by open competition. A candidate must be unmarried and must be over 18 and under 20 years of age. Complete course of training covers a period of two and half years. The fees payable are Rs. 800 for each of the first two terms and thereafter Rs. 750 per term or Rs. 3,850 for the complete course of two and half years.

*The pay of Indian commissioned officers*—2nd Lt.—Rs. 300; Lt. Rs. 350; Lt. with 3 years and 9 months service—Rs. 400; Captain—Rs. 450; Captain with 2 years service—Rs. 550; Captain with 6 years service—Rs. 600; Captain with 8 years service—Rs. 650; Major—Rs. 800; Lt.-Colonel—Rs. 1,200.

*Royal Indian Navy*—Candidates are admitted by open competition. A candidate must be unmarried and must not marry while under training. He must be over 17½ and under 19½ years. Candidates have to pay the same fees as those for entry into Indian Military Academy. The R. I. N. has two branches—The Executive and Engineer.

*Royal Air Force*—Indian candiates get their training at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, England, for permanent commissions in the Indian Air Force. The candidates are selected as a result of a competitive examination held in March every year. He must be over 18 years and under 20 years of age. The course of training is generally for two years at Cranwell and the total cost of training for the entire period is £526-8-0; of this the Government contribute £240.

*I. M. M. Trainingship "Dufferin"*—The training ship provides suitable training for those who intend to follow sea as career as officers in Indian Mercantile Marine or Royal Indian Navy. Boys between the ages of 13 years 8 months and 16 years are eligible for cadetship. A qualifying examination for selection of cadets is held every year about 1st of November in Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow, Patna, Madras, Delhi, Karachi. 33 candidates are taken every year. The full course of the trainingship lasts for three years. Fees payable for each cadet is Rs. 400 a year. Application for entry must be made in prescribed form to the "Secretary to the Governing Body, Indian Mercantile Marine Trainingship 'Dufferin', Mazagaon Pier, Bombay 10", so as to reach that officer not later than the 1st October every year.

A cadet who has completed five terms in the 'Dufferin' and is not below 16 years 6 months can appear at the special competitive tntrance examination for recruitment of the commissioned officers of the Royal Indian Navy held in Bombay not later than October very year. Candidates so selected are sent to England for training.

**Agricultural Education**—*Post-graduate Course at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi*—begins from October, provides post-graduate courses as well as facilities for special research for selected graduates of Provincial Agricultural College and distinguished science graduates. Following subjects are taught—Agricultural Botany, Agricultural Chemistry, Social Science, Entomology, Mycology, Plant Pathology, Farm organisation, and Farm Engineering. The courses last for two years. Admission is ordinarily restricted to students possessing the higher degree in science, agricultural graduates who have got first class or a higher position. On the successful competion of two years course a Diploma of Associateship (Assoc. I.A.R.I.) is graduated to students who submit a thesis on a subject to his studies.

*Doulatpur Agricultural Institute, Daulatpur, Bengal*—Course covers 2 years, imparts higher practical education in scientific agriculture, dairying and horticulture. Minimum qualification for admission is matric passed.

*Agricultural Institute, Dacca*—offers B.Ag. degree in Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, affiliated to Dacca University—course necessitates two years. Special study of agricultural subjects after a student has passed the I.Sc. examination of the Dacca University.

*Secondary Agricultural School, Dacca*—minimum qualification is a pass certificate from Class VIII of High English School or its equivalent from Normal School. The course extends over a period of two years.

*Basanta Kumar Agricultural Institute, Rajshahi*—Candidates must be at least matriculates or I.Sc. For the former the course is four years and the latter course is for two years.

*Advanced Agricultural Courses*—Are available at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and at the Imperial Dairy Institute, Bangalore.

## MISCELLANEOUS

*Government Textile Institute, Serampore, Bengal*—Those who have passed the Matric Examination can take the higher course of weaving and spinning and there is an artisan's course for non-matriculates. A six months' course is also given for training as mill operatives.

*Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay*—has an exhaustive four years course on Textile manufactures. The diploma of L.T.M. is awarded to students who complete their course and satisfactorily pass the four sessional examinations. A special training for six months in a cotton mill is covered in this course. The student must be at least matriculates but I.Sc.'s are preferred. Textile Chemistry course for three years special training in dyeing and bleaching.

*Kala Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda*—gives special training in Dyeing and Bleaching in Chemical Technology course for three years.

*Bengal Tanning Institute, Entally, Calcutta*—trains students in the intricacies of leather and shoe manufacture. Minimum qualification is matric pass or its equivalent. Non-matrics can be admitted if they are connected with hide or leather industry. The course is of two years.

*Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore*—There are Associateship courses in Sugar Technology and Sugar Engineering for those who are B.Sc.'s in Science or Engineering and a Fellowship course for those who have got the Associateship diploma. In addition there are a Sugar Boilers' certificate course and also a number of short courses in chemical control, pan boiling, fuel and boiler control, bacteriology, statistics, etc.

*Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad*—The admission is competitive I.A. and I.Sc. students are only admitted. Certain equivalent examinations are recognised. No candidate is admitted if he is over 22 years of age. Following are the courses of study—(*a*) 3 years course for certificte in coal mining; (*b*) 3 years course for certificate in metal mining; (*c*) 3 years course for certificate in geology; (*d*) 4 years course for Associateship in Geology.

*Benares Hindu University, Mining Department*—provides advanced and specialised instruction in mining and metallurgy up to a degree standard (B.Sc.). The course is four years' duration after I.Sc. Passed Inter. students, with Physics and Chemistry are taken.

*Department of Mines, Government of India*—conducts examinations for (*a*) Colliery Managers' certificate (first and second class), (*b*) Surveyors' certificates, (*c*) Sardar's certificates. Students holding diplomas or degrees of Dhanbad School of Mines or Benares Hindu University are permitted to sit for these examinations after short practical course, otherwise a previous practical training in a colliery for five years in case of first class manager's certificate, three years in case of second class managers' certificate and two years in case of surveyors' certificate.

*Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi*—main branches of its educational activities are a technical high school for junior pupils, senior vocational department for students over 17 years of age and a village industries department.

*Benares Hindu University, Degree course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering*—minimum qualification I.Sc. in mathematics, physics and chemistry. Course covers five years—4 years in the college and 1 year practical training outside college. Age-limit 21 years.

*Thomason College of Civil Engineering, Roorkee*—The courses of study are as follows: (1) Civil Engineering—three years course. An entrance examination is held in June and minimum qualification is a pass in Inter. Examination. (2) Overseer—2 years course. (3) Draftsman Class—three years course. There is an entrance examination for all courses of study.

*Lady Irwin College for Women, Sikandra Road, Delhi*—provides practical course of studies and train teachers in Home Science. New session begins in September. Preference is given to those who have intermediate or higher equalification.

*Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona*—Boys are prepared for the Indian Military Academy Competitive Examination, the Bombay Matriculation, the Senior Cambridge and Dufferin Entrance Examination.

*De Montmorency College of Dentistry, Lahore*—There is a four years' course for the Degree of Dental Surgery in the Punjab University. All candidates must submit certificates of having passed F.Sc. (Medical Students' Group) Examination of the Punjab University, or of any other recognised University in India considered equivalent for this purpose. The admission is confined to the bonafide residents of the Punjab only. In case of non-Punjabis a capitation fee of Rs. 8/0 per annum per head is leviable by the Punjab Government in addition to the usual fees.

There is also another Government Dental Institution known as *Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Dental School, Bombay*. There are also two private institutions, *i.e.*, Calcutta Dental College, 114, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta and Nair Dental College, Bombay, where I.Sc. passed students are taken.

*Imperial Dairy Institute, Bangalore*—Two years course in Dairy Husbandry commences in November.

*Government Tanning School at Bandra, Bombay*—Where training is given for the manufacture of several kinds of leather articles, such as bags, boots and shoes, etc.

*Harness and Saddlery Section of the Government Ordnance and Clothing Factories*—offers practical training in tannery, currying and saddlery. The courses are from 3 to 4 years and only youngmen between the ages of 18 and 24 are usually selected for training. As the courses are of an advanced character, candidates must hold Honours

B.Sc. degree in Applied Chemistry or a post-graduate diploma of a recognised Technical Institution.

*Radio Engineering and Radio Technology*—All the important institutions are located in Bombay, *i.e.*, (*a*) The Institute of Radio Technology, Dadar, Bombay, (*b*) Radio Electric Institute, Lamington Road, Bombay, (*c*) Chicago Radio Institute, Fort, Bombay. In all these institutes B.Sc.'s of Indian Universities (and sometimes I.Sc.'s) are admitted but other less qualified must pass a test in advanced Mathematics and Physics. In Calcutta, George Telegraph Training Institute at Bowbazar Street offers a course on Radio Science and Engineering.

*Indian Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun*—Only institution for training of students of the Ranger Class. The students are all stipendiary students of Provincial Governments and the States. Three certificates are granted, Honours, Higher Standard and Lower Standard. The course covers two years. The minimum qualification for admission to the college is a matriculation certificate or its equivalent.

The course of this college lasts for two years. Posts of Rangers and Deputy Ranger are selected from among the passed students.

*Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun*—Activities of his Institute are mainly directed towards research, the service of information and instruction. The work is divided among six branches, dealing with Silviculture, Botany, Entomology, Economic Forestry and utilisation, Chemistry and Timber Development. Limited facilities exist for training in research methods and for research by private individuals.

*Indian Forest College, Dehra Dun*—is for the training of students in the superior Forest services of the various Provinces and States of India. The training of this College differs from that given at the Indian Forest Ranger College. A post-graduate course leads up to the grant of Diploma in Forestry. The course is designed to fit students for the superior Provincial Forest Service. The course extends over two years comprising both theoretical and practical training.

*Institute of Engineering & Technology*—115, Prinsep Street, Calcutta—An institution for a first class training in Automobile Engineering, machine shop practice, vulcanizing and driving.

*Calcutta Technical School*—110, S. N. Banerjee Road, Calcutta—Mechanical and Electrical Engineering course and Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering course. Candidates for admission into the above two courses must have passed the Calcutta Technical School Entrance Examination or Apprenticeship Examination of the Board of Apprenticeship Training.

*College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, Calcutta*—The courses of study in the college are (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Chemical Engineering, (4) Junior Technical Course, (5) Survey and Draftsmanship course and (6) Agriculture course. Candidates for admission to first three engineering course (1), (2) and (3) must have passed the Matric Examination. I.Sc. passed students with combination of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics are admitted to the 2nd year class. Non-matrics are admitted to courses (4), (5) and (6).

*Harcourt Butler Technical Institute, U. P., Cawnpur*—There are the following courses: (1) *Oil Section*—Associateship Diploma in Oil Technology—2 years. (2) *Short courses* in (*a*) oil milling, (*b*) Soap Manufacture or (*c*) Manufacture of Paints and Varnishes—6 or 8 months. *General Research Section*—Associateship Diploma in Applied Chemical

Research—2 years. The qualification for admission is B.Sc. in Science or Agriculture.

*Sir Cusrow Wadia Institute of Electrical Technology, Poona*—provides theoretical and practical training in all important branches of Electro-technology. The Institute teaches the following courses :—(1) a three years Diploma Course for matriculates; (2) an apprentice course for persons with enough knowledge of English; (3) post-graduate course for B.Sc. students with physics and mathematics.

*Bengal Silk Technological Institute, Berhampore*—Offers two courses of instructions, namely (1) Advanced Course; (2) Artisan Course. Advanced course extends to 3 years and Artisan course to 2 years. Matriculates or those who have been trained in one of the technical schools affiliated to Overseer Examination Board up to the Sub-overseer Standard are eligible for admission to the advanced course. The Artisan course is meant primarily for the sons of silk reelers and weavers.

*Biswabharati, Santiniketan, Birbhum—Siksha Bhavana* (college)—I.A., I.Sc., pass and honours; *Patha Bhavana* (school—*Matriculation*)—boys under 10 only are admitted; *Kalabhavana* (*fine arts*)—Five years course; *Sangit Bhavana*—4 years course. Classical and Bengali; instrumental music and dancing.

*Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education, Madras*—All India Institution for training men in Physical Education. Session opens in July. July.

*Benares Hindu University—Department of Glass Technology*—offers the following courses, (1) B.Sc. Tech.—three years course, open to Intermediates with science and mathematics; (2) Foreman's Certificate—two years course, open to matriculates with science.—*Ceramics Department*—B.Sc. Ceramics Technology course of three years for Intermediate Science with Physics and Chemistry.

*George Telegraph Training Institute, Calcutta*—Following subjects are taught—Wireless Telegraphy, Radio Servicing and Engineering, Practical Assistant Station-master's course, Telegraphy, Registered Accountants, Higher Accountancy for Foreign Degrees, Commercial education, Stenography, Book-keeping, Secretaryship & other commercial subjects.

*The Jamshedpur Technical Institute*—for those who wish to take up a career at the Company's Works at Jamshedpur and who possess any one of the following qualifications :—

Class B.—A Degree or Diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Metallurgy of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, Technical Institute or College.

Class A (1)—An Honours or First Class Degree or Diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Metallurgy of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, Technical Institute or College, preferably accompanied by works experience abroad.

Class A (2)—An Honours or First Class Degree or Diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Metallurgy of a recognised Indian or Foreign University, Technical Institute or College, accompanied by not less than 6 months' continuous practical experience after graduation in an Iron and Steel Works abroad.

2. The age of any candidate on December 31st, must not exceed :—(1) Graduates in Engineering or Metallurgy Foreign Universities—27 years. (2) Graduates in Engineering or Metallurgy Indian Universities, 24 years.

3. Apprentices will be given two years' theoretical and works training at Jamshedpur, and during this period will be paid the following maintenance allowance :—Class B Rs. 50 per month, Class A (1) Rs. 75 per month and Class A(2) Rs. 200 per month.

*Government School of Technology, Madras*—Following are the courses of study and admission is restricted to *bonafide* apprentices and workmen only—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Printing Technology, (4) Certificate courses in Electric Wiring, Plumbing and drawing classes.

### Art Schools

Government School of Arts. 38, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay.
Lucknow School of Arts & Crafts, Lucknow.
Government School of Arts, Lahore.
Government School of Arts, Madras.
School of Arts, Jaipur.
Sarada Ukil School of Art, 66, Queen's Way, New Delhi.
Kalabhavan, Biswabharati, Santiniketan.
Kalabhavan, Baroda.
Indian Society of Oriental Art, 11, Wellington Square, Calcutta.

### Engineering & Technology

Victoria Jubilee Tech. Institute, Bombay.
Technical College, Doyalbag, Agra.
College of Engineering, Poona.
Nadirshaw E Dinshaw C. E. College, Karachi.
Govt. School of Technology, Madras
Asanulla School of Engineering Dacca.
Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack.
Govt. Technical Institute, Gorakhpur, U. P.
U. P. Govt. Technical Institute, Lucknow.
Bihar College of Engineering, Patna.
Govt. Engineering School, Nagpur.
Kala-Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda.
Maclagan Engineering College, Lahore.
College of Engineering & Technology, Jadavpur, Calcutta.
Nowrosji Wadia's College (Electrical), Poona.
Craik Technical Institute (Electro-Mechanics), Lahore.

## ARCHITECTURE & TOWN PLANNING

The following Institutions give complete course of Architecture and Town planning :—

*Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay* is recognised for the intermediate examination of Royal Institute of British Architects and trains students for the Associateship Examination of the R. I. B. A. conducted by the Indian Institute of Architects at Bombay.

*Kalabhavan Technical Institute, Baroda* has a four years Diploma course and two years certificate course in Architecture.

*Delhi Polytechnic* has included in its curriculum both full time courses in Architecture and part time courses in Town Planning and Sanitary Engineering for all-India diplomas and certificates in Architecture and Building.

## RESEARCH COURSES

*Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona*—was started on the 6th July, 1917 for offering facilities to research workers and at the same time to commemorate the work and name of late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar.

The institute began its literary work on October, 1918. A building was erected at the cost of Rs. 1,50,000. *Some of its works* (1) Mahabharata Department is engaged in bringing out a critical edition of the great Epic of India. (2) Manuscripts Deparatment contains 20,000 Sanskrit and Prakrit mss. which are lent to all *bona-fide* scholars under certain conditions. (3) *Iranian and Semitic Department* for the collection and preservation of Avesta, Pehlavi, Persian and Arabic mss. (4) Publication Department, besides conducting the work of the Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit Series, has started a new series called Government Oriental Series. (5) Journal Department looks to the conduct of the *Annals* of the Institute. (6) *Library Department* contains old and rare volumes of Indology. (7) *Post-graduate Instruction Department* has opened a centre of Post-graduate research work where lectures are arranged for M.A. students in Sanskrit, Pali, Ancient Indian Culture, etc.

*Bose Research Institute, Calcutta*—was founded by Sir J. C. Bose on November 30, 1917, with the object of enabling the founder to carry on his fundamental investigations on the similarity of life phenomenon exhibited by plants and animals and also to train up a band of able and devoted workers. Facilities for investigations in the following subjects were provided—(1) Plant physiology and genetics, (2) Bio and Agricultural Chemistry, (3) Zoology and Animal Physiology, (4) Anthropology, (5) Theoretical and experimental Physics.

*Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi*—This was at first started at Pusa, but after the great earthquake of 1934, the Institute has been rebuilt on a new site near Delhi. The activities of the institute are mainly directed towards research, experiment and education.

The Institute supplies information and advice on agricultural topics to all who care to ask for it. The work of the Institute is divided into five sections which deal with agricultural, botanical, chemical, micological and entomological problems. The following institutions situated outside New Delhi are also under its control—(1) Agricultural sub-section, Karnal, (2) Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore, (3) Sugarcane sub-section, Karnal, (4) Botanical sub-section, Pusa, (5) Potato Breeding Station, Simla, (6) Tobacco Research Station, Guntur.

*Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore*—This Institute owes its origin to the munificence and imagination of late Mr. J. N. Tata and to the far-sighted generosity of his two sons, the late Sir Dorabji Tata and the late Sir Ratanji Tata. The Institute began to work in July 1911 and its laboratories provide facilities for post-graduate work in five main branches of science, namely, Physics, General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry and Electrical Technology.

The academic year is divided into three terms and begins in July. The Associateship is awarded on the recommendation of the Senate after five terms devoted entirely to research. Certificates are granted to students who satisfactorily complete approved courses of study.

*Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, East Khandesh*—It is purely a research Institute. Its object is to encourage persons who have already studied western philosophy to get a first-hand acquaintance with Indian Thought and with Sankaracharya's Advaitic Philosophy in particular.

The research work is conducted by fellows who are selected every year. The selected candidates hold the fellowship for one academic year only.

*Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay*—offers two years course of training in Social Work for Graduates of Indian Universities. The work of the school may be divided roughtly into nine general heads—(1) Pre-professional, (2) General Courses, (3) Family & Child Welfare, (4) Juvenile & Adult deliquency, (5) Medical and Phychiatric Social Work, (6) Industrial Relationship, (7) Administration of Social Work, (8) Social Research, (9) Field Work.

# INDIAN EVENTS. 1943

## TREND OF EVENTS IN INDIA

### Famine

The whole political and economic atmosphere of India was clouded during 1943 by the Bengal famine, the worst catastrophe of the kind in the country's history. It brought untold suffering and misery to numerous homes.

### Food

Food situation throughout India reached a critical stage. The battle on the food front was carried on throughout the year. There were indecision and lack of firmness everywhere. There were ineffective controls and the Central Government failed to bring about co-operation on a voluntary basis between surplus and deficit areas. The Gregory Committee was appointed and reported an all India food policy which could not also save India.

### Inflation

Inflation loomed large in the economic horizon of India. The spiral of inflation reached its peak. The expansion of currency which was one of the causes of inflation assumed a very ugly shape. Government tried to kill this inflation monster by various means, *i.e.*, taxes, bonds, loans, etc., restrictions, controls, etc., without any appreciable result.

### Law

Notable feature in the legal field was some striking decisions in the Federal Court on certain Ordinances and D. I. Rules which caused great inconvenience to Central Government who nullified these decisions by new amendments with retrospective effect. There were also some notable decisions in the Calcutta High Court. The decision of the Government of India to seek to enlarge the Federal Court's powers to embrace the functions of a Supreme Court is a notable advance.

### Politics

The year's politics began with Mahatma Gandhi's fast to capacity; though Nationalist opinion throughout India was roused who pleaded for his release "in the interest of future of India and international goodwill", but the Viceroy remained adamant. Viceroy even did not hesitate to accept the resignations of three of his councillors who wanted a change of policy regarding Mahatma's detention. So the whole atmosphere of Indian politics is saturated with a sense of frustration. Though the Congress was in gaol, the Muslim League could not occupy its place in Indian politics. The Congress-Government deadlock and the Congress-League tussle were the principal outlook in Indian politics. The League supporters were in despair because neither Government nor Congress would accept their demands.

South African "Pegging" Act was the worst anti-Indian measure enacted so far within British Commonwealth of Nations and caused great resentment in Indian public mind.

**War Front**

In 1943, Indian Army achieved great success in North Africa. Her Army has increased 12 times, R. I. N., 13 times and I. A. F., 10 times. India became the base of south-east Asia command under Lord Louis Mountbatten.

**Missions, Personalities and Visitors**

An Anglo-American Steel Mission under Sir John Duncanson visited India. British Supply Mission began to work in India.

The Turkish Press delegation visited India to see India's war effort.

Chinese Cultural and Research Mission also visited India.

Five U. S. Senators visited India incognito.

## MONTH BY MONTH

*10th February*—Mahatma Gandhi began his fast to capacity for 21 days.

*17th February*—Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. N. R Sarkar and Mr. M. S. Aney tendered their resignations of the office of Viceroy's Executive Council. The resignation was due to the government's decision not to release Mahatma Gandhi unconditionally. In their joint statement they said: "All that we desire to do is to say by way of explanation that certain differences arose on what we regarded as a fundamental issue (the issue of the action to be taken on Mahatma Gandhi's fast), and we felt we could no longer retain our offices."

*19th February*—All Parties Conference met at Delhi with about 200 leaders, Hindu, Muslim, Parsi and British to find out the means to enable Mahatma Gandhi to end the fast. The leaders included Mr. Rajagopalachari, Sir Jamshed Mehta, Master Tara Singh, Dr. B. S. Moonjee, Dr. S. P. Mookerjee, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sir Maharaj Singh, Mr. Allah Baksh, N. M. Joshi, Dr. M. R. Jayakar etc.

The second days' proceedings began on the 20th February under the presidency of Tej Bahadur Sapru who uttered the following warning—"... if unfortunately he should die within next 24 or 48 hours, I tell you the task of reconciliation between the British nation and the Hindus, I should like to say, Indian Nation, would become extremely difficult."

The following unanimous resolution was passed by the All Parties Conference—"This conference representing different creeds, communities and interests in India, gives expression to the universal desire of the people of this country that, in the interest of the future of India and of international goodwill, Mr. Gandhi should be released immediately and unconditionally. This conference views with the gravest concern the serious situation that will arise if the Government fail to take timely action and prevent a catastrophe. This conference, therefore, urges the Government to release Mahatma Gandhi forthwith."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who sent a copy of the resolution to the Viceroy, received the following reply through the Private Secretary--"No new factor has emerged since that date, and, as the Government of India's communique brings out clearly, responsibility in connexion with his fast rests solely with Mr. Gandhi, with whom, and not with Government, the decision to bring it to an end must rest.

In reply to the telegram from he Committee of Leaders Conference for the release of Mahatama Gandhi Mr. Churchill made the following reply. "The Government of India decided last August that Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders must be detained for reasons which have been fully explained and are well understood.

"The reasons for that decision have not ceased to exist, and H.M's Government endorse the determination of the Government of India not to be deflected from their duty towards the peoples of India and of the United Nations by Mr. Gandhi's attempt to secure his unconditional release by fasting."

*3rd March*—Mahatma Gandhi broke his 21-day fast at 9-30 A.M.

*18th March*—After trial before a Court Martial which lasted from Jan. 29 to Feb. 6 the Pir Pagaro of Sind, the leader of the Hur sect, was found guilty of waging war against the King and sentenced to death and executed in Hyderabad gaol on March 20, his property being confiscated by the State.

*28th March*—Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huque was persuaded to resign his Premiership by the Governor of Bengal in order to facilitate the formation of a 'national' cabinet in Bengal. In a statement in the Bengal Assembly on the 29th March, the Premier said : "His Excellency the Governor suggested to me that I should formally tender resignation. I said I could not do so unless I had time to consult my party and my colleagues. To this the Governor did not agree and I was persuaded to sign a letter of resignation in order to make the formation of a National Government possible at the earliest possible opportunity."

*31st March*—The Governor of Bengal brought into force the provisions of Sec. 93 of the Government of India Act 1935 and took upon himself the administration of the province.

*14th April*—Great resentment was expressed in India over the introduction of South African Trading and Occupation of Land (Transvaal & Natal) Restriction Bill in South Africa, which was a 'pegging' measure intended to extend the interim Act in the Transvaal for another three years and to prevent, for a period, any further acquisition of properties in European areas in Durban.

The Government of India issued a communique on April 27, stating that opinion in India has unanimously protested that the legislation is repugnant, unnecessary and inopportune. With that opinion Government of India are in full accord.

*22nd April*—The Federal Court today on an appeal against a decision of the Bombay High Court to grant an order under S. 481 of the Cr. Pro. Code in the nature of a writ of Habeas Corpus in order to quash an order for the detention of one Keshav Talpade under Defence of India Rule 26, held that D.I. Rule 26, in its present form, went beyond the powers which the legislature had thought fit to confer on the Central Government and was for that reason invalid.

In the course of the judgment the Chief Justice Sir Maurice Gwyer, said : "We recognise that our decision may be a cause of inconvenience and possibly of embarrassment, even though temporarily, to the Executive authority. We regret that this should be so, especially in these difficult times, but we express the earnest hope that greater care may be taken hereafter to secure that powers of this extraordinary kind which may affect, and indeed have affected, the liberty of so many of the King's subjects in India, may be defined with greater precision and exactitude, so as to reduce to as small a compass as possible the risk that persons may find themelves apprehended and detained, without legal warrant. And we desire also to draw the attention of those who have the power of making orders of detention to what we have thought it right to say with regard to the obligation which lies on them to specify, as clearly and accurately as they can, the true grounds on which the order is made."

*24th April*—A new Ministry was formed in Bengal with Khwaja Sir Nazimuuddin as Chief Minister. The proclamation issued on March 31 suspending the Constitution in Bengal under Sec. 93, was revoked.

*14th May*—Mr. Allah Buksh, the ex-Premier of Sind and President of the Azad Muslim Conference, was shot dead at Shikarpur by unknown assailants.

*23rd May*—First Congress of the Communist Party of India was formally inaugurated at Bombay.

*25th May*—The Governor of N. W. F. Province by proclamation announced the formation of Ministry with Sardar Aurungzeb Khan as Premier.

*3rd June*—A Special Bench of the Calcutta High Court decided against Government of India and released nine men who had been detained under D. I. Rule 26 which had been declared invalid by the Federal Court of India and thereafter amended by an Ordinance with retrospective effect. The Court held that the new Ordinance 14 of 1943 validating Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules was *ultra vires* the ordinance-making powers of the Governor-General, as in the opinion of the Court the Governor-General by an Ordinance under S. 72 of the Government of India Act could not directly amend an act of the Central Legislature.

*5th June*—The publication of all matters relating to India written by Louis Fischer was prohibited in this country without previous scrutiny by the Chief Press Adviser.

*18th June*—The appointment of Lord Wavell as the Viceroy of India was announced.

*5th July*—A statement on the circumstances connected with his resignation as Chief Minister of Bengal was made by Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huque at the opening meeting of the Monsoon Session of the Bengal Legislative Assembly. He made some allegations against the Governor and charged him with partisanship and violation of the Instrument of Instructions. Mr. Huq concluded by saying: "I have made certain definite allegations against H. E. the Governor. I have charged him with partisanship and violation of the Instrument of Instructions. The charges are either true and correct or false and incorrect. The public has a right to know whether His Excellency accepts my allegations as true and correct or otherwise. His Excellency is not without remedy. Apart from issuing Government communiques and press notices, H. E. the Governor has the right to address the House and let the members know his version of the various incidents to which I have referred in my statement".

*13th July*—An earnest appeal to all parties in India to make an entirely fresh approach to all political problems with a view to coming to a settlement is made in a statement issued over the signatures of a group of British missionaries of the Christian Churches in India. The signatories to this appeal urge the Government of India to consider the granting of a general amnesty to all political prisoners not convicted of crimes of violence.

*24th July*—The Standing Committee of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference issued a 1,500 words statement appealing to the Government and Mr. Gandhi to close the present 'dismal chapter of strife and ill-feeling in the country'.

*26th July*—Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League was attacked with a knife by a Muslim visitor who came to see him at his house. Mr. Jinnah sustained minor injuries. The assailant was arrested and later convicted and sentenced to 5 years' R.I.

*13th October*—Sir J. P. Srivastava, the Food Member, announced at the All-India Food Conference the decision of the Government of India to take supreme control of the food situation and to override the provincial governments, if necessary.

*26th October*—Lord Wavell arrived in Calcutta and visited famine infected areas incognito to study Bengal's famine situation on the spot.

*28th Oct.*—The Viceroy, Lord Wavell, concluded his tour of Calcutta, and some parts of famine-stricken Bengal and decided to approach the C.-in-C. of India to make the resources of the Army available to the maximum possible extent for relief work in some of the worst effected areas.

*8th November*—The Central Assembly which met to-day passed by 43 votes to 39, Dr. Govind Deshmukh's adjournment motion to censor Government on its unwise decision to send non-official gentlemen selected by it to undertake a tour abroad in Britain and to speak on India's war effort. The Congress members attended for the first time after four years voted with the Muslim League, the Nationalists, the Independents and some unttached members for the motion.

*18th November*—The Muslim League's amendment asking for the appointment of a Royal Commission was rejected by 41 votes to 26, the Congress Party, the Nationalists and some unattached members did not vote. Sir J. P. Srivastava, Food Member, replying on the debate said that he was not prepared to accept any of the amendments. Mr. Abdul Quiyum, Deputy Leader, Congress Party, said, "It will be improper for us to ask those who are guilty to arrange for a Royal Commission to come at some distant time and whitewash their actions."

*24th December*—Government of India have issued a directive under S. 126A of the Government of India Act to the Bengal Government requesting to set up and have in operation by the 31st January, 1944, for the purpose of rationing retail shops which shall consist of both government stores and private retail shops specially selected for the purpose. This directive somewhat nullifies the object of Bengal Government for opening government stores only by allowing private retail shops to function side by side by the government shops.

*22nd December*—The anti-hoarding order for wheat making it an offence for any body to keep more than a certain amount of wheat after January 15, 1944 was issued by the Sind Governor under his special responsibility without the concurrence of his Ministers.

*42th December*—Mr. R. G. Casey was appointed Governor of Bengal.

# INFLATION IN INDIA

The Inflation problem in India looms very large in political and economic horizons. The food crisis and other defects have focussed our attention to this all-important economic question. Various causes and remedies have been ascribed. We give below all the points in systematic sequence which will help readers to understand it from all angles.

Various causes have been ascribed, such as—(1) The expansion of currency has caused inflation in India. Note circulation in India increased from Rs. 170 crores in August, 1939 to about Rs. 763 crores on October 1, 1943. This is due to the following facts : with the entry of U. S. A. and Japan in the war, India became a vital base of war operations. Vast purchases of all goods had to be made by Indian Government, Government of U. K. and U. S. A. The construction of roads, aerodromes, camps, fortifications with large number of labourers and artisans called for huge amount of money which necessitated the abnormal expansion of currency in the country and this expansion came rather rapidly and soon outstripped the supply of goods.

(2) The large amount of money that passed into people's hands could not increase private productive effort, due to (*a*) various government restrictions and (*b*) failure of the people to increase agricultural production of the country.

(3) The speculators with their idle money lying in banks or elsewhere began to seize this opportunity to make large profits when prices of all commodities began to rise. They indulged in fanciful operations and raised the prices to higher levels; even the agriculturists began to hold back their commodities for higher prices. This hoarding of goods instead of hoarding of money brought the mischievous forces of inflation in the market, hence gap between money and goods became wider and wider and prices rose higher and higher.

(4) The wage increases, dearness allowances and large bonuses aggravated the inflationary tendencies still further. This will be clearly illustrated by the following Index Numbers which showed how the prices were pushed up in prices and costs :

**Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices**

(*Economic Advisers Index*)

| | *Rice* | *Food & Tobacco* | *Raw material* | *Manufactured articles* | *Cotton manufactures* | *General* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939 (Aug. 26) | 100 | 100·3 | 100·2 | 100·0 | 100 | 100·3 |
| (October) | 117 | 112·7 | 109·6 | 121·7 | 106 | 114·9 |
| 1940 (October) | 133 | 109·6 | 120·2 | 112·9 | 113 | 112·1 |
| 1941 (October) | 171 | 126·6 | 150·5 | 163·0 | 187 | 142·1 |
| 1942 (October) | 218 | 169·9 | 166·3 | 194·4 | 300 | 175·5 |
| 1943 (Sept.) | 847 | 298·5 | 181·4 | 251·4 | 417 | 236·3 |

**Working Class Cost of Living Indices**

Base : August 1939 = 100

| | *Bombay* | *Ahmedabad* | *Cawnpore* | *Madras* | *Lahore* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1939 (August) | 103 | 103 | 105 | 106 | 104 |
| 1940 (October) | 108 | 108 | 112 | 111 | 111 |
| 1941 (October) | 119 | 126 | 134 | 117 | 133 |
| 1942 (October) | 164 | 166 | 206 | 155 | 186 |
| 1943 (July) | 225 | ... | 341 | 185 | ... |

(5) The proportion of money income to volume of money is disproportionate in India. Thus there is no reason to think that the proportion of money income to volume of money has risen to anything like the same extent in India os in the United Kingdom; on the contrary there is much greater desire for liquidity as shown in demand liabilities and clearing house totals.

| | | *Demand Liabilities of Scheduled Banks (Rs. crores)* | *Clearing House Totals (Rs. crores)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941-42 | .. | 211 | 2,569 |
| 1942-43 | ... | 306 | 2,773 |

Hence it is clear, money income has increased to a somewhat less extent than volume of money.

(6) The agricultural output from 1939-40 to 1942-43 has remained practically stationary. So also the industrial output as measured by the Capital Index.

(7) Shortage of goods : Prices of goods have risen due to less productivity.

(8) Speculation : Speculation also has helped to raise the prices as it shown in the Index Number of Calcutta wholesale prices and Index Numbers of Variable Yield Securities.

| | | *Calcutta Index No.* July 1914=100 | *Index No. of Variable Yield Securities* 1927-28=100 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1939 (August) | .. | 100 | 98·5 |
| 1939 (December) | .. | 137 | 130·7 |
| 1940 (January) | ... | 130 | 120·9 |
| 1940 (July) | ... | 114 | 111·7 |

(9) Hoarding : Hoarding of commodities is another cause of inflation though it is rather an effect than cause of high prices.

(10) Profiteering.

(11) Services rendered by the Government of India to British Government and the United Nations have resulted in a large favourable balance of accounts leading to accumulation of sterling funds in London. This has enabled the Government of India to pay off the Sterling liabilities in London, but their rupee counterparts have not been taken over by Indian investors to any appreciable extent. The result has been that the Government of India have been obliged to issue rupees against sterling securities to a greater and greater extent as shown below :

| | | *Decrease in Sterling Debt (Crores)* | *Increase in Sterling Securities of Reserve Bank Issue Dept. (Crores)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1939-40 | ... | 26·61 | 11·44 |
| 1940-41 | ... | 97·56 | 51·65 |
| 1941-42 | ... | 134·23 | 35·08 |
| 1942-43 | ... | 153·29 | 154·11 |

(12) Failure of the Government to attract sufficiently people's money towards defence bonds, National Savings Certificates, various war loans, etc., due to unwillingness of the people for various causes. So ultimately Government to make them more attractive, have issued Prize bonds.

The following suggestions have been made for the remedies of inflation in India, some of which Government have put in operation, as anti-inflationary measures.

(1) The most practical measure for removal of inflation is the increase of supply of output, both agricultural and industrial. But first has reached its limit in India. Second method cannot be put in action unless machines, appliances, etc., flow to India.

(2) Check should be placed upon wages which induces inflation. The general maxim should be wages must not be raised above level of prices.

(3) Taxation at a higher rate—such as Income-tax, *i.e.*, Exemption limits have been lowered to Rs. 1,500 from Rs. 2,000. Excess Profits such as 80% of the profits above the pre-war normal level is to be paid at once, the remaining 20% is also to be deposited with the Government as a temporary loan to be repaid after the war. Surcharges on income-tax, super-tax, corporation tax have been increased.

(4) Loans out of the savings, such as certificates, bonds, deposits—such as National Savings Certificates, Defence Savings Bonds; Deposits such as ordinary Savings Banks, Defence Savings Banks, 20% Excess Profit tax, deposits for securing income-tax exemption; deposits for relief from surcharge on lower incomes or deposits for advance payment.

(5) Discouragement of private industrial investment in order to divert it to state purposes. Under Defence of India Rule 94-A, no capital may be raised without previous permission of the Government. This will prevent the growth of mushroom companies which do not make any addition to productive sources of the country, but swell speculative boom.

(6) Price control and rationing—curtailing of consumption so as to bring equilibrium with reduced supply. It should also be borne in mind that price control without rationing is disasterous as was shown in the recent food famine in India : only by rationing can the available supplies be equitably distributed. This resulted in Cloth Control Order in June, 1943, Standard Cloth Scheme, Food-grains Control Order of May, 1943, Anti-hoarding Ordinance etc. All these schemes met with varying successes.

(7) Stoppage of forward transaction from May, 1943, chiefly in cotton, bullion, cotton cloth and yarn so as to put the trade on a cash basis.

(8) Restrictions and control on advances against commodities taken by Government of India in July, 1943.

(9) Any device for obviating sterling accumulation to stop currency expansion of India.

(10) United Kingdom raising Rupee loans in India to avoid the necessity for continuing the currency expansion.

(11) "The inflationary problem is incapable of solution if food is not subjected to effective control, for food affects the whole structure of our economy. . . . It will profit a man nothing to gain large increments by forcing up prices and thereby causing inflation, since the value of his gains will be thereby reduced, and he may cause untold misery to others."—*Lord Wavell before Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, Dec. 1943.*

(12) An increased supply of consumers' goods at controlled prices is a necessary factor in the fight against inflation.

# A Definite Answer

BASANTI GHEE

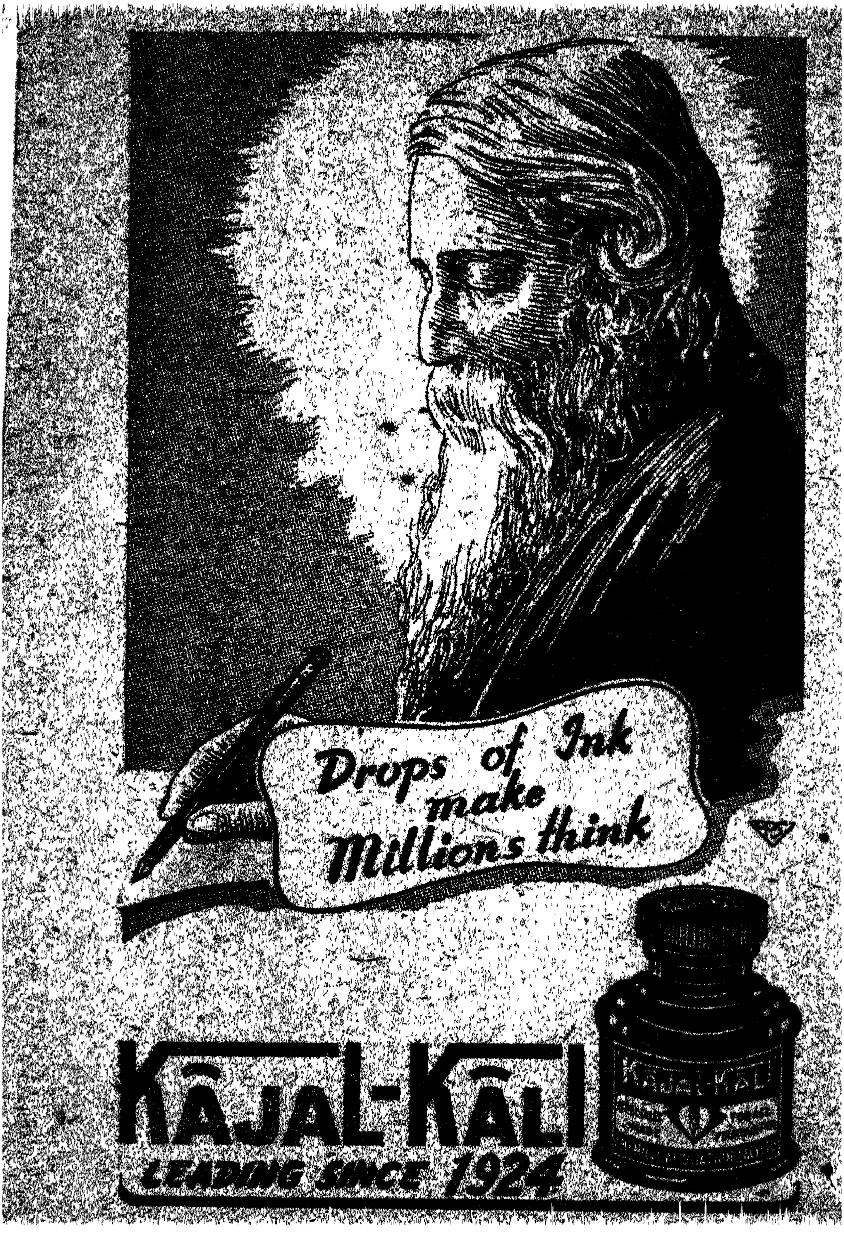
to Questions

WHICH GHEE IS THE PUREST
WHICH HAS THE RICHEST FLAVOUR
WHICH HAS THE BEST FOOD-VALUE
WHICH HAS THE MOST AGREEABLE TASTE

IN PURITY, TASTE & FLAVOUR

Basanti Ghee

EXCELS


Drops of Ink make Millions think
KĀJAL-KĀLI
LEADING SINCE 1924
KĀJAL-KĀLI

(13) War bonuses to industrial labour may be paid half in cash and half in Defence Savings Bonds.

(14) Deposits bearing an interest of 2% per annum may be made in advance for payment of income tax and excess profits tax on the lines of British Treasury Deposit Receipts.

### Anti-inflationary Measures of the Government

The Hon. Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member of the Government of India, replying to a question in the Central Assembly on Nov. 10, 1943 stated the measures which the Government were taking to stop inflation in India:—

(1) 'Save and Lend' campaign.

(2) Provincial Governments were inaugurating small savings drives.

(3) Introduction of National Savings Certificates from October 1, 1943.

(4) Rate of Post Office Savings Bank Accounts has been raised from October 1, 1943.

(5) Provincial Governments were asked to consider the introduction of further taxation measures with a view to reducing the volume of surplus spending power. The proceeds of such taxation will be as a rule be devoted to post-war reconstruction needs.

(6) Government have announced as their policy the progressive introduction of full urban rationing and statutory price control of food-grains based on a fair return to the cultivator.

(7) An order under Defence of India Rule 94B was issued on August 12, 1943 prohibiting advances against food grains unless held by a licensed dealer or producer.

(8) The control of cotton cloth and yarn prices has been tightened up and ceiling prices lowered.

(9) Control of prices of drugs and medicines is being established.

(10) Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance seeks to keep within reasonable limits the stocks of consumer goods held by dealers and bring down retail prices to a reasonable level.

(11) Steps are being taken to increase the volume of consumer goods available to the civil population.

(12) A quantity of steel has been diverted from war production to the fabrication of simple agricultural implements.

(13) The period allowed for spot delivery of goods and silver bullion has been reduced to 2 days in order to eliminate speculation.

(14) *Badli* transactions on Stock Exchanges have been prohibited.

(15) Import restriction on pearls, emeralds and other precious stones have been relaxed to a certain extent with a view to augmenting available supplies for sale to the public.

(16) Central Government are subsidising the transport by sea of cotton cloth and yarn by meeting the cost of war risk insurance, partly to expediate distribution to consumers and partly to relieve railway congestion which at present is leading to high prices in many areas.

# WORLD WAR, 1943

## 1. AFRICAN FRONT

One phase of the world war was over in 1943. African continent was free of the Axis. To understand this, it is desirable to go back to June 1940, when the Italians held some 1,345,000 sq. miles of Africa, with 500,000—60,000 men. Allied arrangements for joint defence had broken down owing to the capitulation of France and so the British and Imperial troops were greatly outnumbered, sometimes by as many as five to one. In July, Italian forces began probing forward into the Sudan and Kenya. In August, they invaded and occupied British Somaliland. In September, they advanced over the Libyan frontier into Egypt. In December 1940. General Wavell (now Viceroy of India) launched his desert offensive with the Army of the Nile. A month later the campaign in East Africa opened. In February, Benghazi was occupied , in April Addis Ababa. But before the capture of the capital of Abyssinia, there had been a reverse in the West. The withdrawal of part of General Wavell's forces to help in the defence of Greece gave an opportunity to the Italians, now reinforced with Germans and led by Rommel, to recover some of their losses. In May, they were back on the Egyptian frontier again with Tobruk besieged in the rear. But by this time, the East African campaign was nearing its end and half the Italian Empire was in British or Abyssinian hands.

A fresh war drama opened in November 1941 with the formation of the 8th Army. After a shaky start, most of Cyranaica was again in British possession by the middle of Jan. 1942. But then Axis counter-attacks made some headway and at the end of May, Rommel launched the offensive which, within a month, brought him to El Alamein, 60 miles from Alexandria, taking Tobruk with its garrison of 23,000 *en route*. At El Alamein the 8th Army was reinforced with new men, new weapons and new leaders. At the end of August, Rommel launched his last attack.

At 9-30 p.m. on Friday, October 23, the British guns at El Alamein opened up. On November 4, the Axis was known to be in full retreat having lost 75,000 men, more than 500 tanks and more than 1,000 guns. In the next three weeks, the 8th Army covered 750 miles and was back on the Western border of Cyrenaica at el Agheila. Meanwhile, U. S. and British forces had landed in North Africa been joined by the French. They pushed on rapidly and by the middle of November advanced elements had reached the hilly country round Tunis and Bizerta. But the Axis had landed large numbers of men and much modern equipment in Tunisia. Allied progress from the West was halted and although the Allies were nowhere thrown back very far, the Axis hold on all the East coast and for some distance inland as well as in the North, to the West of Bizerta, was strongly maintained until the 8th Army broke through from Libya, pursuing Rommel.

On December 13, the 8th Army turned the Axis forces out of el Agheila. On January 15 and 16, it captured the Buerat positions 200 miles ahead; on January 23, it entered Tripoli. The attack on the Mareth Line was carried out between March 26 and March 29. On April 6, the Wadi Akarit at the North end of the Gabes gap was cleared. A week later it had reached Enfidaville, and the remaining 200,000 or so Germans and Italians were confined within the North-East corner of Tunisia, surrounded by the Allied armies. They kept up the struggle gamely, and it was a month before organized resistance ended.

## 2. RUSSIAN FRONT

After the winter campaign in 1942-43, whereby Leningrad was freed, the summer offensive of the Germans began on 5th July 1943. The Axis power on the Russian front has been badly battered, pushed back. Of course it might be said that this Axis retreat on the Russian front was a part of a plan laid down by the Axis High Command for the defence of the European continent against Allied offensive. Hence the retreat has been somewhat orderly, though Soviet have succeeded in inflicting heavy losses on withdrawing German forces.

The Soviet announced the German offensive which began on 5th July as thus—"The Germans took upon themselves the task of surrounding and annihilitating Soviet troops in Kursk bulge and of emerging deep in the rear of the Red Army and thus deciding the issue of the war in their favour. The results of the summer battles have shown that this new strategical plan of the Germans, drawn up without a realistic estimate of the relative forces, has proved adventurous from beginning to end and has failed completely.

"The Red Army completely cleared from the German-Fascist invaders the Krasnodar, Rostov, Voroshilovgrad, Stalino, Kharkov, Poltava Sumy, Chernigov, Kursk, Orel and Somlensk regions. Considerable parts of the Zaporozhe, Dnepropetrovsk and Kiev regions have also been liberated.

"Expulsion of the Germans from White Russia also began. The liberation of the Don Basin, Kharkov, Orel, Taganrog, Briansk, Smolensk, Dnepropetrovsk, Dneprodzerzhinsk, Zaporozhe and other large industrial centres has considerably increased the economic resources of the U.S.S.R.

"The enormous territory between the North Donetz and the Dnieper the Red Army recovery is a very rich granary."

## 3. INDIAN ARMY

### In Africa

The Indian Armed Forces fought on many fronts.

The 4th Indian Division in North Africa achieved notable success and administered heavy blow to the enemy with the breach of the Mareth Line in March, 1943. Indian troops were the first to gain and hold the objective. The Indian and the British troops drove the enemy from the heights of Jebel, Garci. A battalion of the 6th Rajputana Rifles was the first to break through. It was in this action that Company Havildar Major Chhelu Ram won the V.C.

### In Tunisia

In the Tunisian campaign, 4th Indian Division joined the first army for the final blow at Tunis and within ten hours they took all their objectives and were across the plain into Tunis. The 9th Gurkha and the 6th Rajputana Rifles broke the enemy's final resistance.

### In Italy

The Baluch and Frontier Force Regiments landed in Italy, when the British 8th Army occupied Cicily on 10th July 1943. The Jodhpur State Infantry was the first Indian troops to land in Italy at Salarno. There were also Indian Machines and Anti-tank Gunners and Bengal Sappers and Miners. Subsequently in the battle fronts of Italy we find the name of Gurkha Rifles, the Bengal Lancers, Madras Sappers and Miners, the Frontier Force Rifles, the Frontier Force Regiment and Marhatta Light Infantry. The Indian troops are taking active part in the Anglo-American campaign in Italy.

### Arakan Front

In the jungles of the Arakan and the heights of the Chin Hills, Indian soldiers are giving stubborn fighting under extremely hard conditions. An attempt was made to capture Rathedaung on the Mayu River, 25 miles from Akyab. But this campaign proved a sad failure due to heavy rain storms.

In the Donbaik on March 18, 1943 the Japanese army gradually infiltrated through the British lines and British and Indian troops had to withdraw after evacuating Maungdaw and Buthidaung, two new lines more or less on the Indian Border. The failure of this campaign was due to casualties from jungle malaria, inexperience of battle under difficult jungle conditions. After this Arakan operations the movements were confined to patrol and surprise raids. In May 1943, in an engagement to occupy Chin Hills Japanese suffered 500 casualties. Another important event of the Burma campaign was the exploits of the Wingate expedition.

## 4. EUROPEAN FRONT

*Mediterranean*—The beginning of the Italian campaign by the Allied nations were disastrous for the Axis. It brought about the collapse of the 2nd biggest European partner of the Fascist Alliance. Indeed with the imprisonment of Mussolini, though freed afterwards with German help, the acceptance of the Allied terms by Badoglio and the surrender of the Italian Navy that followed, clearly showed for the time being the fall of Italy and serious threat of allied offensive in the Balkans and south-eastern fronts. But this Allied Nations' hope was not fully materialised due to division in the Italian camps and formation of separate governments and return of Mussolini. So inspite of heavy fighting on the Italian soil, the Germans are staging a determined stand against the United Nations.

In June, the curtain of the great Allied offensive against Europe went up with the seizure of Pantellaria by the Allied forces. This was followed by the invasion in July of the island of Sicily in an amphibious operation of colossal magnitude, the invasion fleet consisting of 2,000 ships, half of which were American. The first U. S. troops to land in Sicily were paratroops, who hit the soil of Axis Europe several hours before the arrival of the invasion fleet. Sicily, the scene of the beginning of the battle of Europe, is now in the hands of the Allies.

The most important political event to occur since the beginning of the war was the resignation on July 25th from office of Mussolini as Head of the Government of Italy. In his place was appointed Marshal Badoglio, who immediately formed a new cabinet. On September 8th, General Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces, announced that the Italian Government had surrendered its armed forces unconditionally. This marked the end of the Rome-Berlin Axis regime which had lasted nearly seven years.

Meanwhile the Allied forces under the command of Lieut. General Mark Clark and General Sir Bernard Montgomery were engaged in fierce fighting in the toe of Italy. By mid-September, the battle of Salerno was raging. Some of the fiercest fightings of the war occurred in this campaign around Salerno and its approaches to Naples. Heavy casualties were suffered by both the enemy and the Allied forces, those among the Allies being about equally divided between the Americans and the British.

Naples, one of the Mediterranean's greatest ports, was captured by the Allies following the successful conclusion of the battle of Salerno. In 29 days the Fifth and Eighth Armies had progressed one-third the long way up Italy's boot, well on the way to Rome.

The greatest aerial offensive in history is now raging over Europe. U. S. Flying Fortresses and bombers of the R. A. F. have repeatedly dropped thousands of tons of bombs on such cities as Cologne, Hanover, Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and Essen. In six days, Hamburg felt the impact of 8,000 tons of bombs. Some districts were completely wiped out, and military objectives such as docks, aircraft factories, shipyards, railway yards and metal plants were literally extinguished.

Nearly a third of the petroleum of the Axis war machine has been drawn from Ploesti, in the Rumanian oil centre. Recently U. S. Liberators dropped 300 tons of high explosive and thousands of incendiaries on the 19 square miles of Ploesti's oil derricks, refineries and storage tanks. The bombers dived sometimes as low as 500 feet, flying through sheets of flame. The damage was high, so high that Major-General Lewis Brereton, Commander of the Ninth U. S. Air Force in the Middle East, declared, "It is reasonable to suppose that this gallant action has materially affected the course of the war."

## 3. PACIFIC & BURMA FRONTS

On December 8th, 1941, the day following Japan's treacherous attack without warning on the U. S. Naval Base at Pearl Harbour, Congress passed a joint resolution declaring a state of war with Japan. Four days after the attack on Pearl Harbour, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States. President Roosevelt then sent a message to Congress, which declared a state of war existing between the United States and Germany, and the United States and Italy.

The battle of the Philippines was begun shortly before Christmas Day in 1941, with General Douglas MacArthur in command of the United States and Filipino troops. Manila was declared an open city on December 26th, and one week later General MacArthur regrouped his forces on Bataan Peninsula, which surrendered on April 9th, 1942. The U. S. fighting forces lost the battle of the Philippines due to shortage of food, the prevalence of tropical diseases, and the superior numbers of enemy forces and equipment.

Wake Island in the Pacific, which had been taken by the enemy on December 23rd, was attacked by the Americans on February 24th and installations wrecked On March 4th U. S. planes attacked the Japanese-fortified Marcus Islands, destroying planes and bases.

During this time, in Burma and China, the American Volunteer Group, called "The Flying Tigers", had shot down within six months nearly 300 Japanese planes, destroying more than 100 on the ground, and saved many a ground force from annihilation.

On April 18th, 1942, a squadron of American bombers under the command of Brigadier General James H. Doolittle raided Japan. Tokyo was first attacked, followed by attacks on Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe.

The battle of Coral Sea, off Australia's north-east coast, was begun on May 4th and ended on the 9th. It is estimated that the Japanese lost 21 ships, sunk or disabled. Five hundred U. S. and Japanese aeroplanes took part in this battle.

One month later, on June 4th, the enemy attacked Midway Island, which lies 1,300 miles northwest of Pearl Harbour. The United States forces apparently had sunk or hit most of the Japanese capital ships involved. Most of the action was fought by aircraft, the greater portion of the two fleets never getting within a day's sailing distance of each other.

While the battle of Midway Island was taking place, the enemy also attacked the U. S. Naval Base at Dutch Harbour in the Aleutian Islands, which stretched down to the south-east from the Territory of Alaska of which they are a part. Later, on July 22nd, Kiska, the enemy's main base and the last fingertrip grip on the Aleutians, was subject to one of the heaviest sea bombardments ever fired by a U. S. Naval Task force. Kiska is now in the hands of the United States fighting forces.

The *battle of the Solomons* was begun on August 7th with the land of U. S. Marines on the island of Guadalcanal. After months of bloody jungle warfare, the U. S. fighting forces gained control over this strategic island

The opening aerial attack on Burma was made on Nov. 20th, 1942, by the 10th U. S. Air Force under the command of Brig. Gen. Caleb V. Haynes. During a six months campaign, restricted only by the arrival of the monsoon over Burma, American heavy and medium bombers and P-40 fighters defending the India-China Supply Route dropped bombs over targets in territory ranging from Northern Burma to Bangkok in Thailand and Port Blair in the Andaman Islands. Operations also took place to feel out the enemy, survey his lines of communications, and test his defences.

During the succeeding months, bombs were dropped on vital targets such as Mandalay, Rangoon, Bangkok, Port Blair and Mingaladon, as well as railrod bridges and dock areas of Rangoon, Moulmein and Bassein.

Although bad weather was encountered over Burma in April, the 10th Army Air Force made a number of aerial attacks on the Thilawa Oil Refinery near Rangoon. This refinery had produced, prior to Japanese occupation, over two million gallons of petrol and otheir oils. As a result of the air attacks, an enormous amount of damage was inflicted, rendering the refinery practically useless.

Before the approaching monsoon could curtail aerial activities to a considerable degree, a three-day blitz was undertaken by the combined forces of the 10th Army Air Force and the R. A. F. This lasted from May 18th until tre 20th, during which time a series of concentrated attacks by the two air forces was made by day and night.

The British forces have renewed their attack in the Indo-Burma Front which is meeting with strong opposition from the Japanese. Anglo-American air attack has also been greatly intensified.

## DIPLOMATIC WAR, 1943

*11th January.*—Sino-British and Sino-American treaties were signed whereby Britain and U. S. A. renounced their extra-territorial rights in China.

*30th January.*—It was officially announced that Mr. Churchill accompanied by his military and diplomatic advisers visited Turkey and met President Inonu at Adana on 30th and 31st January. The discussions with Turkish President and members of Government resulted in an agreement on the "manner in which Great Britain and the United States would be able to help Turkey to materially consolidate her own general defensive security."

*27th January*—Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt met for 10 days at Casablanca in French Morocco where they reached complete agreement on 'offensive campaign of 1943'. The prime object is "to draw as much of the weight as possible off the Russian armies by engaging the enemy as heavily as possible at best selected points" and it was the occasion for general survey of entire field of war and for the marshalling of all resources for the more intensive prosecution of war by land, sea and air.

*21st March*—Mr. Churchill in a broadcast to-day announced a scheme for future world organisation who will be responsible for disarming and punishing the guilty, ensuring continued security and restoring normality in the countries now occupied. Thereafter may be established a world organisation representing United Nations and some day all nations including the vanquished, with separate councils for Europe and Asia. The Council of Europe will come first. The great powers would be partly balanced by confederations of small States with an international High Court and adequate sanctions through armed forces, national, international or both.

For Britain, he proposed a plan for a term of four years on the Russian model, embracing social security and social fortification by eliminating idleness for rich and poor alike, embracing also the development of agriculture, a health service, family allowances, a liberalized system of education and equal opportunities for all.

*27th April*—Soviet Government announced to-day that they had decided to break of relations with the Polish Government. This severence of diplomatic relations between two members of the United Nations was due to the story of the amazing discovery of graves of 10,000 Polish officers in a wood near Smolensk. The Germans alleged that identity papers found on the corpses revealed that these Polish officers were taken prisoners during the Russian invasion of Poland in 1939-40 and killed *en masse* by O. G. P. U. between March and May, 1940. Inspite of refutation by the Soviet Government, Polish Government announced "it is a fact that several thousand Polish officers taken prisoners by the Russians are missing and that hitherto inquiries through diplomatic channels at Moscow have not led to their discovery, though assurances were given that men had been released from internment." Polish Government addressed an appeal to the International Red Cross to conduct an enquiry on the spot which was taken into consideration.

*22nd May*—Moscow Radio broadcast to-day a decree by the Executive Committee of the Communist International recommending the disbandment of the Communist International. The Presidium of the body has appended to all its members to "concentrate all their strength for the full support of an active participation in the war of liberation waged by the peoples and States of the anti-Hitlerite Coalition for the speediest rout of the most cruel enemy of workers—German Fascism, its allies and vassals."

The proposal to disband the Communist International is based on the fact that world conditions have greatly altered since the Comintern was founded and that this form of an international working class organisation no longer corresponds to world condition, specially in view of the state of war created by the present war.

This means that in future and at least for the duration of the war, Communism will be national and indigenous and will cease to be international. There will be more deviation from co-ordination of Communist activities in all countries by the H. Q. Staff in Moscow. In each country, the Communist Party will become a national party which in the Allied countries, will concentrate on giving its full support to the war efforts. The move should have a particularly favourable effect on the relations between U. S. A., the U. S. S. R. and Britain.

*27th July*—After the resignation of Mussolini, Mr. Churchill in a statement on Italian situation in the House of Commons made a promise to Italy that if she accepted the Allied demand for unconditional surrender there would be a respectable place for her in the new Europe. . . . . . It was not the Allied intention to break down the whole structure of the Italian State, which would leave no authority with whom to deal when the Allies entered the country. It was in the interests of Italy to surrender completely.

*29th July*—General Eisenhower made a peace offer to the Italian people to-day. The main condition is the immediate withdrawal of Italian assistance to German forces in the country. The general promise of the return of hundreds of thousands of Italian prisoners in exchange of Allied prisoners was given by the General

*24th August*—Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt met at Quebec, Canada and issued a formal statement in which it was stated—"necessary decisions have been taken to provide for forward action of the Fleets, Armies and Air Forces of the two nations . . . . military discussions of the Chiefs of Staff have turned very largely upon the war against Japan and bringing of effective aid to China.

The concrete result of the Quebec talks were announced as follows (1) The appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten as the Commander-in-Chief of South-East Asia Command. (2) The qualified recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers by Britain, U. S. A., Russia, Brazil and Canada. The statement of President Roosevelt, regarding the recognition differed from the British recognition in many points. President Roosevelt's statement included the following: "This statement does not constitute the recognition of a Government of France or of the French Empire by the Government of U. S. It does constitute the recognition of the French Committee of National Liberation as functioning within specific limitations during the war."

*13th October*—Marshal Bedoglio has issued a proclamation declaring Italy's war on Germany. Britain, United States and Russia have jointly recognised Italy as a co-belligerent following Marshal Badoglio's declaration.

*1st November*—The Conference of the Foreign Secretaries of U. S. S. R., U. S. A. and Britain which concluded on 30tr October at Moscow. agreed to set up machinery for ensuring the closed collaboration between these Governments in the examination of European questions arising as the war develops. The Foreign Secretaries agreed to establish an Advisory Council for matters concerning Italy composed in the first instance of the representatives of three Governments and the French Committee of National Liberation. They declared that the Allied policy towards Italy must be based on total abolition of Fascism. The Foreign Secretaries declared that it would be the purpose of their countries to restore the independence of Austria. The Conference recognised the necessity of establishing a general international organisation for the maintenance of international peace and security and declared with other United Nations regarding regulation of armaments.

*30th November*—It is reported definitely that Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt and Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek have completed a long Conference at Cairo. They have agreed upon future military operation against Japan. They expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against Japan by sea, land and air. Following are the main conclusions of the Conference—(1) Japan shall be stripped off all the islands in the Pacific occupied or ceased from the first world war, 1914. (2) All the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores shall be restored to Republic of China. (3) Koria shall be free and independent.

*6th December*—A communique was issued from Teheran, where three leaders, President Roosevelt, Churchill and Marshal Stalin met, their communique stated "as to war our military staffs have joined in Round Table discussions and have concerted our plans for destruction of German forces. We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of the operations, which will be undertaken from East, West and South. The common understanding which we have reached. As to the peace, we are sure that our concord will make it an enduring peace. We recognize fully the supreme responsibility resting upon us and all the United Nations to make a peace which will command the goodwill of the overwhelming masses of the peoples of the world and banish the scourge of the terror of war for many generations."

*7th December*—President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill met Turkish President Enonu at Cairo where settlement was reached with Turkey on military, political and economic problem of Balkan war.

# WAR MISCELLANY

## FOUR-YEAR WAR DIARY

### 1939

Sept. 3—Following expiry of their ultimatum that she should withdraw from Poland, Britain and France declare war on Germany.

Sept. 17—Russians invades Poland.

Sept. 27—Warsaw surrenders.

Oct. 16—First air raid in Britain near Frith of Forth.

Nov. 30—Russia invades Finland; Helsinki bombed.

Dec. 13—Battle of River Plate; German pocket battleship *'Graf Spee'* chased to Montevideo. On Dec. 17 *'Graf Spee'* scuttled herself.

Dec 27—Indian troops reach France.

### 1940

March 12—Russo-Finnish peace signed.

April 9—Germans invade Denmark and Norway.

April 15—British land in Norway near Narvik.

May 10—Germany invades Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg. British and French enter Belgium. British troops land in Iceland. Mr. Chamberlain resigns; Mr. Churchill new Prime Minister.

May 15—Holland surrenders.

May 28—Belgian army capitulates on King Leopold's orders.

June 3—4—Evacuation of B. E. F. from Dunkirk completed during night.

June 10—Evacuation of Norway announced. Italy declares war on Britain and France.

June 14—Germans enter Paris.

June 17—Marshal Petain forms Cabinet. Petain announces that France has asked for terms.

June 21—In Marshal Foch's railway carriage in the forest of Compiegne French plenipotentiaries received German armistice terms.

June 23—Gen. de Gaulle announces the formation of a Provincial French National Committee.

July 1—French Government decides to move to Vichy.

Aug. 25—First British bombs on Berlin.

Aug. 26—27—First all-night raid on London.

Sept. 3—Britain agrees to lease sea and air bases to U. S. for 99 years for transfer of 50 destroyers.

Sept. 7—8—Opening of German air blitz; heavy attacks on Thamesside, 306 killed, 1,337 seriously injured.

Sept. 15—185 German planes brought down.

Sept. 27—Ten-year pact between Germany, Italy and Japan signed in Berlin.

Oct. 28—Italy invades Greece.

Nov. 11-12—Fleet Air Arm attacks Toranto.

Dec. 9—Western Desert offensive opens.

Dec. 29—"We must be the arsenal of the democracies", says President Roosevelt.

Dec. 29-30—German attempt to set fire to City of London.

### 1941

March 1—Bulgaria joins Axis.

March 9—Italians invade Albania.

March 11--Lease-Lend Bill signed by U. S. President.

March 27--Capture of Keren; notable part played by Fourth and Fifth Indian Divisions.

March 28—Battle of Cape Matapan.

April 3—Pro-Axis coup in Iraq by Rashid Ali.

April 6—Germans invade Greece and Yugoslavia. British and Imperial forces announced in Greece .

April 13—Russo-Japanese pact of neutrality.

May 5—Haille Selassie enters Addis Ababa.

May 10—Rudolf Hess, Germany's No. 3 Man, lands by parachute in Scotland; held as prisoner of State.

May 19—Duke of Aosta surrenders; end of Italian East Africa.

May 20—Germans invade Crete.

May 24—British battle cruiser *'Hood'* blown up and sunk by Germans.

May 27—*'Hood'* avenged: British sink new German battleship *'Bismarck'*.

May 30—Iraqi revolt collapses; Rashid Ali flees to Persia; armistice signed.

June 8—Imperial and Free French forces enter Syria.

June 11-12—Heavy raids on Ruhr and Rhineland begin.

June 18—Germany and Turkey sign treaty of friendship and non-aggression.

June 22—Germany invades U. S. S. R. Mr. Churchill promises aid to Russia.

July 12—Anglo-Soviet agreement signed in Moscow for mutual aid against Hitlerite Germany, with no separate peace.

Aug. 14—Churchill-Roosevelt meeting in the North Atlantic; eight-point declaration of peace aims, now known as *Atlantic Charter*.

Aug. 25—Following Persia's disregard of Anglo-Soviet protests against German infiltration, British and Russian troops enter Persia.

Nov. 14—H.M.S. *'Ark Royal'* sinks off Gibraltar after torpedo attack.

Nov. 18—Imperial forces take offensive in Libya; Eigth Army advance into Cyrenaica.

Dec. 7—Japanese aircraft attack U. S. bases at Pearl Harbour and other places in Hawaii.

Dec. 7-8—Japanese land in Siam and Malaya.

Dec. 9—China declares war on Germany and Italy.

Dec. 10—H.M.S. *'Prince of Wales'* and H.M.S. *'Repulse'* sunk by Japanese air attack off Malayan coast.

Dec. 11—Italy and Germany declare war on U. S.

Dec. 25—Hong Kong, left without water, surrenders.

## 1942

Jan. 1.—Twenty-six nations sign pact in Washington to wage united war against Axis and make no separate peace.

Jan. 10-11—Japanese begin invasion of Netherlands East Indies.

Jan. 23—U. S. and Dutch air and naval forces attack Japanese convoy in Macassar Straits. 15 transports sunk, 22 damaged.

Feb. 15—Singapore surrenders.

March 3—General MacArthur's air force sinks thousands of troops in transports and 300,000 tons of Japanese shipping in Subic Bay.

March 7—Rangoon evacuated; British forces withdraw.

March 25—Japanese occupies Andaman Islands.

April 5—Japanese lose 27 out of 75 planes in raid on Colombo.

April 6—First bombs on India; Japanese drop bombs on Cocanada and Vizagapatam.

April 9—American & Filipino forces on Bataan peninsula, Philippines surrender. H.M. cruiser *'Dorsetshire'* and *'Cornwall'* and aircraft-carrier *'Hermes'* sunk by Japanese planes in Indian Ocean.

April 18—Tokio bombed by U. S. bombers.

April 22—American forces reported in India by Colonel Johonson.

May 4—U. S. forces inflict crushing defeat on Japanese in sea and air battle off Solomons and in Coral Sea.

May 5—British land on Madagascar.

May 26—Twenty-year Anglo-Soviet treaty signed in London, providing full collaboration during and after war.

May 30-31—R.A.F. raid Cologne with 1,130 bombers (losing 44), causing enormous destruction.

June 1-2—R.A.F. raid Essen with 1,036 bombers (35 lost).

June 5—Safe arrival in India of largest convoy ever to leave Britain announced.

June 11—Britain & Russia concludes a Treaty of Alliance and mutual assistance.

June 25-26—R.A.F. raid Bremen with over 1,000 bombers (losing 52 planes).

July 1—Germans reach El Alamein, 70 miles from Alexandria.

July 26—Japanese assets in the British Empire and U. S. A. are 'frozen' and all British treaties with Japan are suspended.

Aug. 12—Churchill arrives in Moscow for conversations with Stalin.

Aug. 19—Nine-hour Commando raid on Dieppe.

Aug. 31—Germans within 15 miles of Stalingrad.

Sept. 2—Dusseldorf raided with 8,000-lb. bombs.

Oct. 11—Japanese naval forces landing reinforcements on Guadalcanal, Solomons, forced to withdraw.

Oct. 23—In Egypt Eighth Army opens offensive.

Nov. 3—In Egypt Axis forces begin retreat.

Nov. 5—Armistice signed in Madagascar.

Nov. 8—Allied forces under General Eisenhower land in North Africa.

Nov. 13—Japanese expedition in force is engaged by U. S. Navy off Guadalcanal and forced to withdraw.

Nov. 24—Australians reach Buna, in Papua, New Guinea.

Nov. 27—Germans enter Toulon : French warships scuttled by their crews.

Nov. 28—R.A.F. raid Turin using 8-000-lb. bombs.

Nov. 30—Japanese convoy of troop transports reinforcing Guadalcanal engaged by U. S. Navy; 12 large enemy destroyers (or cruisers), 4 destroyers, 2 transports and a cargo ship sunk.

Dec. 2—Beveridge report on social security issue.

Dec. 8—Britain declares war on Japan.

Dec. 24—Admiral Darlan was assassinated in Algiers by a Frenchman.

Dec. 21—British and Indian troops cross frontier into Burma.

## 1943

Jan. 17—Iraq declares war against Axis.

Jan. 23—English Army takes Tripoli.

Jan. 26—Churchill and Roosevelt conclude their ten-day conference at Casablanca.

Feb. 2—Churchill in Turkey. Adana agreement.

Feb. 3—Battle of Stalingrad ends —Russian victory.

Feb. 9—Japs evacuate Guadalcanal.

Feb. 28—Eighth Army pierces Mareth Line

March 4—Battle of Bismarck Sea. Jap convoy of 22 ships knocked out.

May 7—Allies capture Tunis and Bizerta.

March 9—Conclusion of Arakan operations announced.

May 11—U. S. forces land on Attu.

May 12—Tunisian fighting ends Von Arnim captured by Fourth Indian Division.

May 22—Wingate Party's return announced from 1,000-mile expedition into enemy-occupied Burma. Russia's dissolution of Third International.

May 27—Chinese launch offensive along north bank of the Yangtse.

June 10—Allies occupy Pantelleria.

June 12—Chinese capture Kinhwa, the "Bomb-Tokyo" air base.

July 1—Allied offensive in South-West Pacific.

July 4—General McArthur opens operations in New Guinea.

July 10—Allied forces land in Sicily.

July 18—Rome bombed.

July 25—Mussolini resigns. Marshal Badoglio new Prime Minister.

July 30—General Eisenhower's peace offer to Italy.

Aug. 1—Mass raid by U. S. bombers on Plosti oilfield in Rumania; severe damage.

Aug. 2—Another great air raid on Hamburg.

Aug. 4—Oreal evacuated by Germans.

Aug. 5—Fall of Catania in Sicily. Meeting of Italian Cabinet; Fascist organisation disbanded; title of 'Il Duce' abolished. Russians recapture Byelgorod.

Aug. 7—State of siege extended over whole of Italy; Fascist Party's funds frozen.

Aug. 12—Heavy air attacks on German towns including Berlin.

Aug. 13—Rome bombed by U. S. planes.

Aug. 14—Rome to be declared an open city. Berlin bombed. Allied military talks in Quebec.

Aug. 15—Russians capture Karachev. Berlin and Milan bombed.

Aug. 17—U. S. forces enter Messina; Sicilian campaign concluded.

Aug. 19—Berlin bombed again.

Aug. 20—Lipari and Stromboli islands surrender to Americans.

Aug. 21—American and Canadian troops occupy Kiska in the Aleutians.

Aug. 22—Litvinoff relieved of Ambassadorship in U. S.

Aug. 23—Kharkov captured by Russians. 700-bomber raid on Berlin.

Aug. 24—Churchill-Roosevelt statement on Quebec Conference results. Italian communication regarding demilitarisation of Rome for declaring it an open city. Nazis occupy Copenhagen.

Aug. 25—Lord Louis Mountbatten appointed Supreme Commander in South-east Asia. More raids on Berlin.

Aug. 26—Red Army smashing its way into Ukraine.

Aug. 27—Battering of German town of Nuremburg.

Aug. 29—Great trouble in Denmark; warships scuttled; King interned.

Aug. 30—Germans evacuate Taganrog.

Aug. 31—Stalin announces entry of Russian troops into N. Ukraine. Churchill's broadcast from Quebec. Hints at conference of three major Powers.

Sept. 3—Allies land in Italy.

Sept. 8—Italy surrenders.

Sept. 13—Chiang-Kai-Shek elected President of China.

Oct. 1—Allied troops enters Naples.

Oct. 5—Germa's recapture Kos in the Dodecanese.

Nov. 1—Four powers issue joint Moscow Declarations.

Dec. 2—Teheran Conference.

Dec. 24—Eisenhower given supreme command of forces for "Liberation of Europe."

## A DIARY OF FAR EASTERN WAR

### 1941

Dec. 7—Treacherous Jap attack on Pearl Harbour.

Dec. 8—Japanese attempts to invade Malaya and Hongkong. Thailand, after 5½ hours' resistance, permits passage of Japanese troops.

Dec. 9—Japanese land in Malaya and the Philippines.

Dec. 10—British battleship *Prince of Wales'* and *'Repulse'* sunk by air attack off Northern Malaya.

Dec. 13—Japanese take island of Guam.

Dec. 14—Japanese cross into Burma from Thailand in Point Victoria region. General attack on Hongkong.

Dec. 18—Forestalling Japanese action, British and Dutch troops occupy Portuguese Timor.

Dec. 24—Japanese take Wake Island.

Dec. 25—Hongkong surrenders.

Dec. 27—Japanese bomb open city of Manila.

### 1942

Jan. 3—General Wavell appointed Supreme Allied C.-in-C. in the South-West Pacific.

Jan. 11—Japanese land in Dutch East Indies.

Jan. 23—Enemy forces land on Solomon Islands.

Jan. 25—Enemy convoy suffers heavily in Straits of Macassar.

Jan. 26—Macassar Straits action continues : Enemy lose aircraft-carrier. In all, at least 10 other enemy ships destroyed.

Jan. 31—Battle of Malaya has ended, and battle of Singapore begins.

Feb. 1—U.S. Pacific Fleet attacks seven enemy naval bases in Marshall and Gilbert Islands.

Feb. 9—Generallissimo Chiang Kai-shek arrives in Delhi for consultations with Govt. of India.

Feb. 15—Fall of Singapore.

Mar. 3—General Wavell relinquishes South-West Pacific Command and returns to India as C.-in-C.

Mar. 4—General MacArthur's air force in Philippines sinks three Japanese ships in Subic Bay.

Mar. 9—Evacuation of Rangoon. Japs land in New Guinea.

Mar. 13—American troops arrive in Australia.

Mar. 18—General MacArthur appointed to Supreme Command of Allied forces east of Singapore. U. S. Navy Department announces that 23 Japanese ships, including 12 warships were sunk or damaged in attacks on invasion fleet off New Guinea.

Mar. 25—Japanese occupy Andaman Islands.

April 5—Enemy lose 27 out of 75 planes in raid on Colombo.

April 9—Fighting in Bataan (Philippines) has ceased.

April 18—American planes bomb Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama and other Japanese cities.

May 6—Island of Corregidor surrenders.

May 8-9—Battle of Coral Sea : Enemy lose 15 warships, Americans three. Japanese also lose 100 aircraft.

May 11—Governor of Burma and his Ministers move to India.

June 6-8—Japanese attack Midway Island. Enemy lose 15 warships and 4 aircraft-carriers.

June 22—Japanese occupy Kiska, in the Aleutians

July 24—Japanese land on north coast of Papua, New Guinea.

July 31—Japanese press towards Port Moresby.

Aug. 11—U. S. forces land on Solomon Islands.

Aug. 26-27—Big naval and air battle off Solomons. Enemy fleet scattered and driven north with considerable losses.

Sept 13—Japanese thrust towards Port Moresby held.

Oct. 1—Enemy retreating in New Guinea.

Oct. 7—Japanese land in Guadalcanal, in the Solomons.

Oct. 9—Japanese abandon Attu, in the Aleutians.

Oct. 15—Enemy suffer important losses in attempts to recapture Guadalcanal.

Oct. 26—Aerodromes in North-East India attacked by Japanese.

Oct. 30—Japanese fleet withdraws from Solomons.

Nov. 1—Seven Japanese ships believed sunk or damaged in the battle off Stewart Isles.

Nov. 11—Japanese surface raider sunk in Indian Ocean by an Indian minesweeper, H.M.I.S. *'Bengal'*.

Nov. 15-16—U. S. naval and air forces score great victory in Solomons, destroying 23 enemy ships. Twenty-four thousand Japanese troops drowned.

Dec. 20—Allied troops move into Burma and push into Arakan. Calcutta bombed for first time.

## 1943

Jan. 16—Flight-Sergeant Pring, R.A.F., shoots down three enemy planes over Calcutta.

Mar. 4-5—Battle of Bismark Sea, Entire Japanese force of 22 vessels destroyed. Seventy-nine aircraft shot down; 15,000 ground forces drowned or killed.

Mar. 30—Bengal declared "raid area."

May 11—Allied troops evacuate Maungdaw, in Arakan.

May 20—It is announced that commando force under Brigadier Wingate has spent 3 months on raiding expedition deep into Burma.

May 23—End of organised enemy resistance on Attu Island, Aleutians.

June 12—Chinese troops enter Kinwha, last Japanese air base in Chekiang.

June 30—U. S. forces land on Rendova Island, in New Georgia group of Solomons; start of Allied offensive.

July 8—U. S. forces make two new landings on vital points in Solomons.

July 24—Americans land in Nassau Bay, in New Guinea.

Aug. 6—Allies capture Munda, a key base of the enemy in South-West Pacific.

Aug. 21—Kiska taken by Americans without opposition.

Aug. 23—Chungking bombed for first time in two years.

Aug. 25—Lord Louis Mountbatten appointed Supreme Allied Commander in South-East Asia.

Aug. 28—Organised Japanese resistance on New Georgia Island ceases.

Sept. 1—U. S. task forces raid Marcus Island.

Sept. 14—Allied troops capture Salamaua.

Sept. 16—Australian troops occupy Lae, main Japanese base on the coast of New Guinea.

Oct. 2—Australian forces capture Finschhafen, north-east of Lae.

Oct. 7—Lord Louis Mountbatten arrives in Delhi.

Oct. 13—In South-West Pacific, Allies destroy at Rabaul 7 enemy ships including 3 destroyers, and 100 aircraft.

Nov. 2—American forces invade Bougainville Island, last enemy bastion in Solomons.

Nov. 12—Fifteen enemy warships hit by Allied planes in new raid on Rabaul.

Dec.—Renewed British offensive in the Indo-Burman Front.

## VARIETY OF PLANES

*Fighters*—correspond to infantry division of an army. They are meant to harass and drive away or destroy invading air force. Fighter planes are single-seater or two-seaters.

*Bombers*—These planes are meant to carry offensive into enemy territories. They are singled-engined or multi-engined bombers to carry light weight or heavy load.

*Army Co-operative Craft*—These planes are necessary for reconnaissance to judge the enemy's moves and plan offensive into his territory. They carry photographic and petrol equipment and also bombs. They take aerial photographs of enemy territories, movements and military objects before and after bombardment.

*Torpedo Firing Planes*—used for firing torpedoes at ships.

*Mine-laying Planes*—used to lay mines in enemy water which otherwise could not be approached.

*Troop carrying planes*—are big-sized planes. They came into prominence in the campaigns in Norway and Low countries. Food and other equipments are also dropped from these planes to combatants who are beseiged.

*Balloon-barrage*—A number of balloons tied to cables are sent into the air and many of these are flown at great heights and prevent dive-bombing and low-flying attacks and drive enemy planes up high so that they come within range of anti-aircraft guns and can better be dealt with by fighter planes.

## DIVISION OF AIR FORCE

1. *R. A. F.*—Acting independently by itself as a separate unit under its own command like Royal Navy.
2. *Army Co-operation Command*—Air force attached to military and acting in close collaboration with it.
3. *Fleet Air Arm*—A division of aircraft attached to the Navy and acts in co-operation with the Navy.

## ARMY DIVISIONS

A *regiment* is a body of men commanded by a Colonel, and constituting the largest permanent unit.
A *division* is a section of an army or fleet.
A *battalian* is a body of infantry consisting of several companies.
A *brigade* is a division of troops consisting of an indeterminate number of regiments or battalions.

## WAR ABBREVIATIONS

*A.A.F.*—Auxiliary Air Force.
*A.C.*—Aircraft man.
*A.D.C.*—Aide-de-Camp.
*Aide-de-Camp*—in the army is a staff officer, responsible for conveying the commands of the general or chief of the staff to the officers concerned.
*Adjt.*—Adjutant.
*A.F.S.*—Auxiliary Fire Service.
*A.F.*—Adjutant-General.
*A.M.*—Air Marshal.
*A.M.C.*—Armed Merchant Cruiser.
*A.O.C.*—Air Officer Commanding.
*A.R.P.*—Air Raid Precautions.
*A.R.W.*—Air Raid Warden.
*Batt.*—Battalion.
*B.E.F.*—British Expeditionary Force.
*Bn.*—Battalian.
*Bty.*—Battery.
*C.A.G.*—Civil Air Guard.
*Cde.*—Commodore.
*C.D.V.*—Civil Defence Volunteers.
*Cdt.*—Cadet.
*C.-in-C.*—Commander-in-Chief.
*Comdr.*—Commander.
*Col.*—Colonel.
*Coy.*—Company.
*Cpl.*—Corporal.
*D.F.C.*—Distinguished Flying Cross.
*D.S.O.*—Distinguished Service Order.
*D.S.M.*—Distinguished Service Medal.
*Div.*—Division.
*E.M.S.*—Emergency Medical Service.
*E.N.S.A.*—Entertainments National Service Association.
*F.A.A.*—Fleet Air Arm.
*Flt.*—Flight Lt.
*F.M.*—Field Marshal.
*F.O.*—Field Officer.
*G.H.Q.*—General Headquarters.
*G.O.C.*—General Officer Commanding.
*H.E.*—High Explosive.
*H.Q.*—Headquarters.
*H.M.S.*—His Majesty's Ship.
*L.-Cpl.*—Lance-Corporal.
*L.A.C.*—Leading Aircraftsman.
*L.I.*—Light Infantry.

*L.-Sgt.*—Lance-Sergeant.
*Lieut.*—Lieutenant.
*M.C.*—Military Cross.
*M.G.*—Machine Gun.
*M.O.*—Medical Officer.
*N.C.O.*—Non-commissioned Officer.
*N.R.*—National Register.
*O.C.*—Officer Commanding.
*O.H.M.S.*—On His Majesty's Service.
*P.O.*—Petty Officer.
*Pte.*—Private.
*Q.M.G.*—Quarter-Master-General.
*R.A.F.O.*—Reserve of Air Force Officers.
*R.A.*—Royal Artillery.
*R.A.F.*—Royal Air Force.
*R.A.M.C.*—Royal Army Medical Corps.
*R.E.*—Royal Engineers.
*Sgt.*—Sergeant.
*S.L.*—Squadron Leader.
*Spr.*—Sapper.
*R.I.N.*—Royal Indian Navy.
*R.N.*—Royal Navy.
*R.T.R.*—Royal Tank Regiment.
*T.A.*—Territorial Army.
*W.L.A.*—Women's Land Army.
*W.R.*—War Reserve.
*U-Boat*—Unterseeboot (German Submarine).

## ARMY, NAVY AND AIR RANKS (British)

*Royal Navy*—1 Admiral of the Fleet. 2 Admiral. 3. Vice-Admiral. 4. Rear-Admiral 5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class). 6. Captain. 7. Commander. 8. Lieutenant-Commander. 9. Lieutenant. 10. Sub-Lieutenant and Mate. 11. Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank.

*Army*—1 Field-Marshal. 2. General. 3. Lieutenant-General. 4. Major-General. 5. Brigadier. 6. Colonel. 7. Lieut.-Colonel. 8. Major. 9. Captain. 10. Lieutenant. 11. Second Lieutenant.

*R. A. F.*—Marshal of the Royal Air Force. 2. Air Chief Marshal. 3. Air Marshal. 4. Air Vice-Marshal. 5. Air Commodore. 6. Group-Captain. 7. Wing Commander. 8. Squadron Leader. 9. Flight-Lieutenant. 10 Flying Officer (or Observer). 11. Pilot Officer.

## WAR TERMS

*Bale out*—To descend from a damaged air-craft by means of a parachute.

*Blind flying*—Directing the flight of an aeroplane with the help of instruments only.

*Concentration camp*—It is a Nazi institution for detention of those who are opposed to Nazi rule without trial.

*Balloon Barrage*—Protective screen of captive balloons anchored near land objects or attached to ships in convoy to snag attacking planes, particularly dive-bombers.

*Barrage*—Screen of artillery fire to protect friendly troops.

*Bridgehead*—Defence position dominating or covering extremity of bridge nearest enemy.

*Jerry*—British nick-name for German fighter or his plane.

*Junkers*—Trade name of line of German planes.

*Krupp*—Factory itself or gun made in big armament works in Essen, Germany.

*Ordnance*—Equipment or material used in actual fighting.

*Paravane*—Devise for sheering marine mine anchor cables so that mines bob up to surface where they can be exploded.

*Second Front*—a term which has come into use lately and is a point at which the enemy should or could be attacked to relieve pressure on the main battle front.

*Y-boat*—Mystery ship, the letter Y stands for any ship of mysterious purpose.

*Railhead*—A point of a rail-road in the theatre of operations at which supplies for troops are unloaded.

*Shock-troops*—Men specially selected and trained for attack and assault.

*Scorched Earth*—The policy adopted by China against Japanese invaders of burning grains and other things leaving only scorched earth for the invader

*Strafe*—German for punish In military sense to punish severely with gun fire as with artillery or aerial bombs

*Stirrup pump*—The useful method used in air-raid precautions for putting out fires caused by bombs.

*Blitzkrig*—A German word meaning lightning war, it is applied to the theory that a sudden and overwhelming attack will achieve a quick knock-out blow.

*Convoy*—Means any escort or protecting force and is specially used for a number of merchantships crossing an ocean with an escort of warships to protect them from submarine attack

*Dugout*—A rough dwelling place dugout in a trench used as a shelter.

*A.B.C.D. Powers*—Collaboration of America, Britain, China, Dutch powers against Axis powers.

*V-Army*—Europe's invisible army to fight against Germany. This is a movement among the peoples of the occupied territory of Germany. 'V' is the sign of Victory.

*Guerrilla warfare*—is irregular fighting carried on by band of soldiers or civilians acting independently. The original guerrillas were Spanish bands of raiders against Napoleon in 1808.

*Flotila*—A diminutive of the Spanish 'Flota', meaning Fleet, this word is used for a group of any small crafts such as submarines or motor torpedo boats.

*Mines*—A mine is a charge of explosive in a case fitted with horns (or antennae) which fire the mine when a ship hits them. International Law permits the laying of mines anywhere in the sea for the protection of a port or to prevent the passage of ships, but it stipulates that the mines should be anchored to the sea-bed and if adrift become ineffective within an hour, and that neutral countries should be advised where minefields are.

*E-Boats*—Are fast motor torpedo boats used by the Germans.

*Degaussing*—The gauss, the unit of magneto-motive force was named after Karl F. Gauss, born at Brunswick in 1777, who was pioneer in magnetic research. As protection against the magnetic mines sown by the Germans, allied ships were fitted with degaussing belts, cables round the hulls which render the ships non-magnetic.

*Reichswehr*—This is the name given to the regular army formed by the German government after the Great War, it being limited to 100,000 men. It is a professional long-service force.

*Maginot Line*—From the name of French statesman *Andre Maginot* (1877-1922). He was Minister of War, 1924 and 1929-32. During his second term, he initiated work of famous Maginot line.

*Commando troops*—are composed of small bodies of men drawn from various sources and trained into special units for special purposes such as sudden attack or raids.

*Parashots*—Specially trained troops in England to oppose the landing of enemy parachutists.

*Pill-box*—A small concrete block house equipped with machine guns.

*Fuselage*—The body of an aeroplane.

## WAR MACHINES

*Aerial Torpedo*—A torpedo that is fired from an aircraft.

*Aircraft Carrier*—A warship specially built to carry aircraft, the deck of which can be used as a landing ground.

*Bomb, Magnesium*—Weighs scarcely 2 2 pounds but it goes through slate, tile, metal. It will pierce a quarter-inch of plate-steel or 3½ inch of reinforced concrete. Its magnesium shell burns at a heat of 2370°F. Its core is hermite—powdered aluminium and iron oxide—which burns at 4532° and eats through steel as it were cheese.

*Bomb*—A hollow shell, usually of metal, filled with explosive to be thrown among the enemy.

*Bombers*—Aircraft which exclusively drop bombs from air.

*Battleship*—Large fast warship now up to 50,000 tons with heavy calibre and medium guns. It is strongly armoured

*Battle Cruiser*—Is a large warship combining by virtue of its speed and heavy armours, the functions of a cruiser and a battleship. It is chiefly used in protecting trade routes and for scouting.

*Bren Gun*—Light-weight machine gun.

*Depth Charge*—Is the most formidable weapon against submarine. It can be detonated at a pre-determined depth of 20 or 100 or 200 feet and can exert such pressure on the submerged vessel as to crush it. Its shock can open seams and paralize a submarine at a considerable distance from the scene of explosion.

*D A.*—Delayed action bombs.

*Depth Bomb*—300 pound or more or high explosive in a thin shell with an adjustable hydrostatic mechanism to touch it off at any desired depth under the sea.

*Destroyer*—Swift moving, torpedo-shooting depth-bombing anti-aircraft protector of convoys

*Dive Bomber*—A type of bombing air-craft which can dive low and release bombs from very low altitude.

*Fighters*—Aircrafts which are used in fighting and destroying enemy aircraft, bombers or fighters These have greater speed than bombers and are fitted with machine guns and cannons.

*Hand Grenade*—A small bomb thrown by hand.

*Incendiary Bomb*—Designed for fire-making rather than explosion. Cannot be extinguished with water, must be smothered with chemical spray, sand, blanket or other method to deprive bomb of oxygen.

*Magnetic Mine*—Type of marine mine exploded by magnetic action set up by steel hull of passing vessel.

*Mortar*—A type of cannon designed to throw shot or shell, short distances at high angles of elevation.

*Flak*—Flying machine-warding-off guns.

*Grenade*—Hand-thrown, time-fused bomb. Timing mechanism is released by thrower before it is hurled.

*Pom-Pom*—Automatic machine cannon firing one pound shells. Sometimes multiple barreled. The name came from drumming sound of its fast fire.

*Pocket Battleship*—Fastest battleship of the world with powerful armament of six inch guns made by the Germans when Germany's battleship was restricted to 10,000 tons only by the treaty of Versailles. The restricted tonnage was made up by speed and strongest armament.

*Shell*—Strong metal case filled with explosive and discharged from a gun.

*Shrapnel*—Artillery shells or bullets that shower on explosion; invented by Henry Shrapnel (British) in 1761-1842. Single shell discharges 300 or more shots upon explosion, each capable of killing or wounding man or horse within 400 yards of bursting point.

*Tank*—A strong armoured military motor vehicle armed with quick-firing and machine guns.

*Torpedo*—300 pounds of steel with 600 pounds of high explosive—moves through sea at nearly a mile a minute. It is so accurate that it can run for miles without appreciable deviation from its set course and depth. When it misses its mark it travels about eight miles and then sinks.

*Tear Gas*—A poisonous gas which produces tears.

*Torpedo Boat*—A small swift vessel which discharges torpedoes.

*Tommy Guns*—Gets its name from American inventor John T. Thompson. It is a self-loading rifle.

## MILITARY FORCES OF NATIONS OF THE WORLD

**(As of November 1, 1941)**

| *Nation* | *Armies Total* | *Air Forces Total* | *Total land and Air* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine | 334,161 | 1,978 | 334,161 |
| Belgium | *None* | *None* | *None* |
| Bolivia | 71,960 | 160 | 71,960 |
| Brazil | 391,993 | 3,675 | 391,993 |
| British Empire | ... | ...... | 4,000,000 |
| Bulgaria | 540,000 | 40,000 | 540,000 |
| Chile | 257,102 | 2,963 | 260,065 |
| China | 2,910,000 | 16,901 | 2,910,000 |
| Colombia | 115,800 | 1,100 | 115,800 |
| Costa Rica | 742 | 328 | 44,047 |
| Cuba | 44,047 | 65 | 4,736 |
| Dominican Rep. | 4,736 | 272 | 51,948 |
| Ecuador | 51,948 | 98 | 4,177 |
| El Salvador | 4,177 | 2,250 | 450,000 |
| Finland | 450,000 | 3,350 | 96,350 |
| France (Metrop.) | 93,000 | ...... | ...... |
| French N. Africa | 100,000 | ...... | ...... |
| French W. Africa | 80,300 | 1,000,000 | 9,000,000 |
| Germany | 8,000,000 | | |
| Greece | *None* | *None* | ...... |
| Guatemala | 40,624 | 58 | 40,624 |
| Haiti | 3,955 | ...... | 3,955 |
| Honduras | 17,225 | 22 | 17,225 |
| Hungary | 1,300,000 | 8,600 | 1,300,000 |
| Italy | 4,200,000 | 363,033 | 4,563,033 |
| Japan | 3,217,500 | 51,500 | 3,217,500 |
| Mexico | 126,180 | 489 | 126,180 |
| Netherlands | *None* | *None* | *None* |
| Nicaragua | 4,124 | 44 | 4,123 |
| Paraguay | 95,726 | 222 | 95,726 |

| *Nation* | *Armies Total* | *Air Forces Total* | *Total land and Air* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peru ... ... | 485,545 | 2,244 | 487,789 |
| Portugal ... ... | 194,910 | 1,065 | 194,910 |
| Rumania Undergoing reorganization due to German occupation. | | | |
| Spain ... ... | 2,037,000 | 16,000 | 2,053,000 |
| Sweden ... ... | 400,000 | 6,000 | 406,000 |
| Switzerland ... ... | 251,000 | 7,790 | 258,790 |
| Turkey ... ... | 803,340 | 3,340 | 803,340 |
| Uruguay ... .. | 25,128 | 385 | 25,128 |
| U. S. S. R. .. .. | 17,000,000 | 150,000 | 17,000,000 |
| Venezuela ... .. | 39,928 | 428 | 39,928 |
| Yugoslavia ... ... | *None* | *None* | ...... |
| United States ... | 1,704,282 | 221,900 | 1,704,282 |

## BRITAIN'S COST OF WAR

In the fourth year of war which closed on August, 1943, Britain's cost of war was £6,000,000,000 compared with £5,100,000,000 in the third year, £4,500,000,000 in the second year and £2,700,000,000 in the first year, making the four-year total of £18,300,000,000.

## BRITISH EMPIRE CASUALTIES

Mr Attlee gave the following figures of British Empire war casualties in the first three years of war to the House of Commons on June 1, 1943—

| | *Killed* | *Missing* | *Wounded* | *Prisoners* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *United Kingdom* | 73,477 | 75,403 | 50,163 | 76,801 | 275,844 |
| Canada ... | 3,142 | 2,058 | 1,357 | 3,865 | 10,422 |
| Australia ... | 6,192 | 24,193 | 15,700 | 7,874 | 53,959 |
| New Zealand ... | 3,219 | 2,860 | 7,178 | 6,088 | 19,347 |
| South Africa ... | 1,439 | 13,350 | 3,229 | 4,597 | 22,615 |
| India* ... | 3,286 | 86,289 | 9,168 | 3,236 | 101,979 |
| Colonies ... | 1,334 | 22,566 | 1,499 | 5,430 | 30,829 |
| | 92,089 | 226,719 | 88,294 | 107,891 | 514,829 |

* Including casualties to the Hongkong and Singapur Royal Artillery.

The figures are for the Services only and do not include the Merchant Navy.

British civilian casualties for the first three years of war, Sept. 3, 1939 to August 31, 1942 totalled 102,934; killed 47,291, injured 55,643.

The British Empire casualties in the last war totalled 1,089,919 killed and 2,400,988 wounded as compared with German casualties in killed and wounded of 6,851,450.

## INDIAN WAR CASUALTIES

Indian Army casualties including British officers up to Aug. 31, 1942 were 3,286 killed, 9,168 wounded and 86,289 missing.

These figures were given by Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons on July 15, 1943.

## WAR CASUALTIES FOR 3 YEARS

Mr. C. R. Attlee, Deputy Prime Minister, announced on June 1, 1943 in the House of Commons that the total British Empire casualties during the first three years of war are 514,993. The killed number 82,089, missing 226,719, wounded 88,294, prisoners of war 107,891.

Sir James Grigg, Secretary for War, said that the fare of 33,300 British officers and men of the Navy, Army and R.A.F. who served in the Far East is still unknown. Information has been received regarding 24,300 officers and men.

## AXIS AND ALLIED AIR LOSSES

From 1939 up to June 30, 1943, the Axis had lost nearly 18,000 aircraft against 9,850 of the R.A.F. This is shown by figures compiled from official communiques.

The losses in various war zones were: *Over Britain*—4,201 Axis aircraft against 900 of the R.A.F. *Over Europe*—1,857 Axis aircraft against 5,357 of the R.A.F. *Over the Middle East* (including Malta)—3,500 Axis aircraft against 1,977 of the R.A.F.

Losses in Tunisia in 1942-43 amounted to 2,231 Axis aircraft against 795 of the N.W. African air forces. Losses in the Far East India and Burma in the same period were 4,042 Axis, against 149 of the R.A.F.

On the W. European front in 1939-40 the Axis lost 957 and the R.A.F. 379. In addition, total losses over Scandinavia in 1940 over Russia for the R.A.F. wing in 1941. and for the U.S.A.A.F. in Europe in 1942-43 were 1,172 Axis aircraft against 293 of the R.A.F.

Over and above these losses by the Axis are 985 announced as destroyed by the British Navy (but this figure is incomplete) and German losses to the French on the Western Front and to the Russians on the Eastern Front. U. S. losses in the Far East are not included in this compilation.

## U. S. CASUALTIES SINCE OUTBREAK OF WAR

Dec. 30, 1943—The latest announcement of casualties of the United States armed forces from the outbreak of war total 133,581, the Office of War Information reported. This total arrival at by combining the latest available war and department reports, included dead 30,107, wounded 42,345, missing 32,138, prisoners of war 28,919.

The War Department report shows army casualties totalling 100,481.

## UNITED NATIONS

32 United Nations with the dates on which they entered war against Germany, Italy and Japan or against Germany or Italy only—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Great Britain | 3rd Sept., 1939 | Yugoslavia | 16th April, 1941 |
| Canada | 10th Sept., 1939 | Norway | 9th April, 1940 |
| Australia | 3rd Sept., 1939 | Cuba, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Costa Rica | 11th Dec., 1941 |
| South Africa | 6th Sept., 1939 | | |
| New Zealand | 3rd Sept., 1939 | | |
| India | 3rd Sept., 1939 | | |
| U. S. A. | 8th Dec., 1941 | | |
| U. S. S. R. | 22nd June, 1941 | Honduras, Salvador, Haiti | 12th Dec., 1941 |
| Poland | 1st Sept., 1939 | | |
| *China | 8th Dec., 1941 | Panama | 13th Jany., 1942 |
| Belgium | 10th May, 1940 | Mexico | 22nd May, 1942 |
| Czechoslovakia | 15th March, 1939 | Brazil | 22nd Aug., 1942 |
| Free France | 28th Oct., 1940 | Abyssinia | 9th Oct., 1942 |
| Luxemburg | 10th May, 1940 | Iraq | 16th June, 1943 |
| Netherlands | 10th May, 1940 | Bolivia | 7th April, 1943 |

* China and Japan had been in a state of war for 6 years.

# INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO

## (Mainly relating to War)

*Attlee, C. R.*—British Labour leader, born 1883, has joined the British National Cabinet at the beginning of the War, holds the office of Deputy Premier.

*Badoglio, Marshal*—73 year old Italian army chief, was for a time Italian Ambassador at Brazil, was the Governor of Libya up to 1933; was responsible for winning the Abyssinian campaign; was appointed Viceroy of Abyssinia, but resigned in 1936; was appointed Chief of the General Staff in 1939; was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army at the outbreak of war, 1940; was appointed Premier of Italy in July 1943 on the resignation of Mussolini.

*Blum, Leon*—Former Socialist Prime Minister of France, born April 9, 1872. In Nov. 1919, he was elected Deputy from the Seine and soon figured as a prominent member of the Socialist party. In 1936 he became Prime Minister resigning in 1937 to become Minister of State and Vice-President in the Council [illegible] the Chautemps cabinet.

*Bene[illegible] Edward*—Ex-President, Czechoslovakia.

*Budenny, Marshal*—Aged 59, has been described as the most brilliant soldier the Soviet has produced; he was called into command during the latter stages of the Russo-Finish war and quickly won victory for the Red Army.

*Cripps, Sir Stafford*—Son of Lord Parmoor, called to the Bar in 1913, was Solicitor-General 1930-31; First entered parliament as Labour member in 1931. British Socialist politician, advocated United Front with Communists; then started Popular Front movement; was expelled from the British Labour Party for issuing a manifesto on Popular Front in 1939, with Communist Party and other socialist bodies. British Ambassador at Moscow 1940-41. Was Lord Privy Seal, visited India in 1942 with British proposal for granting Dominion Status to India, now minister of Aircraft Production in Br. Cabinet.

*Chiang-Kai-Shek*—Chinese Marshal and national leader; born 1886. Studied military science in Japan 1907-11; studied Soviet military organisation in Moscow in 1924 A soldier, he became the follower of Dr. Sun Yet Sen; has been the heart and soul of the Chinese resistance to Japanese invaders; became President of China in 1943.

*Chiang-Kai-Shek, Madame (Soong May Ling)*—Educated at Wellesley College, U.S.A. Married the Chinese Generalissimo at the age of 27, is the first lady of China, has thrown heart and soul and in China's fight against Japan. President and organiser of various relief operations.

*Churchill, Winston, L. S.*—Born Nov. 30, 1874. Educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, entered the army in 1895, was war correspondent of "*Morning Post*" in South African war, elected conservative M.P. in 1900, appointed President of the Board of Trade in 1908, was First Lord of Admiralty during Great war; was War Secretary and Air Minister 1918-21; Colonial Secretary 1921-23; Retired for some time after his defeat in his Dundee constituensy; Again elected M.P. in 1924; From 1930 up to the outbreak of Second World War held no office; was called to the War Cabinet as First Lord of Admiralty by Chamberlain; appointed Prime Minister of England after the resignation of Chamberlain.

*Dudley Pound, Admiral*—First Sea Lord and Chief of the General Staff.

*De Gaulle, General*—Leader of the Free France. After the surrender of Petain Government, De Gaulle championed the cause of Free France and became the leader of Frenchmen who opposed the surrender of France.

*De Valera, Eamon*—Prime Minister of the Eire, declared Eire's neutrality at the outbreak of the War, born 1882.

*Eisenhower, General*—Commander-in-Chief of Allied Forces and Commander of U. S. Army in the European Theatre of War.

*Franco, General*—Spanish General and Dictator; Since 1939, organised military uprising and led the Spanish Civil War; defeated the Republicans and made himself the master of the whole country, joined anti-comintern pact in May, 1939.

*Frick, Dr. William*—Was Reich Minister of Interior, now Protector of Bohemia and Moravia.

*Giraud, General*—Chief collaborator of General De Gaulle in Free France movement, now leader of Free French forces in North Africa.

*Goering, Field Marshal Hermann*—Air Minister and President of the War Economic Council of Germany and Prime Minister of Prussia; born Jan. 12, 1893; appointed Lieutenant in 1912; During world war, transferred to the Air force and become one of the most successful air pilots; In 1919 left the Army with the rank of Captain; Joined the National Socialist Party in 1922 and became organiser of Storm troops; Member of German Reichstag since 1933; As Air-Minister, he created the powerful German Air Force; became President of the War Economic Council in 1939; In September, 1939, after the declaration of War, he was designated successor to Hitler in the event of Hitler's death.

*Goebbels, Paul Joseph*—German Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda; b. Oct. 29, 1897; received D.Phil. degree in 1920; Joined National Socialist Party in 1922 and soon became a propagandist for the party; became editor of various party newspapers; elected member of the Reichstag in 1928; appointed Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda in March 1933; in this capacity he is president of the Reich Culture Chamber with control over press, radio and other cultural activities.

*Gort, Viscount*—V C., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., former Commander-in-Chief of the British Army; born July 10, 1886; now Governor of Malta.

*Hess, Rudolf*—was Minister without portfolio of Germany & Deputy Leader of National Socialist Party; born April 26, 1896; At the outbreak of world War in 1914 volunteered service and later promoted to lieutenant; Subsequently joined Air Force pilot; Joined National Socialist Party in 1920, one of Hitler's earliest collaborators; imprisoned after participating in Munich putsch. Since Dec. 1933, a minister of the Cab[illegible], after declaration of War i[illegible]39 appointed second successor to Hitler; mysteriously left Germany and reached England by aeroplane.

*Himmler, Heinrich*—Chief of the German Gestapo (Secret State Police); born Oct. 7, 1900; joined National Socialist Party in 1925, becoming an organiser; and in 1929 became Chief of the S. S., Chief of the entire German Police Force; appointed Minister of mittee of U. S. S. R. since 1923.

*Hitler, Adolf*—German dictator; born April 1889 in Austria; son of a Customs officer, worked as a brick-layer and also as painter; joined German Army at the outbreak of war in 1914; Started a party known as National Socialist German Labour Party; was sentenced to five years confinement for venturing a party *coup* which proved abortive; rapid rise to power from 1928 when his party returned twelve deputies in the Reichstag, became Chancellor in January 1933.

*Hull, Cordell*—Secretary of State, United States of America since 1938.

*Inonu, Ismet*—President of the Turkish Republic; formerly known as Ismet Pasha, born 1884.

*Kalinin, Michael*—Chairman of the Presidium of the U. S. S. R.; born 1875; joined the "Union for Struggle for the freedom of the working class" while working in a factory in St. Petersburg in 1895; President of the Executive Committee of U. S. S. R. since 1923;

*Kesselring, Marshal*—German General operating in Italy.

*Kusnetzor, N.*—Chief of the Red Navy.

*Knox, Colonel*—United States Secretary for Navy since June, 1940.

*Laval, M. Pierre*—Now Chief of the State of Vichy Government. Rose to cabinet rank in 1921. In June 1932 became premier of France, was foreign secretary under Petain Government after the collapse of France; is a great Fascist leader and supporter of Axis powers.

*Ley, Robert*—Leader of the German Labour Front; born, 1890; joined National Socialist Party in 1925; in 1933 became Leader of German Labour Front, an organisation embracing all Germans engaged in productive labour, including employers and employees.

*Marshall, General*—is the Chief of the Staff of the United States Army.

*MacArthur, General Douglas*—The Allied supreme commander of the United Nations' Forces in the Pacific region, holds America's highest military decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honour; has always been a front line General. He came out of World War twice wounded, once gassed, seven times cited for extraordinary valour, 37 times decorated with Allied honours.

*Mountbatten, Lord Louis*—Born in 1900, is a grandson of Queen Victoria and son of the German Prince Louis of Battenberg and Princess Victoria, was the first Sea Lord at the outbreak of the first world war. Was appointed Chief of Combined operations and carried out several commando raids in Lofotain Islands, St. Nazaire and Dieppe. Has now been appointed as a Supreme Commonder of the Allied Forces in South-east Asia.

*Molotov, V.*—Now Commissar for Foreign Affairs, U. S. S. R., born 1890, was imprisoned six times and was twice exiled before revolution, appointed member of Petrograd Soviet Executive Committee in 1917; on May 3, 1939, became Minister of Foreign Affairs after Litvinoff's resignation.

*Mannerheim, Baron*—Finnish Field Marshal, born June 4, 1887; at his suggestion "The Mannerheim Line",—the Finnish defence system on the Karelian Isthmus in the north-east of Finland was constructed; commanded the Finnish army in the Russo-Finnish War.

*Mussolini, Benito*—Duce of Italy, founder of Fascism; born 1883; was party to the 'Pact of Steel' signed in Berlin on May 22, 1939 which "irrevocably bound to destinies of Imperial Italy and greater Germany". For 21 years the virtual dictator of Italy; resigned from his post after the defeat of Italians in N. Africa and the partial occupation of Sicily by the Allied powers but again resumed his position.

*Pierse, Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard*—Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief in India.

*Petain, Marshal Henri Philipee*, Chief of State, France; born 1856.

Officer since 1878; became Brigadier-General in 1914; assumed defence of Verdun in 1916; acted as the Commander-in-Chief of French Forces on the Western Front in 1917; Marshal of France in 1918; member of the French Academy since 1929; Chief of State of France since June 1940.

*Pasha, Nahas*—Wafadist Prime-Minister of Egypt, is a supporter of United Nations.

*Reynaud, Paul*—Former Prime Minister of France; born 1878, became Premier after the fall of the Daladier Cabinet in 1940; at present reported to be a prisoner of the Petain Government.

*Ribbentrop, Joachim Von*—Minister for Foreign Affairs, Germany; born 1893; on War Service from 1914 to 1920, since 1930, a close adviser of Hitler in Foreign Affairs; Ambassador to Great Britain in 1936-38; Minister for Foreign Affairs since Feb. 1938; negotiated Russo-German non-aggression Pact in 1939.

*Rundoted, Gen. Von*—German Commander-in-Chief of German Forces in France.

*Roosevelt, F. D.*—Born 1882; President of the United States of America; educated at Harvard, joined Democratic Party in 1910; held important post during Woodrow Wilson's administration; in 1928 was elected Governor of New York, in 1932 was elected President of the U. S. A.; started on a policy of bold social and economic reforms known as *'New Deal'*; re-elected for the second time in 1936; elected for the third time as President breaking the American convention against third term presidentship.

*Rommel, Field Marshal*—Was Commander-in-Chief of German forces in the Middle East & North Africa up to the fall.

*Salazar, Antonio*—Prime Minister of Portugal.

*Smuts, Field-Marshal*—Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa from Sept. 1939 when General Hertzog resigned on neutrality issue.

*Stilwell, General*—Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. ground forces in India, Burma and China.

*Sikorski, L.*—Prime Minister of newly constituted Polish Government in England.

*Willkie, Wendell*—Republican candidate for U. S. Presidency, defeated by President Roosevelt in the last election. Visited almost all war fronts as personal envoy of President Roosevelt, is a firm supporter of all-out War against the Axis.

*Winant, John G.*—American Ambassador in London.

*Stalin, J. V.*—Dictator of Soviet Russia, born in 1879, became associate of Lenin in revolutionary work in Tsarist Russia and was deported to Siberia in 1912; after Russian Revolution of 1917 became Commissar of Nationalities in the Soviet Government under Lenin. After Lenin's death in 1924 struggle for his succession began between Stalin and Trotsky; by 1927 Stalin had achieved full control of his party, was a champion of Anti-Nazism but in 1939 he concluded non-aggression pact with Hitler; in 1941 war between Germany and Russia broke out; he holds the title of the General Secretary of the Soviet Union since 1924.

*Stratemeyer, General George E.*—Commanding General of U. S. Air Force, China, Burma & India.

*Voroshlov, Marshal K.*—Aged 61 the first Marshal of the Soviet, is a cavalry expert and one of the most popular figure in the Red Army. He mechanised and built up the Red Army to become a modern fighting force; was removed from the post of C.-in-C. in 1940.

*Timoshenko, Marshal*—is the C.-in-C. of the Red Army as successor to Voroshilov; was Vice-Commissar for Defence; is a Ukranian by origin and was born in 1895. At the outbreak of the war between Germany and Russia, Timoshenko was given charge of the Western Sector; is now the People's Commissar of Defence.

*Tojo, General*—Prime Minister of Japan since October, 1941.

*Wavell, Sir Archibald*—Viceroy and the Governor-General of India, was Commander-in-Chief of India; commanded the British forces throughout the middle East in the early stages of the war and drove Italians across Libya.

*Wells, Sumner*—Under-Secretary of State, U. S. A.

# WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

**Aiyer, Ramaswami, Sir C. P.,** K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.—b. 1879, is one of the most brilliant legal luminaries of India; A prominent liberal politician; joined Madras Bar in 1903 when he was only 24; became fellow of Madras Corporation, General Secretary of the Congress, 1917-18, in 1920 he was appointed Advocate General of Madras, Law Member of the Madras Executive Council, 1923-1928; was a member of the Indian Round Table Conference, served several times as Executive Councillor of Government of India, 1931; Dewan of Travancore; a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in 1942 but resigned.

**Alam, Dr. S. Mahomed,** Bar-at-Law—Born 1892, a prominent Moslem leader of Punjab and once Congress worker and courted imprisonment several times; was a member of the Congress Working Committee, was a member of the Punjab Legislative Council, was a leading member of the Moslem Nationalist Party, left Congress during Sahidganj Mosque agitation, but again joined the Congress in 1937; now member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly.

**Ambedkar, Dr. B. R.,** Ph.D., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law—b. 1893; Prominent leader of the Depressed Classes; was given a scholarship by H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda to study economics and sociology at Columbia and after passing his examinations there spent a year in London doing research work in the India Office Library. Founder of the Depressed Classes Institute; was a nominated member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1926. Member, R. T. C. 1930-32; and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932, was appointed member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1942.

**Allama Mashriqui**—the leader of the Khaksars, hails from Amritsar, was once a member of the Indian Educational service, is a Pathan by caste and spent practically the whole of his working career in the Frontier Province after having been Asst. Secretary to the Government of India for a brief period: from 1920-1931 he was professor of mathematics at the Islamia College, Peshawar and later Head Master of Govt. High School, Peshawar. He founded the movement in 1931 and established his headquarters at Ichhra, a suburb of Lahore and started his weekly newspaper '*Al-Islah*' which is the organ of the Khaksar movement; was interned but now released.

**Anthony, Frank**—Bar-at-Law; M.L.A. (Central); President of the Anglo-Indian & Domiciled European Association. Educated at Robertson College, Jubbulpur and finally in London, was a leading debater of the Nagpur University. Winner, Viceroy's Gold Medal for

English; Member of the National Defence Council; Member, Central Assembly.

**Ahmed, Dr. Ziauddin,** M.A. (Cantab), Ph.D. (Gottingen)—born 1878, educated at Aligarh, Allahabad, Calcutta, Trinity College, Cambridge. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and member of the London Mathematical Society; Professor of M. A. O College, Aligarh in 1907; member, Calcutta University Commission, 1916; Principal, M. A. O. College, 1918; First Pro. Vice-Chancellor of the Moslem University, 1921; member of the Skeen and Shea Committees on the Indianisation of the Army; member of the U. P Legislative Council, 1919; member of the Legislative Assembly, 1933. A noted Mathematician; is Vice-Chancellor of the Moslem University.

**Aney, M. S.,** B.A., B.L.—b. 1880; educated at Morris College, Nagpur; thrice member of the Legislative Assembly, joined C. D. movement, 1930: suffered imprisonment; member, Congress Working Committee, 1924-25 and 1931-34; was a prominent member of the Congress Nationalist Party and Hindu Mahasabha; started All India Hindu League, was member, Viceroy's Executive Cunocil but resigned due to difference regarding Mahatma Gandhi's release, 1941-43; now Govt. of India Representative at Ceylon.

**Arundale George S.,** Dr.—D.Litt., M.A., LL.B.—b. 1878, came to India with late Dr. Besant in 1903 after a brilliant career at Cambridge University, became Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, reported on the Kashmir Educational System and at a later stage accepted a post for 12 months as head of the Education Department of Holkar State. For some years he was organising Secretary for All-India Home Rule League and in 1917 was interned with Dr. Besant under Defence of India Act. He has been working all along for India's regeneration and freedom. His wife Rukmini Devi is an Indian lady. Dr. Arundale's list of honours include M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), D.Litt., F.R. Hist. S. He is now the President of the Theosophical Society.

**Asaf Ali,** Bar-at-Law—b. 1888, educated at St. Stephen's College, Delhi, imprisoned several times in connection with Congress movement. Travelled continent widely, prominent member of Moslem Nationalist Party, member, Legislative Assembly from Delhi by the joint vote of Hindus and Moslems of Delhi, 1934; again imprisoned in 1940 for anti-war activity.

**Azad, Moulana Abul Kalam**—b. in Mecca in 1888 and passed his childhood in Arabia, was educated in theology in famous Al-Azhar University, Cairo. He started famous Urdu paper *Al Hilal* in Calcutta to enlighten Moslem community on the problems facing it in Turkey and other Moslem lands which led to his internment by British Government on the eve of the world war. He met Mahatma Gandhi in 1921 and became one of his staunchest supporters. He took a leading part in the Khilalfat movement and also joined the Congress under Gandhi's leadership; presided over the special session of the Congress at Delhi in 1923 and again acted as president in 1930, is a member of the Congress Working Committee; elected President of the Congress since 1940; imprisoned in 1942 under D. I. Rules.

**Ansri, Abdul Quiyum**—born 1905 at Dehri-on-Sone, educated at Aligarh Muslim, Calcutta and Allahabad Universities, joined Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha movement in 1919, imprisoned in 1922, edited several Urdu papers, joined Momin movement for the uplift of four and half crores of Momins of India 1938, elected president of Bihar Provincial Jamiat-ul-Momineen since 1938, presided over 1st Session of the Bihar Provincial Momin Conference 1940, Executive member of the All-India Azad Muslim Conference 1940, an ardent nationalist opposed to Pakistan and other anti-national schemes. *Address*: Dehri-on-Sone, E. I. Ry.

**Bhopal, Nawab of** (His Highness Sikander Saulat Nawab Iftikarul-muluk, Mohamed Hamidulla Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E.) Succeeded his mother Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum on her voluntary abdication in his favour in May 1926; born in Sept. 1894; one of the most popular rulers of Indian States; made great effort to settle Hindu-Moslem differences at the Round Table Conference: a keen sportsman.

**Bhaba, Dr. Homi J.**—Born October 30, 1909; after brilliant career at Bombay was sent to Cambridge at the early age of 17; took mathematical Tripos at the end his first year; after graduation in 1930 he decided to take up Mathematical Physics seriously and in 1932 was awarded the Rouse-Ball travelling studentship in mathematics from Trinity College; worked under famous Professor E. Fermi in 1933-34 in Rome and under Prof. H. H. Kramer in Utrecht. In 1936-37 spent five months at the Institute of Theoretical Physics at Copenhagen; was awarded Issac Newton Studentship 1935 for three years; from 1935 to 1939 lectured at Cambridge on Cosmic radiation, Nuclear Physics, is now working in the Bangalore Science Institute on Cosmic Rays; elected F.R.S. in 1941.

**Baroda, H. H. Maharaja Pratap Singh Gaekwar**—grandson of the late Maharaja of Baroda, succeeded him on the 'gadi' in 1939; best known in India as a brilliant tennis player.

**Bajpai, Sir G. S.,** C.I.E., I.C.S.—Born 1891, educated at Allahabad and Metron College, Oxford and topped the list of successful I.C.S. candidates, joined I.C.S. in 1915; Secretary, Govt. of India in Education Dept., was on deputation to Canada, Australia and New Zealand to investigate the status of Indians there; Secretary to Indian Deputation to South Africa, 1925-26. Private Secretary to Indian Delegation to Geneva, 1929-30. Joint-Secretary to Br. Indian Delegation to R. T. C., Secy. to Education Department 1927-29, member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935-36, now Agent-General of Govt. of India to U. S. A.

**Birla, G. D.**—Born in 1891 in Jaipur State, Managing Director of Birla Jute Mills; owns cotton mills, sugar mills, zamindari all over India; was member of the Legislative Assembly, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924; President of the Federation of Indian Chamber, 1929; member of the Indian Fiscal Commission; member of Royal Commission on Labour, 1930, Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva 1927, member of Second Round Table Conference; has travelled extensively.

**Basu, Santosh Kumar**—Born in 1889; educated at St. Xavier's College, Ripon College, Presidency College; took M.A. degree in 1911 and B.L. degree in 1913; joined the Swaraj Party under the late Mr. C. R. Das; elected a Councillor of Calcutta Corporation in 1923; was elected Deputy Mayor, 1930 and Mayor in 1933, member of Bengal Legislative Council in 1929 but resigned in obedience of the Congress mandate; was again elected a member on Congress ticket to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937, was the deputy leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly; was a Minister of Bengal.

**Bewoor, Sir Gurnath Venkatesh,** Kt., C.I.E., I C.S.—was born in the district of Bijapur on Nov 20, 1888; was graduated in science from Deccan College at Poona, proceeded England in 1909 and obtained first class science degree at Cambridge University, passed I.C.S. in 1911 and served Central Provinces and Berar for 11 years, was appointed Postmaster-General of Bihar and Orissa in 1922, was ultimately appointed Director-General of the Department in 1934; was India's delegate to the first Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927; and also attended Universal Postal Congress at London, introduced many new facilities in Postal Department, such as cheap telephone call, greetings telegrams, postal orders, pictorial stamps, etc ; now Secretary to Govt. of India, Posts & Air Dept

**Brelvi, Syed Abdulla,** M A., LL B —b 1891; educated Elphinstone Collegel, Bombay, joined *'Bombay Chronicle'* in 1915 and rose to its editorial chair; member, A I C C.; imprisoned in 1936 for C D movement, again imprisoned in 1942 for Congress movement; prominent member of the Nationalist Muslims

**Biyani, Brijlal** —born 1896, graduated from Morris College, Nagpur, left legal studies during Nagpur Congress, was gaoled on July 14, 1930 and January 26, 1931 in the Satyagraha campaigns, was the Swarajist member in the C. P Council in 1926, was president of the Vidarbha Congress for six years, is a successful businessman and enterprising publicist, member, A. I. C C., now member of the Council of State, gaoled again in 1940 under D. I A

**Bose, Nandalal** —born 3rd Dec., 1883; passed Entrance examination and joined Calcutta Govt. School of Arts where he completed the prescribed course. Came under the influence of Dr. Abanindranath Tagore while in Govt. Art School and became his ardent disciple. Served apprenticeship under the master for several years, joined Santiniketan School of Tagore in 1914; was appointed director of Kalabhavan, Santiniketan in 1919; travelled Far East, China, Japan with Poet Tagore in 1924, decorated Congress pandals and exhibitions many times, is now regarded as the master artist of India for his wonderful pictures and frescoes and is regarded as the most representative exponent of Indian Art.

**Bose, Subhas Chandra**—born 23rd January, 1897, matriculated from Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Secretary, Presidency College Union, 1913-14, B A. 1919 (1st class, 2nd in Philosophy) from Scottish Churches College, studied at Cambridge, 1919-1921; passed the I C S Examaination in 1920, standing 4th in order of merit and 1st in English Composition, B.A. (Cantab ), 1921, resigned I C.S. while stilll in London In charge of North Bengal Flood Relief Work, 1922, Manager, "Forward", 1923 Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, 1924, was arrested under Regulation III of 1818 in 1924 In Feb 1930, he was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition in connexion with a procession While in prison he was elected Mayor of Calcutta in Aug., 1930, was sentenced to six months' R I. in connection with banned meeting; was again arrested at Bombay and imprisoned and following ill health, he was granted permission to leave for Europe; In 1934 returned to Calcutta on his father's death and home-interned. Again left for Europe but in 1936 returned to India and was arrested on arrival at Bombay and detained at Kurseong until released in 1937; President, Indian

National Congress, 1938-39; elected President for the second time 1939-40, but resigned on account of difference with Congress High Command; debarred from holding positions in the Congress due to holding protest meeting against Congress; formed Forward Bloc; mysteriously disappeared from his home in 1941.

**Bhatnagar, Sir Santi Swarupa,** O.B., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.R.S.—born 1895, received D.Sc. (Lond.) 1921; University Professor of Chemistry, Hindu University, 1911-24, joined Punj. Univ. in 1924, was appointed Director of the Board and Council of Scientific & Industrial Research in 1940, well known for his investigations on magnetism and its relation to atomic and molecular structure; is the first Indian chemist to receive the fellowship of the Royal Society. Sectional President of Indian Science Congress 1928 and 1938.

**Bose, Sarat Chandra**—Born in 1889 and educated at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and Presidency College, Calcutta, took M.A. degree in 1908 and B.L. degree in 1911, was afterwards called to the Bar in England in 1913, from 1924-32 was Alderman of Calcutta. In 1933 he was elected member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, was President of the B. P. C. C., was prisoner for several years under Regulation III of 1818, was elected member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1937 and the Leader of the Opposition; has an extensive practice at the Bar; again imprisoned under D. I. A. in 1941.

**Brahmachari, Sir U. N.,** Kt. M.D., Ph.D.—Fellow Indian Chemical Society, Professor of Tropical Medicine, Carmichael Medical College, President Indian Science Congress, 1936; fellow Royal Society of Medicine, famous as a discoverer of specific for Kala-Azar.

**Chatterjee, Sir Atul,** K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.) Born 24 Nov., 1874; stood first in I.C.S. Exam.; was High Commissioner for India from 1925 to 1931; entered the I.C.S. in 1896 and since that date has served the Government of India in various capacities including Department of Industries; has represented Government of India on many important occasions; notably at the International Labour Conference at Washington and London Naval Conference; was the Leader of the Indian Delegation at Ottawa 1932; is now an Adviser of the Secretary of State for India.

**Chattopadhyaya, Kamaladevi**—Born 1903 Mangalore; comes from a well-known Saraswat family in South Canara. Educated in Queen Mary's College, Madras, married Harindranath Chattopadhyaya the poet and brother of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; A gifted speaker and a woman of great impulse; had been to England and Continent several times; had been to prison more than once owing to Congress activities which she joined in 1922.

**Chhattari, Nawab of**—Born 1888; has served U. P. Government as member of the Legislative Council, Minister and Executive Councillor; was also the Acting Governor of the province and also interim premier; has also acted as an executive councillor at the Centre; was one of the U. P.'s delegates to the Round Table Conference; is now the President of the Nizam's Executive Council.

**Chattopadhyaya, Harindranath**—born 1898, brother of poetess Sarojini Naidu; educated at Hydrabad, Deccan; well-known as a poet, playwright; has travelled extensively throughout Europe and America, has acquired specialised knowledge on theatre and stagecraft; is a disciple of Sri Aurobindo; author of following books—*Feast of Youth, Perfume of Earth, Gray Clouds*, etc.

**Chetty, Shanmukham, Sir R. K.**—Born Oct. 17, 1892. Educated ot Madras Christian College. At the age of 28 he was elected as a member of the Madras Legislative Council in 1920. He became a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923, was a member of the deputation sent by the National Convention of India to England in 1924, visited Australia as an Indian delegate to the Empire Parliamentary Association, was adviser to Indian Employers' delegate at the International Labour Conference, was a delegate to Ottawa Economic Conference 1932; member, Central Government Retrenchment Committee 1930; Deputy President of the Assembly 1931; was the elected President of the Legislative Assembly; was appointed Dewan of Cochin in 1935, resigned Dewanship in 1941, was sent to America by Government of India as the head of the Purchasing Mission

**Cousins, James Henry**—Irish poet, dramatist, critic, educationist and philosopher, educated in Ireland and became one of the leading literateur there; came to India under the guidance of Annie Besant, as Assistant Editor of *New India;* became Principal of Theosophical College, Madanapalle; has lectured in all principal universities of India; has written many books such as *Bases of Theosophy, Renaissance of India, Philosophy of Beauty, Wandering Harp*, etc.

**Chopra, Lt.-Col. Sir R. N.,** C.I.E., K.H.P., M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.)—Born 1882 · joined I.M.S. in 1908 and appointed Director of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1935-41; has attained international fame by his researches in tropical diseases; was president of the Indian Drugs Enquiry Committee; is responsible for the starting of Bio-Assay Laboratory in Calcutta for laying down standards in medicines; was the Honorary Physician to the King, 1935-39; is now Director of Drug Research Laboratory, Kashmir.

**Chandravarkar, Sir V. N.,** B.A. (Cantab.); Bar-at-law—Born 1887, son of Sir N. G. Chandravarkar, educated at Bombay and Cambridge, member Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926-39; Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33, Chairman, Bombay Millowner's Association, 1936 and 1940, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1933-39; President, Liberal Federation, 1940; member, Council of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

**Cumaraswami, Ananda K.**—D Sc (Lond); born 1877, educated at University College, London, Director, Mineralogical Survey of Ceylon 1903-6, President, Ceylon Social Reform Society; assisted to form India Society, London; Vice-President, India Society of London, Author of *Medieval Sinhalese Art, Myths of Hindus & Buddhists* (with Sister Nivedita), *Mirror of Jesture, Dance of Siva, Rajput Painting;* one of the greatest connoisseurs and critics of Indian and Indonesian Art, now Fellow for the researches in Indian, Persian and Mahomedan Art in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, America.

**Dadabhoy, Hon. Sir M. B., Kt.**—Born 1865 educated at St. Xavier's College, Poona, called to the bar (Middle Temple), 1887, Advocate of Bombay High Court 1887,, became member of the Bombay Corporation, 1889-90; Government Advocate, Nagpur, 1891, member of the Fiscal Commission, 1925-26; Governor of Imperial Bank of India; member; Viceroy's Legislative Council 1908-12, 1914-17; elected member of the Council of State, 1921; member, R. T. C. 1931; Director of many

President of the Bombay Legislative Council, has been an elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council almost without a break since 1924, is a prominent member of the Moslem League and was leader of the opposition in the Bombay Assembly.

**Desai, Bhulabhai J.**, M.A., LL.B. —Born 13th October, 1877, educated at Bombay and graduated from Elphinstone College, joined Bombay Bar as an Advocate, was for sometime Advocate-General of Bombay, 1926. Authority on Constitutional Law and Practice, appeared before the Bromfield Committee on behalf of the peasants during Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928, joined Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932, suffered imprisonment and fine of Rs. 10,000, took active part in the formation of Congress Parliamentary Board, became the General Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, returned to the Legislative Assembly from Guzrat, Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, was President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, imprisoned in 1940 under Defence of India Act.

**Datta, Akhil Chandra**, M.L.A. (Central)—born [illegible]

**Devikarani**
the daughter of a
Officer, passed
hood days in M
to London at early
get her education
travelled exten
Switzerland and
cinematography in
to India in 1931
Himansu Roy In
Talkies and ap
English film made
titled *Karma* which
hibited in India
unique success in t
the turning point
joined at once
is now regarded as
film star, scored
in films like *A*
married to late Mr.
the Founder of

**Das Gupta,**
born 1882, began
Superintendent of
cal & Ph
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ed signal success

bridge and entered I.C.S. in 1919; one of the secretaries of R. T. Conference 1931; Jt. Secretary, Govt. of India Education, Health & Lands Dept.; Secy., Reserve Bank of India 1939-41, Dy. Governor, Reserve Bank of India 1941-43; now Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.

**Dutt, Rajani Palme**—Born 1896, educated Balliol College Oxford; Secy. International Research Dept. 1919-22; Executive member of the same, 1921-26; Editor, *Worker's Weekly* 1921-26; one of the greatest living authorities on Marxism,. Author of *Labour International Handbook, Modern India, World Politics,* 1918-1936.

**Das, Taraknath**—one of the distinguished scholars in U. S. A; went to Japan in 1905, in 1906 went to America; acted as interpreter in the Immigration Office in Seattle, Washington and at Pacific Coast Ports; worked as a laundry boy in San Francisco, waited on table in college club houses; in 1914 became American citizen; took university degree at Georgetown Universilty at Washington; was on the faculties of the New England Institute of International Relations, Wellesley College, Cornell University, etc.; is an well-known authority on Labour problems; author of several books; age 59.

**Fazlul Huq, A. K.**—Born Oct., 1873 at Chakhar, Barisal. Educated in Barisal and Calcuttta; graduated from the Presidency College with triple honours in 1894; enrolled as vakil, Calcutta High Court in 1900; entered Government Service but resigned in 1912 due to difference with government; rejoined High Court and later was elected to Bengal Legislative Council. In 1914 he joined the Congress; President, All-India Moslem League 1918; General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1918. In 1924 was appointed a Minister of Bengal but had to resign the same year; was a delegate to the first and second R. T. C. Member, Central Assembly, 1934; was elected Mayor of Calcutta, 1935-36. Leader of the Proja Party in Bengal since 1927; was the Chief Minister of Bengal under Coalition Government but formed a separate party—Progressive Coalition Party against Muslim League and formed new Ministry in 1941, which was superseded by Nazimuddin Ministry.

**Gandhy, J. J., C.I.E.**—General Manager, Tata Iron and Steel Works, Jamshedpur; born 1896 and educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Columbia University, New York, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh; joined Tata Iron & Steel Works in 1921 after return from America; became General Superintendent in 1930 and Deputy General Manager in 1937 and General Manager in 1938.

**Ghose, Aurobindo**—Born in Calcutta, 1872, but at the age of seven his parents took him to England Educated at St. Paul's School and King's College, Cambridge where he took a first class in classical Tripos. Passed I.C.S. Examination but was disqualified for horse riding, 1890. After service in Baroda, he returned to Bengal and joined in the political movement, was the first editor of '*Bande Mataram*', most influential nationalist daily of that time, was arrested in the Alipore Bomb Case but was fully acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to provide arms for revolutionary purposes. In 1910 warrant of arrest was issued against him for seditious writings but he reached French territory in Pondicherry, has abandoned politics altogether and has remained to this day engaged in endless quest for a knowledge of God—he has established an *Ashram* at Pondicherry; author of many religious books such as *Life Divine*, etc.

**Ghose, Sir J. C.** D.Sc.—born 1894; had a distinguished career at Calcutta and London Universities; joined Calcutta University as a Lecturer in Chemistry in 1916; afterwards Head of the Chemistry Department of Dacca University from 1921, has made notable contributions to science in the field of electro-chemistry, theory of salt solutions and mechanism of chemical reactions specially under the influence of radiation; is a member of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is also a member of the governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association since 1932, President of the Indian Science Congress, 1939; now Director, Indian Science Institute, Bangalore.

**Gour, Sir Hari Singh,** D.Litt., LL.D., Bar-at-Law—Born 1872; educated Hislop College, Nagpur and at Cambridge, President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1918-22, elected Dy. President of Assembly, delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms 1933; first Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University; author of several standard law books, such as *'Penal Law of India'*, *'Law of Transfer of Property'*, was Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University.

**Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand**—Born 2nd Oct. 1869, educated at Rajkot, Bhavnagar and London; practised Law in South Africa; was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during Boer War and Zulu War in South Africa; in Great War of 1914-18 again organised Ambulance Corps; started Satyagraha movement in 1915-19; non-co-operation movement in 1920. Sentenced to six years' simple imprisonment on March 18, 1922, for sedition; President of the Congress in 1924; from 1925 to 1929 he kept in the background but returned to politics and started Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 by breaking the salt law at Dandi and was interned but released in Jan. 1931; was responsible for Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 1931; attended the 2nd R. T. C. as sole Congress delegate; started fast for undoing the Prime Minister's communal award; and this resulted in the Poona pact; always engaged in Harijan uplift work; retired from active politics and Congress in 1935 to devote entirely for village uplift; succeeded in releasing a large number of Bengal detenus; again fasted in 1939 for the reform of Rajkot State, started individual Satyagraha in Oct. 1940; imprisoned in 1942 before starting Congress Satyagraha movement; undertook 21 days' fast for government's refusal to him to repudiate charge of Congress disturbances in 1942.

**Habibullah, Sir Muhammad,** K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D.—Born 1869, joined bar in 1888; member, Legislative Council, 1909-12; Commissioner, Madras Corporation, 1920, temporary member, Madras Executive Council, 1919; twice member of the Executive Council of Madras; became member for Education in Viceroy's Executive Council, 1925-30; led the Indian Delegation to South Africa in 1926, was the leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations, 1929; Dewan of Travancore, 1934.

**Hidayatullah Sir Ghulam Hussain**—Born January, 1879, educated at D. J. Sindh College and Govt. Law School, became a lawyer, entered Bombay Legislative Council in 1912 and was non-official member of that body till 1920, was a Minister of Bombay Government from 1921 to 1928, also member of the Bombay Executive Council, 1928-34; was a member of the R. T. C., was a nominated member af the Council of State, was afterwards elected member of the Legislative Assembly, was appointed President of the Sind Advisory Council and was the first Chief Minister of Sind; was again a minister under Allah Bux ministry, is now the Chief Minister after the dismissal of late Mr. Allah Bux.

**Haksar, Col. Sir Kailas Narain,** Kt., C.I.E., LL D.—Born 1876, educated at Gwalior, Allahabad; Private Secretary, Maharaja Scindia 1903; later become senior member of the Board of Revenue and Political Member; Chief Minister of Bikaner State, 1938; nominated member of R. T. C., Secretary to the Indian States Delegation to R. T. C.; represented Govt. of Kashmir at 2nd R. T. C ; Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State since 1943.

**Haque, Sir Muhammad Azizul,** C.I.E.—Was Speaker of the Bengal Assembly 1937-42 and Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University 1938; was a member of the Indian Franchise Committee; a member of the Bengal Legislature and Fellow of the Calcutta University; Minister for Education, 1934 to 1937; High Commissioner of India in London, 1942-43; now member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

**Iyer, Sivaswami, Sir P.,** K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E.—Born 7th Feb., 1864 in Tanjore District, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, 1916-18; Hindu University, 1918-19; elected member of the Legislative Assembly 1929-23; -nominated member, 1924-26; Advocate-General of Madras 1908-12; member, Executive Council, Madras, 1912-17.

**Jay Prakash Narain**—Born in the Saran district of Bihar, left for America in 1922, worked in fruit farms in California, stayed in America for nearly eight years and studied at five different Universities; returned to India in 1931, and was placed in charge of Labour Research Department of the Congress and acted for several months at General Secretary of the Congress during C. D. movement; was imprisoned for C. D. movement and after release organised the first session of the Congress Socialist Conference at Patna and formed Congress Socialist Party; was imprisoned in 1939 under D I. Act.

**Jayakar, Mukund Ramrao,** Dr. Bar-at-Law, LL D., D C.L., P.C.—Political disciple of Tilak, entered Bombay Legislative Council, 1923, and became leader of the Swaraj Party in Assembly. In 1925 became a prominent member of the responsivist party and broke away from the Congress; played a prominent part to bring peace between the Congress and the Government in June 1930 but failed. He entered Legislative Assembly in 1926 and continued as a member till 1930; a member of the R. T C. and Joint Select Committee, 1933; appointed Judge of the Federal Court of India, 1937; received LL D. from Oxford, 1938; was member of Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

**Jehangir, Sir Cowasjee, Bart;** K.C.I.E., O.B.E.—Born Feb. 16, 1879, leader of the National Liberal Federation of India; educated at St. Xaviers' College, Bombay and Cambridge; appointed member of the Executive Council, Bombay Govt. in 1921; was elected member of the Central Legislative Assembly 1923; delegate to the three Round Table Conferences; represented Central Assembly at the Empire Parliamentary Conference in 1935; an well-known businessman; raised to the Baronetcy in 1934, member, National Defence Council.

**Jinnah, Mahomed Ali,** Bar-at-Law—Born 1876 at Karachi; married daughter of Sir Dinshaw Petit; was a most prominent lawyer of the Bombay High Court; now an outstanding politician and an acknowledged leader of the Moslem community;

a member of the Central Legislative Assembly almost continuously since 1910; was trained to politics by Dadabhai Naoroji to whom he acted as secretary in 1906; Joined Indian National Congress and became its prominent member; resigned from his seat in the Legislative Assembly as a protest against the passing of the Rawlatt Act; left Congress on account of its forward policy; Permanent President of the All-India Moslem League; a member of the Round Table Conference; a bitter critic of the Congress.

**Jha, Amarnath, Dr.**—Born 25th Feb. 1897, University Professor, 1930; Vice-Chairman, Allahabad Municipality; President, All-India Educational Conference; closely associated with the work of Inter-University Board; His publications include *Shakespearean Comedy* and *Literary Studies*. A brilliant educationist of Allahabad, has filled many positions with distinction; is a Fellow af the Royal Society of Literature, a Vice-President of the Poetry Society; Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, a great Hindi and Sanskrit scholar, is now the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University.

**Johi, N. M.**—Born 1879, educated at Poona, B.A.; member of the Legislative Assembly, a prominent member of the Servants of India Society, was a member of Bombay Corporation, 1919-23. Nominated by Government to represent Labour in the Legislative Assembly, 1921, 1924, 1927, 1931 and 1935; was a member of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1929-31, member of the R.T.C. 1930-32; represented India in the International Labour Conference at Geneva on many occasions; general secretary, Trade Union Congress, 1940.

**Kelkar, N. C.**—Journalist, born 1879; political disciple of Late Balgangadhar Tilak; **President**, Bombay Provincial Conference, 1920; was member of Legislative Assembly, 1923 and 1926; President, Poona City Municipality (1918, 1922-24); member of the Home Rule Delegation to England (1919); prominent member of the responsivist party; was President of the Hindu Mahasabha; member, 2nd Round Table Conference; was Editor, *Kesari*.

**Khare, Narayan Bhasker, Dr.**—Born 1884, educated at Government College, Nagpur and graduated in 1902, joined Lahore Medical College after securing Government scholarship; graduated in Medicine in 1907 and stood first in the University, was appointed in C. P. Provincial Medical Service, got M.D. degree, gave up Government service and joined politics, was elected to the Central Assembly in 1935, was President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee from 1935 to 1937; was a member of A. I. C. C., was Congress Premier of the province until a violent break with the Congress High Command put him out of office; now member of the Viceroy's Executive Council (*Oversea Indians*)

**Khan, Aga, H. H.** The Rt. Hon. G.C.I.E., G. C. S. I., G. C. V. O., LL.D. (Cantab.); P.C. (1934)—Born in 1877, personal distinction of "His Highness' conferred in 1886; got K.C.I.E. in 1889, G.C.I.E. in 1902 and G.C.S.I. in 1911; received honorary degree of LL.D. by Oxford University in 1911; was a nominated member of the Imperial Legislative Council; is the spiritual head of Ismailiah sect of Mussalmans; is a great sportsman and owner of famous race-horses; have won Derby, in 1930, 1935, and 1936, Cesarewitch, Oaks and St. Leger; was the elected President of the Assembly of League of Nations in 1937.

**Khan Sahib,** Dr.—Ex-Congress Premier of the North-West Frontier Province, is the elder brother of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, "the Frontier Gandhi". Finished his medical education in England; was attached to an army as a commissioned officer; joined Congress and "Red Shirts" movement to help his brother; was interned with his brother during non-co-operation movement; was a member of the Legislative Assembly for several years.

**Khan, Zafrulla, Sir Muhammad,** C.S.I., Bar-at-Law—Born 6th Feb., 1893; educated at Lahore and King's College, London; practised as an advocate at Lahore from 1916 to 1935; member of the Punjab Legislative Council, 1926-35; Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932; was President of the Alll-India Muslim League, 1931; member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1932; attended the Conference of Dominion Ministers in 1939 and represented India at the League of Nations Assembly in 1939; was chairman of the Eastern Group Conference; visited Chungking as Govt. of India delegate, is now a judge of the Federal Court

**Kasturbai Lalbhai**—Born 1894, educated at Guzrat College, Ahmedabad; member of the Legislative Assembly 1923-26; delegate to I.L.O., Geneva 1929; President, Federation of Ind Chamber 1934-35; Director, Reserve Bank, member of the Industrial & Research Board, member of the Br. India Trade Delegation to England, 1937.

**Kedar, T. J.**—Born in humble circumstances, had a brilliant academic career, began his life as a teacher, then became a lawyer; was elected in the old C. P. Legislative Council from two different constituencies in Wardha District, was a President of Wardha Municipality; was a minister of C. P. Govt. in 1928-29; from 1934-37 was a leader of the opposition in the C. P. Legislature, was Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University.

**Karve, Prof. D. K.**—Born on April 18, 1858; founder of Hindu Widow's Home and Indian Women's University at Poona; became professor of Fergusson College at Poona; was greatly moved by the plight of Hindu widows, founded Widow Marriage Association; ultimately started Hindu Widows' Home in 1896; Home is now worth Rs. 200,000. Started Indian Women's University which was officially inaugurated in 1916. Sir V. Thakersay gave a princely donation of Rs. 15,00,000 whose mother's name is now given to the University.

**Kidwai, Rafi Ahmed**—Born 1894; educated at M. A. O. College; a zemindar of Barabanki district; one of the staunchest Congress Muslims in the U. P.; actively participated in all the Congress movements since 1921. He was associated with Pandit Motilal Nehru, was a member of the Central Legislative Assembly. He was the whip of the Party in the Assembly, was an ex-President of U P. Provincial Congress Commitee; was a President of the U P. Congress Parliamentary Board, was a Minister of the Province.

**Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan**—Commonly known as *"Frontier Gandhi"*; born in 1891 at the village Uttamanazi in Peshawar; read up to Entrance Standard; in 1909 offered Indian Commission in the army but refused, in 1912 entered into a career of public activity; started a nataional school in his village but the school was suppressed in 1915; took a prominent part in Rowlat Act agitation; also joined in the Non-co-operation movement and sentenced in 1922 to three years' R.I.; came in personal contact with Mahatma Gandhi in 1928 at Lucknow; organised a "Jirga" in 1929 and started Red Shirt volunteer corps known as *'Khudai Khidmatgar'*. He was a state prisoner from 1932 to 1934 and later externed from Punjab and N. W. F. P.; took a very prominent part in the last Peshawar tragedy in connection with the Congress civil disobedience movement, suffered imprisonment for two years; imprisoned in 1942 under D. I. R. for Congress movement.

**Khan, Sir Shafaat Ahmed**—Born in 1893, educated Government High School, Moradabad; Trinity College, Dublin and University of London; Professor of Modern History, Allahabad University; was member of U. P. Legislative Council, member, R. T. C, 1930-32; Chairman, All-India Moslem Conference, 1933-34; was a member of the Federal Public Service Commission, a noted educationist and well-known author; among his publications are *Indian Federation* and *'Indian Finance'* received Knighthood in 1935; is now High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa.

**Katju, Dr. Kailas Nath,** M.A., LL.D —Born 1887, Advocate, High Court, Allahabad; obtained LL.D. of Allahabad University in 1919; elected Chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board (1935-37); became Minister under Congress Government in 1937 but resigned in 1939; member, All-India Congress Committee, was imprisoned in 1940 for Civil Disobedience Movement; author of several law books.

**Krishnamurti, J.**—Born 1th May, 1897 at Madanapalle, Madras, came under the care of Mrs. Annie Besant who saw in Krishnamurti latent faculties which she believed would develop into a spiritual leader; Mrs. Besant educated him in England from 1912 to 1922. In 1911 Order of the Star of the East was found to receive the coming world teacher. In 1922, Krishnamurti went to California and later toured extensively in America. The World Order of the Star was dissolved in 1929 at Omnen in Holland. In 1930, he gave up all his personal possessions including his magnificent castle amidst 5,000 acres of land, his bank account, etc. Krishnamurti has one purpose and that is to make man free from all limitations, for that alone will give his eternal happiness.

**Krishnaswami Iyer, Sir Ahladi**—Born 1883, educated at Christian College, Madras, became Advocate, 1907; member of the Madras University Syndicate; made Dewan Bahadur, 1930; appointed Advocate-General of Madras, 1929; Knighted, 1931; nominated member of the Legislative Council, Madras; has given large sums of money to Andhra and Annamalai University.

**Krishna Menon, V. K.**—a noted author, journalist and publicist who devotes his time for propagating Congress ideals in England; has written numerous tracts and books dealing with India, is associated with many clubs and associations for advancing the cause of Indian freedom.

**Kunzru, Pandit Hridaynath**—b. 1887, educated at Allahabad University and London; joined Servants of India Society 1909, member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1921-23, member, Central Legislative Assembly 1927-30; President, National Liberal Federation 1934; now member of the Council of State and President of the Servants of India Socitty.

**Kher, B. G.**—Born at Rajgiri, August 24, 1888, educated at Poona and Wilson College, Bombay, passed law examination in 1908, toured Europe and America in 1912, became personal secretary of Mr. Justice Beaman on return from Continent, became partner in a solicitor's firm in 1918 joined politics in 1922, was member of various committees and associations, conducted salt Satyagraha in 1932 and convicted under Ordinance in 1937. Became Prime Minister of the Congress Government, Bombay 1937

**Krishanan, Dr. K. S.**—a pupil of Sir C. V. Raman, collaborated with him from 1923 to 1928, took up Readership in physics at Dacca Univ. in 1928; came to Calcutta in 1933 after the departure of Sir C. V. Raman as Research Professor of the Indian Science Association, was invited at the International Conference of Photo luminescience at Warsaw in 1936; in 1937 made an extensive tour in Europe, presided over Indian Science Congress at Madras in 1940, was research Professor of Physics at Indian Science Association, elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1940. Now head of the Physics Dept. in Allahabad University.

**Liaqat Hyat Khan, Nawab Sir**—b. 1887, educated privately, joined Police Service as Dy. Superintendent of Police, Punjab; received King's Police medal, 1910; made O.B.E. 1923; joined Patiala State as Home Minister in 1923, and later became Prime Minister up to 1940; member, R T. C. in 1931; member, Joint Parliamentary Committee; is now the Political Adviser of Bhopal.

**Malaviya, Pandit Madan Mohan**—Born 25th Dec. 1861, educated at Muir Central College, Allahabad, began his career as school teacher and then as journalist; member, Prov. Legislative Council 1902-12; was several times member of the Imperial Legislative Council and Assembly (1924-30) which he resigned as a protest against Imperial Preference; Founder and late Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University, President of the Hindu Mahasabha; President of the Indian National Congress 1909 and 1918; delegate to the Second Round Table Conference; took a prominent part in the Poona Pact and Unity Conferences; twice went to jail during C. D. movement; started Nationalist Party to combat Communal Award.

**Manohar Lal, Sir**—Born 1879, educated at Punjab University, Cobden Scholar, Cambridge, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University 1902-12; member, Legislative Council, Punjab, 1927-30; now Minister of the Punjab Government in charge of Finance

**Mitter, Sir B. L.,** K.C.S.I.—was Advocate-General of Bengal, also Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council; after retirement became a member of the Bengal Executive Council. Now Advocate-General of India.

**Masani, Sir R. P.**—born 23rd Sept. 1876, started his life as editor of a newspaper; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University 1939-42; Municipal Secretary 1907-1919, Municipal Commissioner 1922; Manager, Central Bank of India 1926-28, Leader of the National War Front, Bombay since 1942; member, National Defence Council; author of many books—*Conference of Birds, Evolution of Local Self-Government in Bombay, Dadabhai Naoroji,* etc.

**Mahmud, Dr. Syed**—Born 1885; Barrister-at-Law and Ph D, joined Congress in 1921, was convicted for sedition; was Secretary to the Central Khilafat Committee; was General Secretary of the Congress; served another term of imprisonments in 1930; took active part in the earthquake relief in Bihar; was the Education Minister under Congress Government, has become famous for starting 'literacy campaign'.

**Mehta, Jamnadas,** M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-law—Born 3rd Aug., 1884; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; member Legislative Assembly 1923-29 where he prominently championed Indian labour;

President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation; President, Bombay Congress Committee, 1920-30; member, All-India Congress Committee, 1920-30; President, National Trade Union Federation, 1933-35; Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference 1934; Mayor of Bombay, 1936; Finance Minister in the Minority Ministry 1937. Now member of the National Defence Council.

**Mehta, Sir Homi**—Born in Bombay in 1871, went to England to study various branches of textile trade and on return started business which ultimately became M. Mehta & Co., is directly connected with numerous milling concerns; in 1930 was elected a member of the Council of State, was knighted in 1930, represented India in the League of Nations Assembly as well as International Labour Conference at Geneva; was a director of the Reserve Bank.

**Meherally, Yusuf,** B.A., LL.D.—Born on Sept. 23, 1906; educated at Elphinstone College & Govt. Law College, Bombay; founded Bombay Youth League in 1928; organised the boycott of the Simon Commission in Bombay 1928, was delegate to World Youth Peace Conference in Holland in 1928; edited *Vanguard* 1929-1933, was the head of the Volunteer Department of the Bom. Prov. Congress Committee, 1930; was sent to prison five times in 1930, 1931, 1932-33 and 1942; was chairman of the All-India Students Conference at Karachi 1931; was the G.O.C. of the Volunteers of Congress Session at Bombay 1934; was the joint Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party and the joint Secretary of All-India Congress Socialist Party; was Mayor of Bombay.

**Merchant, V. M.**—Born Bombay Oct. 12, 1911, and played for his school, the Bhadra High School, Bombay when only 12. At the age of 14 Merchant scored his first century. In 1928 he scored five-hundred runs and in 1929 playing for Bombay University, scored a double century against Punjab University. In 1933 he scored an aggregate of 1,700 runs including four centuries at Bombay and was selected to play in all the three Test matches against Jardine's M. C. C. team. He was the outstanding player in India's team that visited England in 1936 and as an opening batsman he earned the top of India's batting averages with 53.90 for 38 innings, was selected as Captain in unofficial Tests against Lord Tennyson's Team in India.

**Mirza, Mahomed Ismail Sir,** K.C.I.E., Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.—Born 23rd October, 1883; was Dewan of Mysore for several years; joined service as Supdt. of Police, 1905. Private Secy. to the Maharaja, 1922; delegate to R. T. C.; Delegate to Joint Select Committee, 1933, led the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference at Java on Rural Hygiene; now Prime Minister of Jaipur State.

**Mody, Sir H. P.,** M.A., LL.B.—Born 1881; educated at Bombay, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1913-41; Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, Bombay, 1927, 1929-34; President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber 1928; President of the Employers' Federation of India, 1933-41; attended Round Table Conference; member of the Legislative Assembly from 1929; was a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the Supply Dept.; Director of Tata Sons Ltd.; delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1937; Chairman Associated Cement Companies, has written several books.

**Mudaliar, Sir A. Ramaswami**—born 1887; Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Member of the Madras Legislature, 1920-26; Mayor, Madras Corporation, 1928-30; member, Council of State, 1930; was delegate to the Round Table Conference and served on the Federal Structure and Franchise Committees, led the Indian Delegation to the British Commonwealth Relations Conference at Toronto, also served in the Economic Enquiry Committee of the League of Nations and the Indian Reserve Bank Committee, was also member of the British War Cabinet and Pacific War Council.

**Moonjee, Dr. B. S.**—Leader of the Hindu Mahasabha; was a prominent member of the Responsivist Party; took part in the civil disobedience movement and was sentenced to a short term of imprisonment; was President of the Hindu Mahasabha; has taken a prominent part in organising military training of Hindus and opened Bhonsla Military School, Nasik.

**Munshi, Mrs. Lilavati**—b. 1899 A leading Conress woman, a keen social worker, was an elected member both of Bombay Assembly and Bom. Corporation, an authoress of repute with a record of national, social and benevolent services, wife of Mr. K. M. Munshi, Ex-Home Member, Bombay Government.

**Munshi, K. M.**—Born Dec. 29, 1887, educated at Baroda and Bombay, enrolled as Advocate High Court in 1913; was a joint editor of *Young India* in 1935; Secretary, Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20; fellow of the Bom. University; member, Bombay Legislative Council (1927-30); was appointed a member of the Baroda University Commission in 1927; imprisoned in 1930; member All-India Congress Committee 1930-37; a great Guzrati writer; was a Congress Minister holding portfolio of Law and Order; was imprisoned for Satyagraha movement of Mahatma Gandhi, but left the Congress and formed a party after release.

**Muluk Chand Anand**—Born 1907 in Peshawar; in 1925 won a research scholarship and studied philosophy in London and Cambridge obtaining a Doctor's degree; a famous art critic; his most famous novels are *'Untouchable'* and *'Coolie'* which deal with social problems in which he is deeply interested.

**Mukherjee Shyama Prasad,** M.A., B L., D Litt, Bar-at-Law—Born July 1901; second son of late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. Educated at Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur and Presidency College, B A in 1921 and M.A. in 1923, elected Fellow of the Calcutta University in 1924; elected member of the Bengal Legislative Council as Congress candidate in 1929; tendered resignation in response to Congress boycott of Councils, but was re-elected again in 1930 Appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1934; working president of the Hindu Mahasabha; appointed Minister of Bengal under Progressive Coalition Party; but resigned due to difference of opinion with the Governor; President of the Hindu Mahasabha, 1943.

**Mookerjee, Sir B. N.**—is a partner of the well-known firms of Martin & Co. and Burn & Co youngest son of Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee, after finishing his education in Camb. University, joined the firm of Martin & Co. in 1924. He became a partner of Burn & Co in 1931 and of Martin & Co. in 1934; was Sheriff of Calcutta during 1940-41. He is a member of the National Defence Council, besides being a member of the local board of directors of the Imperial Bank of India and an adviser to the Munitions Supply Board. A keen patron of sports.

**Mysore, H. H. the Maharaja of**—His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur; born July 18, 1921, educated at Maharaja's College. After graduation received necessary administrative training under Mr. Elwin, I.C.S., married in 1937 the sister of H. H. the Maharaja of Charkhari; toured widely in the Far East in 1937 and accompanied his parents and sister to Europe in 1939, became Maharaja in 1940 after his father's death.

**Naidu, Mrs. Sarojini**—Born Hyderabad, Deccan, Feb. 1879; educated in London and Cambridge; married Dr. G. Naidu, principal Medical Officer of the Nizam, first Indian Woman President of the Congress; a most prominent leader of the women's movement in India; Imprisoned several times for country's cause; a member of the Government of India South African Delegation, 1932, decorated with Kaisar-i-Hind gold medal; A gifted poetess whose works have been translated into many languages. Author of several books, such as *'Bird of Time'*, *'Golden Threshold'*; a delegate to the Round Table Conference (1931), Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature (1914); joined National Congress 1915; an ardent follower of Mahatma Gandhi.

**Natesan, G. A.** Rai Bahadur—Born 1874; Proprietor, G. A. Natesan & Co.; Editor, *'Indian Review'*; Fellow of the Madras University and Madras Corporation for 25 years. Nominated member of the Council of State 1921-1925, and 1927-31, 1933; Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation; member of the Tariff Board, Calcutta, 1933-34.

**Nazimuddin, Khwaja, Sir,** K.C.S.I.—born 1894, educated M. A. O. College, Aligarh and Cambridge; Chairman, Dacca Municipality, 1922-29; Minister of Education, 1929-34; Home Minister, Bengal Government, 1937; Chief Minister, Bengal Government, since 1943.

**Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, His Exalted Highness,** G.C.S.I. (1911); G.B.E. (1917). Born 1886; Premier Prince of India; gets a salute of 21 guns; extent of his dominions 83,000 sq. miles; has introduced many reforms in the State; has established Osmania University with vernacular as medium of instruction; contributed nearly 2 crores towards world war. Silver Jubilee of his reign was celebrated in 1937.

**Nimbkar, R. S.**—Born 1899, in the Ratnagiri district Bombay Presidency, took prominent part in organising Bombay Provincial Student Federation. Gave up studies when Mahatma Gandhi launched his non-cooperation movement in 1920; was sentenced to imprisonment for Satyagraha. Secy. of the Maharashtra Congress Committee, 1923. Member of the All-India Congress Committee and Secy. Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1926-29. Became a prominent figure in the Indian Labour Movement in 1928, helped to start the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Mill Workers' Union), was a prominent accused in the famous Meerut Conspiracy Case 1929. sentenced to 12 years' R. I. but was reduced on appeal one year. Sentenced in 1934 to 6 months R. I. for organising Bombay Textile strike; was elected to the Bombay Corporation in 1939, delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva. Pisited U.S.S.R., came back in 1940 and was detained under D.I. Rules but was unexpectedly released in 1942 when he was appointed Labour Welfare Officer of the Govt. of India.

**Nanavati, Sir Manilal Bulabhai**—B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), M.A. born 11th Jan. 1877, joined Baroda

State Service 1904; held various posts in the State. Became a member of the Executive Council 1934-35; now Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1936-41.

**Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal**—Born 1889; educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge; Bar-at-Law; was General Secretary of the Congress; President of the Congress 1929-30, 1935 and 1936. Member of the A. I. C. C. since 1928; made extensive tours throughout Europe and Soviet Russia; several times imprisoned for Congress and non-co-operation movements. India's most prominent leader and second only to Mahatma Gandhi, is a prolific writer; Socialist, rationalist and student of history; wrote his autobiography in 1936 which had tremendous sales everywhere, visited Chia in 1939 as Congress representative. Sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment in 1940 under Defence of India Act, but released in 1941, again imprisoned in 1942.

**Nawaz, Begam Jehan Shah**—Born April, 1896, daughter of Sir M. Shafi, educated at Queen Mary's College, Lahore; from 1927 began to take part in affairs of world; first Muslim woman to represent her sex on the Council of All-India Moslem League, woman delegate to the Round Table Conference 1930-32; first Muslim woman in the Lahore Municipal Committee, a member of the Joint Select Committee; invited by the League of Nations as collaborator in 1932; member of the National Defence Council.

**Noon, Malik Sir Ferozkhan**, Kt. K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.—Born, 1893, educated at Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore and Wadham Col., Oxford and was called to the Bar, practised for nine years and was then appointed Minister, Punjab Government 1927, which he held up to 1936; was High Commissioner for India 1936-41 when he was appointed a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

**Nariman, K. F.**—Born, 1885 in Thana (Bombay) of middle class Parsi family; began his life as interpreter in a police court; started practice as criminal lawyer; a few year later he was elected to the Corporation of Bombay. In 1925 elected member of the Council, 1924-25, became the leader of the Bombay Swarajya Party; was prosecuted by the Government for his allegations of fraud and criminal misappropriation against Bombay Development Trust and figured prominently in Harvey-Nariman Case and was honourably acquitted Started Youth League in Bombay in 1924-25, was eleced the President of the B.P.C.C. in 1929. In 1930 joined C. D. movement, was arrested and prosecuted several times; was member of the Working Committee, was the Chairman of 48th Indian National Congress (Bombay) 1934. Elected Mayor of Bombay in 1935.

**Nurie, Mahomed Yaseen**, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law Born at Beawar at Rajputana on November 12, 1895 educated at the M.A.O. College, Aligarh, began practice as a Vakil in Ajmere and Beawar, from 1920 he was a member of municipal committee of the latter town and for three years its Vice-Chairman. In 1926 he went to England and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn. On return he settled in Ahmedabad. In 1932 he presided in Bombay at the All-India Muslim Youth Conference. He joined actively in the Congress C. D. Movement. He was elected to the Bombay Assembly and when Congress Party came into power, he joined the ministry as Minister of Public Works.

**Nair, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Madhavan**—b. 1879; educated Pachiyappas & Christian Colleges, Madras; Univ. Coll. London and Middle Temple;

London; called to the Bar 1904; Advocate-General, Madras, 1923-24; Judge, Madras High Court 1924-1939; President Ry. Rates Advisory Committee 1940-41; now member of the Judicial Committees of the Privy Council.

**Paramanand, Bhai**—Educated in the D. A. V. College and took M.A. degree and joined the College as professor, became missionary of Arya Samaj and visited South Africa in 1905. On return was arrested as political suspect in 1909 and bound down for three years. Left India in 1910 and visited British Colonies and South America, returned to India in 1913, but was arrested in 1914 being suspected as member of the Gadar Party of America and sentenced to death, the sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life; was sent to Andamans but was released in 1920, after two months' hunger strike. On his return joined Congress and Non-co-operation movement, became Principal of National College, Lahore Left Congress on account of injustice to Hindu cause and joined Hindu Mahasabha and started Sangathan movement, returned unopposed to Central Assembly in 1931 and in 1935 was returned with substantial majority in spite of Congress opposition, was President of the Hindu Mahasabha in 1934.

**Pandit, Vijayalakshmi**–Sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was the first woman Minister in the U. P. and also in India. Always a staunch nationalist she took active part in the Congress movements of 1930 and 1932. She organised women volunteers in Allahabad and directed picketing work during the movement. She was sent to jail in 1930 & 1932.

**Pant, Pt. Govind. Vallabh**—Leader of the Congress Party in the U. P. Assembly, was leader of the Swaraj Party in the U. P. Council for six years; took leading part in the non-co-operation movement, 1921; took active part in Satyagraha movement, 1930, elected to the Central Legislative Assembly in 1935; was Prime Minister of Congress Ministry in U. P.

**Patro, Sir A. P.**, K.C.I.E., (Kt., 1924)—Member Madras Legislative Council 1921; President, South Indian Liberal Conference, 1927; prominent leader of the Justice Party in Madras; a Minister of Madras Government (1921-27); President of the Unity Conference at Delhi in 1930 and a delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932; member, Joint Select Committee 1933; delegate to League of Nations 1931. Nominated member of Council of State.

**Panikkar, Major Sardar K. M.**—Born 1895, educated at the Christian College, Madras and Christ Church, Oxford, he was appointed senior professor at the Muslim University. Resigning the post in 1922 he became the first editor *'Swarajaya'*, Madras and then *'Hindustan Times'*, Delhi. The publication of his book *'Indian States and the Government of India'* brought him prominently into Indian States politics and he was invited to join Kashmir State. He became Secretary to Chancellor of Indian Princes Chamber; attended all three R. T. Conferences; was Foreign Minister in Patiala (1933-39); is now Foreign Minister and Vice-President of Council, Bekaner; Author of following book—*Indian Princes in Council* (1936).

**Prakasam, T.**, Bar-at-Law—A leading non-co-operator; gave up a leading practice at the Bar for non-co-operation movement; member, Legislative Assembly, 1926 and resigned in 1930. Imprisoned several times, was a Minister under Congress Government in Madras.

**Patel, Vallabhbhai, Sardar**—Passed Matric at Nadiad and after finishing University education qualified himself as a District Pleader and practised at Godha, a town in the district of Panch Mahal; proceeded to England and returned to India as Barrister, while practising at Ahmedabad, he came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi; has to his credit not only many political battles but actual victories for the people scored by his able organisation, such as Kaira Satyagraha (1916), Nagpur flag Satyagraha, Borsad no-tax campaign and lastly the Bardoli no-tax campaign; also did valuable constructive work in connection with City Improvement of Ahmedabad where he was appointed President of the municipality (1937-28); was the President of the 45th Indian National Congress.

**Paranjpe, Sir R. P.**—Born 6th Feb. 1876, M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Hon. Calcuta); late Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University; educated Ferguson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge, Paris and Gothingen, Senior Wrangler at Cambridge 1899; Principal and Professor, Fergusson College, 1902-26; Minister of Education, Bombay 1921-23 and 1929; President, Indian National Federation; Fellow, Bombay University, 1905-7, member, Bombay Legislative Council 1913-16, Vice-Chancellor, Indian Women's University (1916-20), member, India Council, 1927-32.

**Qadir, Sir Abdul**—Born, 1874. Formerly a judge of the Lahore High Court, was the first elected President of the Punjab Council in 1925. He resigned the latter office on his appointment as the acting Minister for Education. Represented India at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1926, and acted as the Revenue Member of he Executive Council, Punjab; was a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India 1934-37 and Adviser, 1937-39; officiated as Law member in Viceroy's Executive Council, 1939.

**Ray, Prafulla Chandra, Sir,** C.I.E., D.Sc. (Edin.), Ph.D. (Cal.), D.Sc. (Durham, Honoris causa), Chemist and author of the *History of Hindu Chemistry* (2, vols.)—Born, August 2, 1861, in the village of Raruli, District Jessore (now Khulna), educated at the village High School up to his ninth year and then at the Hare School and Albert School, Calcutta Entered Edinburgh University, took his B.Sc degree there in 1886 and was awarded the Hope Prize in 1887. Returned to India in 1888 and was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Presidency College. Worked in that capacity till 1916, when was appointed as Palit Professor in the Calcutta University Science College. Started the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works in 1892, began his researches on Mercury and Nitric Acid in 1895. Conferred Ph.D. by the Calcutta University, 1905. Delegated to represent the University of Calcutta at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire several times. Conferred the Honorary D.Sc. degree by the Durham University, 1912 and made C.I.E. the same year. Fellow of the Chemical Society, London. Fellow of the Asiatic Society, Bengal. Founder of a brilliant school of Indian Chemists; is a great exponent of Khaddar; Publications—*'History of the Hindu Chemistry, 2 Vols., 'Life and Experience of a Bengali Chemist'*, Most Important Discoveries: 'Mercurous Nitrite and Its Derivatives, Amine Nitrites'.

**Roy, Biren**—Born August 26, 1909; educated at Presidency College, Calcutta; took part in students' movement, a versatile writer and journalist; edited Bengal

Municipal Gazette 1935-43; went to Europe in 1930; was executive member and afterwards treasurer of the Bengal Flying Club; a pioneer among Indian aviator; chairman South Suburban Municipality; delegate to the Municipal Congress at Berlin 1936; Parliamentary Secretary to Bengal Government; author of scientific books in Bengali and also novels

**Ray, M. N.** —Son of a village school master in Bengal, real name is Narendranath Bhattacharjee, joined revolutionary movement in 1903, was a prominent member of the Dacca Anushilan Samity, prosecuted for political dacoity in 1906, also involved in Howrah Conspiracy Case in 1908 and Garden Reach Dacoity in 1914. At the outbreak of the War joined the Gadar Party and took prominent part in the negotiation with the Germans in 1914-15 for landing arms in India. After this failure went to China, went to America; went, to Mexico and established Communist Party there and preached communist doctrines in South American States, was called to Russia by Lenin and became the prominent member of the Communist International, was appointed head of the Eastern Department of the International, edited *'Vanguard'* and *'Masses'* from 1922 to 1928. Became head of the Indian section of the Eastern University, Moscow in 1927; was then expelled from the for various reasons; came to Germany and then to France. Secretly landed in India in 1930; in 1931 was arrested and tried at Cawnpore and sentenced to 6 years' R. I. After his release in 1936 he joined the Congress, but has left the Congress and has formed Radical Democratic Party for support of present war against Axis powers.

**Raman, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata,** M.A., LL.D. (Glas.), D.Sc. (Cal.), F.R.S., Kt.—Was born at Trichinopoly in Nov. 1888, and was educated at the Presidency College, Madras. After taking his degree he entered the Finance Department of the Government of India in 1907; in 1917 was called to the chair of Palit Professor of Physics at the Calcutta University; made important contributions to the solution of the problem of atomic structure; now known as Raman effect which he discovered in 1928; in 1929 he received a Knighthood. Research Associate, Califodnia Institute of Technology, Pasadena, 1924; Lecturer, Mendeleff Congress, 1925; Mateucci Medalist, Rome, 1929; Huges Medalist of Royal Society, 1930. In 1930, was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics; is also an F.R.S.; received Franklin Medal in 1941—the highest scientific honour of U. S. A., was Director of Indian Institute of Science Bangalore.

**Radhakrishnan, 'Sir S.,** M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.)—Born 5th Sept., 1888; a native of Tirutani in South India, was educated in missionary institutions at Vellore and Madras, and was a teacher of philosophy at Madras, Mysore and Calcutta; was appointed to the King George V Chair of Philosophy in the University of Calcutta, 1921-41; he was invited to lecture in England and America. Was appointed Hibbert lecturer, 1929-30 on *"An Idealist View of Life"*, being the second Indian invited to that office. He also filled for a while the Chair of Comparative Religions at Manchester College, Oxford. Upton Lecturer, Oxford, 1926; Haskel Lecturer, University of Chicago, 1926; his writings include an outstanding work on Indian Philosophy, he is a member of the League of Nations Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, was Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University, was Spalding Professor at Oxford, now Vice-Chancellor of Hindu University, has joined Hindu University as Sir Sayaji Rao Professorship of Indian Culture and Civilisation, Publications—*Hindu View of Life; The Kalki; Indian Philosophy* (2 vols.); *Idealist View of Life.*

**Rajagopalachariar, C.**—Boon in 1879, educated at Presidency College and Law College, Madras. Joined Bar in 1900 in Salem, but gave up his practice and joined non-co-operation movement, 1919, served many periods of imprisonment, edited Gandhi's '*New India*', General Secretary of the Congress, 1921-22, member of the Working Committee of Congress up to 1935. In 1930 he participated in Civil Disobedience movement and was imprisoned. Till 1935 was the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, was Premier in the Congress Ministry at Madras, 1937-39; left Congress in 1942 on account of difference of opinion on Pakistan issue.

**Rajendra Prasad**—Born on 3rd Dec., 1884 in Jiradei in the district of Saran (Bihar). Stood first in Entrance Examination in 1903, in I.A., in B.A. examination of Cal University. In 1907 he took his M.A. degree and in 1910 B.L. degree; was a prominent member of the Youth Movement of Bihar and leader of the Behari Students' Conference. Visited England in 1928; In 1925 appeared in M. L. Examination and secured first class first; took professorship of University Law College for some time. He got into the Senate and later on into the Syndicate of the Patna University, 1917. Joined Mahatma Gandhi in 1917 in famous Champaran Agrarian affairs; Joined the non-co-operation movement in 1920; suspended his extensive practice. He was General Secretary of the Congress, 1922; a member of the Working ommittee. He was in jail several es for civil disobedience move- ent. He was President of the Congress, 1934, was again elected President of the Congress in 1939 after the resignation of Subhas Bose.

**Rahim, Sir Abdur, K.C.S.I.,** M.A., Bar-at-Law—appointed Judge, Madras High Court, 1908; member of the Royal Commission on Public Services in 1912; Knighted in 1919; member of the Governor's Executive Council, Bengal 1921-25. President, Indian Legislative Assembly from 1935, author of *Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence.*

**Roy, Dr. B. C.,** M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.—A well known physician of Calcutta, was a prominent member of the Swaraj Party under Deshbandhu C. R. Das, took a leading part in the civil disobedience movement in 1930 and 1932, was a Mayor of Calcutta in 1933, was a member of the Congress Working Committee, is now the President of All-India Medical Council, also Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University.

**Sahni, Dr. Birbal**—Born in Punjab, 1891, educated at Government College, Lahore and also at Cambridge, Professor of Botany, Lucknow University, is a Dean of the Faculty of Science, Lucknow University, was India's delegate to the Third Centenary Celebration of Natural History Museum in Paris, 1935 and represented his University at the International Botanical Congress, Amsterdam, 1935; President, National Academy of Sciences, India, 1937-38, has been elected Fellow of the Royal Society, 1936.

**Sarker, Nalini Ranjan**—Born in 1888 in village Shajerra (Dist. Mymensingh). Gave up studies on inauguration of the Swadeshi Movement and entered the National Council of Education, entered Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Co., made his way from a clerk to the managerial chair; was elected whip of the Swarajya Party in 1923. Elected to the Bengal Legislative Council. Elected President of the Bengal National Chamber in 1932, 1933 and 1934 Represented the Chamber on the Calcutta Port Trust, in the Board of Econ. Enquiry; member, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee and non-official adviser to Indian Delegation at the last Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiation. Elected President of the Federation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in 1933. Acted as a member of Railway Retrenchment Committee in 1931 and elected President of the All-India Life Offices Association during 1931-32 Elected Mayor of Calcutta 1934-35 Minister of Finance, Bengal Government 1935. He resigned Ministership in Dec 1939; was appointed member of the Viceroy's Executive Council which he resigned in 1942.

**Saksena, Mohanlal,** M.Sc , LL.B. —After passing the LL.B examination joined bar at Lucknow in 1919. He has been actively associated with the Congress politics since 1921 and has been imprisoned several times. He was a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council during 1924-26 and a member of the Central Assembly since 1934; Has championed the cause of political prisoners and detenus.

**Sapru, Sir Tej Bahadur,** Kt., K.C.S.I , D.C.L (Oxford), P.C.—Born on December, 1875; member, U. P. Legislative Council; Secretary, 25th I. N. Congress, 1910; member, Imperial Legislative Council, Law Member, Government of India, 1920-22; a prominent member of the Liberal Party; Member of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences, Member of the Privy Council, leading member of the Non-Party Conference; is the highest authority in India on Indian Constitutional Law.

**Sastri, Kokileswar Vidyaratna** —born 1869; a Sanskrit scholar of great renown and author of several important works, *i.e., Outlines of Vedanta Philosophy,* etc.; was professor in the Cooch Behar College; was lecturer of Sanskrit in the Calcutta University and retired as the Head of the Sanskrit Department, delivered Sree Gopal Basu Mallik Fellowship lectures.

**Shadi Lal, Sir P. C.**—Born 1874, educated at Lahore and Balliol College, Oxford, Honoursman of the Council of Legal Education, Advocate of the Lahore Bar, appointed Judge of the Lahore High Court, first Indian permanent Chief Justice 1920-34, was a member of the Punjab Legislative Council 1910 and 1913, was appointed member of the Privy Council.

**Siddique, A. R.**—Born in Bombay 1887, educated at Ahmedabad and Aligarh, graduating from the latter university in 1907, came to Calcutta as assistant of late Maulana Mahomed Ali for editing *Comrade,* joined Dr. Ansari's medical mission to Turkey during Balkan War in 1912, on his return again joined Aligarh University and took M.A. degree, joined Wadham College, Oxford, was called to the Bar, 1922, started business in Eng , returned to Calcutta and founded an insurance company, has visited Near East several times and led the Indian Moslem Delegation to the World Moslem Congress at Cairo in 1938, now a member of the Working Committee of the All-India Moslem League, elected Mayor of Calcutta in 1940.

**Singh, Sir Jogendra**—Educated privately; began to take interest in journalism at early age; edited *East & West;* has written books on diversity of subjects; Home Member of Patiala State 1910 and later Prime Minister of the State; Five times President of the Sikh Educational Conference; served on Indian Sugar Committee, Taxation Enquiry Committee; Thrice Member of the Punjab Legislative Council and was Minister of Agriculture 1926-1937; now Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

**Singh, Master Tara**—Prominent Sikh leader of the Akali Party which works in co-operation with the Congress; is now a supporter of joining War Services against Congress policy, has suffered imprisonment for political works, prominent leader of the Azad Punjab movement of the Sikhs.

**Sastri, The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa,** P.C—Born on September 22, 1869, joined Servants of India Society in 1907; Member, Madras Legislative Council 1913-16; a member of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1916-20, was closely associated with Mr Montague during his tour in India in 1918 and represented India at the Imperial Conference in 1921 and at the League of Nations and the Washington Conference during the same year Was appointed Privy Councillor and received the freedom of the City of London in 1921 Undertook a tour in the Dominions as a representative of the Government of India in 1922 Elected member of the Council of State 1921-24 Agent of the Government of India to South Africa 1927-29, Member of the Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Member, Whitley Commission; was Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University

**Singh, Srikrishna**- Born Oct. 21, 1888, educated at Patna College and qualified for Law in 1915, joined politics in 1921 when he gave up practice at the Bar, was chosen as the leader of the Swaraj Party in B. & O Council in 1927, during 1934 earthquake at Muzaffarpur and other places he threw himself heart and soul in the relief work; was a Congress member in the Central Legislative Assembly; was Chairman of the Monghyr district Board, in 1932 courted imprisonment for two years, was the Prime Minister of Bihar under Congress Govt.

**Saha, Meghnad,** D.Sc., F.R S—Born 1893, matriculated from Kishorilall Jubilee School, Dacca, B.Sc, 1913 (1st Class, 2nd in Mixed Mathematics). P R.S. and D Sc 1919. Worked at the Imperial College of Science, London and Berlin. Lecturer, College of Science, Cal. University; Khaira Professor of Physics, Cal. University, 1921-23; Professor, Allahabad University, 1923, and Head of the Department of Physics. Fellow of the Royal Society in recognition of his famous work on the theory of Stellarspecta President Indian Science Congress, 1934, Corresponding Member of the German Academy of Sciences, Carnegie Research Scholar for 1935-36. Delegate to the Volta centenary in Italy, 1927; Attended Harvard University Centenary celebration in America in 1933, is the founder President of National Academy of Sciences, has acquired international reputation for Nuclear Physics, author of numerous books and papers on Science He is now Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University.

**Singh, St. Nihal**—Born on 30th May, 1884, Author, journalist, lecturer, traveller, served as special correspondent of *'Observer'* and other papers during Prince of Wales' visit to India 1921-22; contributor to magazines, newspapers, reviews all over the world; has lectured before prominent societies, author of many books, contributor to *'Hindu'*, Madras, *'Literary Digest'*, etc.

**Singh, Sachchidanand,** Bar-at-Law—First elected Deputy President, Indian Legislative Assembly, first Indian Finance Member of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1921-26; also President of Legislative Council 1921-22. Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1936; born Nov. 10, 1871; Educated at the Patna College and City College, Calcutta, called to the Bar 1893; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1893; Allahabad High Court 1916. Founded and edited *'The Hindusthan Review'* from 1899-1922, twice elected member, Imperial Legislative Council, elected to Legislative Assembly 1920 also elected its first Deputy President, Feb. 1921 Established and endowed in 1924 the Srimati Radhika Institute in memory of his wife Visited England in 1927 Resumed editorship of the *'Hindustan Review'* in 1926 Became Managing Director of the *'Indian Nation' Patna* in 1931, appeared before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1933 Publications · *'The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of Bihar', 'Speeches and writings of Sachchidananda Sinha* (1935)'

**Sarda, R. B. Har Bilas**—Born in Ajmer 1867, educated at Ajmer Government College and Agra College. In 1889 he was appointed a senior teacher in the Government College, Ajmer In 1892 he was transferred to the Judicial Department of Ajmer-Merwara In 1895 he was appointed guardian of H H the Maharawal of Jaisalmer He was Additional E A. C and sub-Judge, First Class, Ajmer for several years and later was Judge, Small Cause Court, Ajmer He officiated as additional District and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara in 1922. He was Municipal Commissioner of Ajmer for 8 years, retired from Government Service in 1923, and was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in Jan , 1924. He was appointed Sessions Judge of the Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1925, He is the author of the well-known book, *'Hindu Superiority'*.

**Sarkar, Sir Jadunath,** Kt -Born Dec. 10, 1870, C.I.E., M.A. (1892, 1st class, 1st in English with record marks); Gold Medalist and Prizeman; P.R.S., D.Litt (Dacca), and Mouat Medalist, 1897. Professor, Metropolitan Institution, 1893; in the Bengal Educational Service, as Professor, Presidency College, June 1898 to June 1899 (and again, June to December, 1901), Patna College, 1899-1917. Head of the Indian History Department, Benares Hindu University, 1917-1919; Indian Educational Service 1918, Professor, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1919-23, Patna College again 1923-26, C.I.E. 1926 Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-27, Honorary Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society, Member of the Historical Records Commission; Sir William Marris Lecturer (Madras University); acknowledged authority on the Moslem Period of Indian History, author of *Aurangazeb,* 5 vols., *Sivaji, Fall of the Mughal Empire, Mughal Administration',* ets

**Savarkar, Vinayak Damodar**—Born 1883 at Nasik, Bar-at-Law, educated at Fergusson College, Poona, joined Nationalist movemen in early age, was sent to England where he worked for Indian political advancement under Shyamaji Krishnavarma and Madame Cama, was arrested in England for Nasik conspiracy case, but escaped from ship at Marseilles in 1910, but was re-arrested and transported for 15 years for waging war against the king, was sent to Andamans where he remained for 14 years and was afterwards interned at Ratnagiri for several years In 1937 he was set free by interim Bombay Ministry, is a linguist and poet. He is President of the Hindu Mahasabha since 1937.

**Sa'adulla, Sir Muhammad**—b 1886, educated at Cotton College, practised as lawyer in Gauhati, 1909-19; member, Assam Legislative Council; Minister, Assam Government, 1924-29; member, Executive Council, Assam, 1929-30, now **Prime Minister of Assam**

**Sitaramayya, Dr. Pattabhi**—Started his life as Medical practitioner at Masulipatam in 1906, has been a member of the A. I. C. C. since 1916, edited an English weekly, the *'Janmabhumi'*, was a member of the Working Committee for several years, was defeated by Subhas Bose in the Congress Presidential election in 1939; has written the official history of the Congress.

**Sinha, Lord Aroon**—Born 1887, was educated in Calcutta and England, is a Barrister-at-Law, succeeded his father Lord Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, the first Baron of Raipur in 1928, could not take his seat in the House of Lords for three years on account of a rule which requires production of his parent's marriage certificate and his own birth certificate. His claim to a seat in the House of Lords was heard by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords who decided in his favour in 1939.

**Sircar, Sir N. N.,** K.C.S.I., Bar-at-Law—Born 1876, educated at Metropolitan School, Calcutta, Presidency College, graduated with honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry from Presidency College, graduated in law from Ripon College in 1897, joined District Court of Bhagalpore. In 1902 was appointed munsiff. He resigned the service in 1905; proceeded to England; was called to the Bar, 1907. In 1928 he was appointed Advocate-General of Bengal, was knighted in the year 1931, organised Citizen's Protection League to counteract the mass Civil Disobedience movement. In 1932 he was invited to participate in the Third Round Table Conference, also a delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, worked hard to change the Communal Award; was the Law Member of the Govnment of India, retired in 1939.

**Sultan Ahmed, Sir**—Born on 24th Dec, 1880, called to the Bar in 1906; Dy. Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, 1911; Government Advocate 1916-37; was a judge of the Patna High Court and a member of the Governor's Executive Council, 1932 & 1937 and Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University, 1923-30; was a member of 1st & 2nd R. T. C; was closely associated with the birth of the Moslem League; officiated as Commerce member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1936-37; was the Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, 1941-43; now Information Member.

**Subedar, Manu**—educated in Bombay and London Universities, returned to India in 1914; Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University; Professor, Calcutta University, sent to England by Government of India to give evidence before the Babington Smith Committee; member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, official adviser in various matters of technical finance to many Indian States, member, Bombay Corporation; Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber 1932; member Central Legislative Assembly.

**Tagore, Abanindranath,** C.I.E.—Artist, the leader of Art Renaissance in Bengal and the founder of the Modern School of Indian Artists. Born, 7th Aug., 1871. Great-grandson of 'Prince' Dwarkanath Tagore and third son of the late Babu Gunendranath Tagore, nephew of Poet Rabindranath. Was educated at Sanskrit College, Calcutta and privately at home. Took lessons in European art from Signor Gilhardi, an Italian artist and Mr. Palmer. But after some time gave up painting after European style and began studying ancient Hindu and Moghul art. Brought a revival of the same amidst much ignorant criticism and opposition. Painted more than two hundred pictures of which the most famous are perhaps the *'Banished Yaksha'*, *'Passing of Shah Jehan'* and the *'Queen of Asoka'*. Recipient of many medals and first prizes. Was the Vice-Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta from 1905-1916 and also Principal; founder of the Indian Society of Oriental Arts; was elected President of the Viswabharati in 1941 for three years. Publications: *'Bharat Sipla'* (Bengali), *'Raja Kahini'*, *'Kshirer Putul'*, *'Sakuntala'*, *'Bhut Pattri'* and *'Nalak'*, *Artistic Anatomy*.

**Tricamji, Mathooradas**—Born in South Africa in 1914 and joined Mahatma Gandhi, who is near relative, officiated as Gandhi's Secretary on several occasions, was a trustee and secretary of the famous Tilak Fund, entered both Civil Disobedience and Satyagraha movements, was imprisoned in 1930 and 1932. After his release in 1933 devoted most of time for Harijan uplift, entered Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1935, became leader of the Congress Municipal Party, Fellow of the Bombay University, Mayor of Bombay, 1940-41.

**Thakurdas, Sir Purshotamdas,** C.I.E., M.B.E.—Born on May 30, 1881; was educated at the Elphinstone College and joined the well-known firm of Narandas Jayaram in 1902 and later became senior partner of the company; became Sheriff of Bombay, 1920; in 1932, he was nominated a member of the Council of State and also on Inchcape Committee. He was elected to Legislative Assembly from Indian Merchants Chamber. He was Knighted in 1924; was thrice President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Member of the Royal Commission on Currency, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee.

**Tiwana, Major Malik Khizar Hayat Khan**—Born 7th August, 1900; educated at Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore, received commission in the army 1918; was Minister of Public Works, Punjab, now Chief Minister after the death of Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan.

**Usman, Sir M.,** K.C.S.I.—Born. 1884; educated Madras Christian College, member Madras Legislative Council 1921-23; Sheriff of Madras 1924; member, Madras Executive Council 1924-25; officiating Governor of Madras May-Aug. 1934; President, Madras Corporation, 1924-25; Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, 1940-42; now member, Viceroy's Executive Council.

**Uday Shanker**—Born at Udaipur, 15th Dec., 1900; at the age of 17 he was sent to Sir J. J. College of Arts in Bombay to study paintings. Afterwards he studied at the Royal College of Arts, London. He joined Pavlova, the famous Russian dancer; accompanied on her American tour. In 1925 he made his debut at Paris and met at once with success. In 1927 he gathered reputation in Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Budpest, etc. In 1929 he had tremendous reception in India, especially in Calcutta from where he took a troupe of artists to tour Europe and America. In 1933 he returned to India when he again received enthusiastic receptions everywhere; has started a Dance and Culture Centre, Almora, 1939.

**Vijayaraghavachariar, Dewan Bahadur, Sir**—Born, 1875 at Karur, South India. Secretary, Board of Revenue 1917-18. Dewan of Cochin, 1919-32; Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, 1922-25, member, Public Services Commission, 1926-29; leader of the Indian delegation to the International Agricultural Conference at Rome (1930); Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

**Visvesvaraya, Sir M.,** K.C.I.E.—Born in 1861 in Kolar District. Graduated from Central College, Bangalore, 1881, studied engineering at Poona, joined Bombay engineering service and retired in 1909. In 1909 was appointed Chief Engineer of the Mysore State and he executed his amazing feats of engineering skill and fully exploited the natural resources of the State; was appointed Chairman of the Bombay Irrigation Enquiry Commitee. In 1925 he became Chairman of the Indian Economic Enquiry Commitee, member, Bombay Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926; toured round the world, 1919-20; Dewan of Mysore, 1912-18, His notable books are *'Planned Economy for India'* and *'Reconstructing India'*.

**Walchand Hirachand**—Born at Sholapur, 1882, began his life as a contractor after finishing education; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, 1927; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, 1932-37, President, Indian National Ship-owners' Association; Employers' delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1932; Chairman, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Director, Associated Cement Co., Ltd., Tata Chemicals Ltd., etc.

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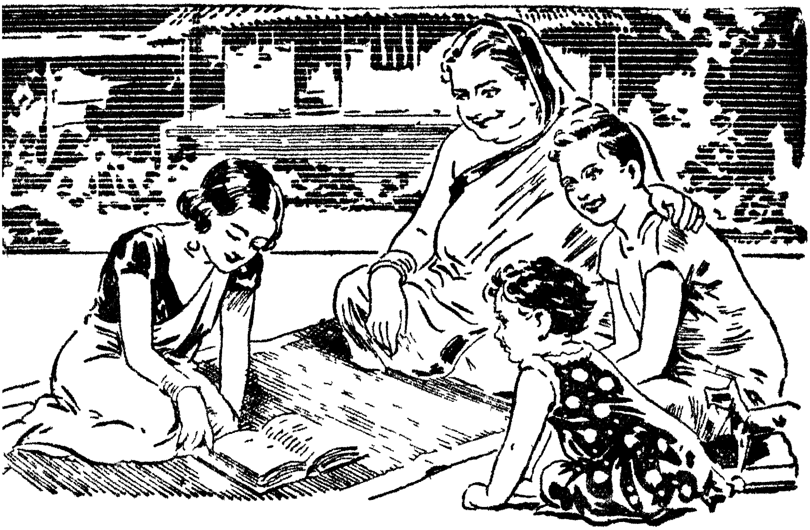

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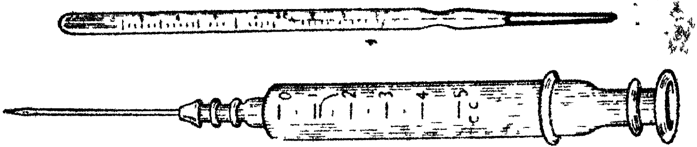

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